

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, SEPT. 29, 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.

PRIMARY OFFICERS' MEETING.

All officers engaged in Primary work are invited to attend the Primary officers' meeting which will be held on Monday, Oct. 5, at 4 p. m., in the L. D. S. University Memorial building, room 25.

LOUIE B. FELT, President. MAY ANDERSON, Secretary. THE O. S. L. FRANCHISE.

The granting of the franchise asked of the City Council by the Oregon Short Line is pleasing news. The very large majority of our citizens will be glad to hear of it. Even the minority that feared they would be injured by it will soon come to understanding of its merits, and find that the general good far outweighs the individual inconvenience that may be actually occasioned.

STILL COMING.

The total immigration to this country for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, amounted to 921,315, and it appears that the tide is still rising without any sign of receding. The first two days of last week, ten ship loads arrived in New York, with over 7,000 immigrants. The immigration for each month of 1903 has been greater than for the corresponding month of 1902. Two million new settlers have entered the United States since the census was taken in 1900.

The immigration figures have been very closely analyzed, and with some interesting results. It is found, for instance, that of the total number recorded as immigrants, 814,507 came from Europe, 29,966 from Asia, 8,170 from the West Indies and 4,493 from all other parts of the world. Considerably more than half the total immigration for last year came from Italy and Austria-Hungary, the figures for these nationalities being, respectively 230,622 and 295,011, while from the Russian empire and Finland came 135,993 more. These three led by a long distance all other nationalities and the increase over the preceding year were: Italy, 52,247; Austria-Hungary, 34,022; Russian empire and Finland, 28,746. Next in order came Sweden with a total of 45,623 and an increase of 15,134; Germany, with a total of 46,986, and an increase of 11,782; Ireland, with a total of 35,319 and an increase of 5,172; England, with a total of 25,219 and an increase of 12,541; Norway, with a total of 24,461 and an increase of 4,577. From no other country came an immigration reaching 20,000. Of the nearly 20,000 from Asia two-thirds were from Japan and over 7,000 of the remainder from Asiatic Turkey.

THESE ARE THE FACTS.

We have been hearing for some months of an alleged disregard of "party ties" by members of the City Council and of their "forming a coalition with the opposition" of their "betrayal of their party," and much more of the same nonsense. It is now charged that "the Republicans nominally elected eleven out of fifteen Councilmen, only to find that it had really but seven, and that a junta of eight had been formed in control of the chief representative of the (nominally) Democratic party in the Council." All this is and has been aimed at four members of the Council,

each of whom is a respectable, tax-paying and able citizen and a vigorous, active Republican.

Now let us see how much of fact there is in the allegations against them, by which it will be shown that a vast volume of fiction has been printed on the subject. The only question on which it can truthfully be claimed that those four Republicans alone joined with the four Democrats in the Council, was in the contest over the Sheets appointment by the Mayor. And that the eight members were right and the seven were wrong, was settled by judicial decision. Now did the four Democrats go over to the four Republicans or vice versa? And what does it matter which four joined with the other?

In the pumping plant controversy it took ten members to override the Mayor's repeated vetoes, so that six Republicans joined with the four Democrats in those actions, or the four Democrats joined with the six Republicans. Why jump on the four Republicans and ignore the other two? It was of necessity the same on all the vetoes interposed by the Mayor that were overridden by the Council. Why, then, this continual attack on the selected four?

Will the self-appointed exponents of the party that elected the majority of the City Council, please point out wherein the rejection of the Mayor's nominee for Chief of Police, the overruling of his vetoes in the pumping plant, mattress water right and other propositions that he opposed, was either, as charged, "detrimental to the progress of the city or contrary to Republican principles?"

The Mayor fought every project to increase the city