

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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Charles W. Fennell, Editor.

Horne G. Whitney, Business Manager.

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Correspondence and other reading matter should be addressed to the Editor.

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WILL THEY SEE THE POINT?

The Deseret News does not seem to

place the local organs of the political

parties in Utah. That may be because

it does not try to gratify them or please

them. It is independent of them and

of the parties they represent. The

Democratic organ, if it may be so

designated, thinks the "News" has a

Republican tendency when it touches

on some current question, and the

Republican organ, if it may be thus

regarded, thinks that the "News" has

a Democratic leaning when it prints

articles in reference to the crusade

against Robert and the Church. The

latter asks "if Robert is not a Church

candidate, what has it to do with his

defense?" It also draws the inference

that "from reading the 'News' the

Church has more interest in Robert

than has its own party," and wants to

know if the "News" "sees the point."

The trouble with our contemporaries

is that they confuse matters that affect

the Church and those that affect their

respective parties. The "Church or-

gan" is also a newspaper. It publishes

the views of other papers on subjects

of general interest, and also its own

opinions without reference to the

manner in which they may be received

by politicians. In reference to the

present crusade, in which the attack on

the Church as well as the general pub-

lic is particularly interested. It is

therefore a proper subject for the

Deseret News to discuss. If that does

not please the morning papers pub-

lished in this city, we cannot help it,

however sorry we may feel at their

displeasure.

The preachers of this State have ob-

tained the aid of hundreds of pastors

of different denominations throughout

the country in their warfare against

Mr. Roberts, on the ground that he is

the special representative of the "Mor-

mon" Church. It is asserted that he was

nominated by the Church, elected by

the Church, and sent to Congress for

the purpose of testing the disposition

of this government as to polygamy,

which is represented to be still taught

and permitted by the Church. They

make of the whole crusade a religious

movement. They deny that it is polit-

ical in its character. If it is in any

sense proper for the clergy of the coun-

try to engage in this warfare which

they admit is against the "Mormon"

Church, why is it improper for the

Deseret News to take a stand against

them on those points which relate to

the Church?

Some of the religious people of the

country who do not understand the

situation, oppose the seating of the

Congressman from Utah simply on the

ground that he is a "Mormon." Others

make the excuse that there are many

hundreds of "Mormon" missionaries

in the field seeking to obtain converts,

and they imagine that the seating of

Mr. Roberts will aid in the suppression

of "Mormon" proselytism. And even

the Salt Lake Herald, while trying

A CHICAGO LOCKOUT.

The Chicago Times-Herald estimates

that the lockout in the building trades

in Chicago means a loss to the laborers

of the city of about \$25,000,000.

The statement is proved by figures

furnished by leading architects. One

firm says:

"We have more than \$2,000,000 worth

of work waiting on the labor troubles.

I do not mean work that is talked of or

projected, but work that is sure to be

done, work that has been secured and

details made and all ready for contractors

consisting of office buildings, store

buildings and apartment buildings, in

different parts of the city, work that

we could start at once if we had any

assurance that we could build at reason-

able terms. Nobody would build for

investment under such conditions."

Another reports:

"We have \$100,000 worth of work tied

up. In this is a residence to cost \$20,000,

an apartment building to cost \$30,000

and a clubhouse to cost \$10,000 and a

number of smaller jobs. One of these

is a \$25,000 factory which was to have

been built in Chicago, but is now to be

built elsewhere."

Still another architect thinks it im-

possible to estimate the exact loss to

the laborers. "Who can tell," he asks,

"how many people have been thinking

of building and have abandoned the in-

vestment?"

The facts set forth should give laborers

all over the country food for

thought. It can probably not be de-

mented that combinations and trusts have

had the effect of raising prices on all

commodities of life above the level

prevailing during the past years of de-

pression. Nor can it be overlooked that

wages are slower in rising than the

prices on that which the workmen

expects to receive in return for his toil.

But when the contest between labor

and capital is carried on to the point of

stopping the wheels of industry, the

fight becomes suicidal.

Those who contemplate building for

the purpose of investment, or to better

their temporal surroundings, generally

can afford to put it off until the time

is favorable. No strike, or lockout, can

compel them to invest their money that

way. And while the contest is going

on, the laborers themselves are losing

the millions that would otherwise go

to them in form of wages.

The price of labor is regulated by the

law of supply and demand. With the

increase of industrial activity comes

the increased demand for labor. When

stagnation sets in, either natural or

artificial, there is an over-supply, and

the wages must consequently fall.

Workmen should not always sub-

mit to the dictates of a striking de-

legate, but rather consult their own best

interests.

THE STARS THAT FAILED.

Astronomers are now busy summing

up the results of the observations made

during the nights in which the

meteor showers were expected, and ac-

counting for the non-appearance of

that much heralded celestial phenom-

enon. As to the meteors observed by

Harvard scientists, it is stated that

on the night of the 13th of this month 11

were seen, but of these only 55

were Leonids. The 14th was cloudy

and only 4 meteors were observed. On

the night of the 15th, 23 shooting stars

were seen, but of these only 16 were

Leonids. The number of the latter were,

therefore, unusually small.

Professor W. H. Pickering ventures

a theory, which is given in the Boston

Transcript. He maintains that the time

for their appearance has been wrongly

computed, and that they may be looked

ROBERTSON ON THE WAR.

Lord Robertson takes a philosophical

view of the South African situation.

He is quoted as having admitted the

seriousness of the undertaking in which

Great Britain has engaged, and then

he expresses himself as follows:

"We know that in the progress of a

war of a considerable campaign with

considerable eventualities we must look

on the results of this kind. I do not

think it is in the nature of things that

we can expect to win without blood.

We are accustomed to them; we have

had many of them, and we generally

muddle out right in the end. But what

ever happens, there can be no mistake

about this—we have got to see this

thing through. It may cost us more

battalions than we have lost, it may

cost the lives of more officers and men,

and will cost us more than we have

lost; but it may cost us millions we

do not dream of. But there is one

thing certain—we mean to see this

thing through."

News from the seat of war is scarce,

but from what is allowed to go into

public print, it appears that the Boers

are receiving reinforcements from their

Natal friends, as they go along, and

that there is considerable uneasiness

even in Cape Colony. Should this sur-

mise prove true, the prospect is not

bright. To master the situation, the

empire may have to spend millions in

money and thousands of lives. And

this raises again the question whether

the game is worth the candle.

Gladstone was severely criticized for

giving in to the Boers and acknowledging

their independence. But perhaps he

had information as to their numbers,

resources and fighting ability, not in

possession of any other statesman.

Perhaps his successors have under-

estimated the strength of the little re-

publics and particularly the extent

to which the settlers of British South

Africa sympathize with them.

It is certainly trying to the patience

of the general public to know that the

curtain has been raised over one of

the most thrilling world-dramas of

modern times, and then, through strict

censorship to be prevented to follow the

incidents as they are unrolled on the

stage.

Since the above was written, the

dispatches announce a British victory

at Belmont, a little place near the

border of the Orange Free State, not far

from Kimberley. Of what importance

this victory is does not appear. The

dispatch is from British sources, and

from the fact that the English report

heavy losses in officers and men, it

may be inferred that the victory was

dearly bought. The situation in Natal

is not affected by this success, although

it may give new strength to the hope

that Kimberley may be able to hold

out until reinforcements arrive for its

relief.

The outlanders in Mexico seem per-

fectly happy; and they don't have the

franchise or control Mexican elections

either.

Such a thing as the loss of his hat

cuts no figure with Aguinaldo, the way

he is sprinting around the country now-

adays.

Aguinaldo won't let American gen-

erals recognize him when they want

to. He is very unkind to run off at this

juncture.

"Where does the News stand?"

Where it has always stood; for Truth

and Liberty, and the rights of all men,

civil and religious.

Samao seems to be divided happily,

so far as the receiving governments

are concerned. But there is no mention

of the Samoans having been consulted

OUR WAR IN LUZON.

San Francisco Chronicle.

One of the most encouraging features

in the Philippine campaign at present

is embodied in the fact that our troops

are entering territory where less sym-

pathy with the rebellion against Amer-

ican authority exists among the native

residents. General MacArthur ex-

presses the change in the situation in

the following terms: "We seem to be enter-

ing a different atmosphere," he reports

when describing the territory which is

being occupied in his march northward.

And a correspondent says, "the people

at Genoa are of a better class than we

have usually found, and welcomed

Americans, as they evidently realize

that their agricultural interests will re-

live." Genoa is said to be the first

town on the line of the Manila and

Dagupan railway where the natives did

not scupper at the approach of the

American troops. The natives of Ma-

nacaba have also displayed a similar

friendliness toward our forces.

New York Evening Sun.

Whether Aguinaldo is captured or not

by the flying columns now operating in

northern Luzon, the insurrection is

scotched, and it comes to be a menace

to the central and richest portion of

the island bounded by the two seas,

by Laguna de Bay on the southeast

and the Gulf of Lingayen on the

northwest. If the insurrection is to be

continued it must be in the mountains

north of Tayay, where it will dwindle

to guerrilla operations carried on by

small bodies of Filipino short of both

food and ammunition. The so-called

government of Aguinaldo is at an end

and may be compared to that of the

Cubans in the fastnesses of the pro-

vince of Santiago during their struggle

with Spain.

Sacramento Record-Union.

Just as Chazlet McKinnon has told

us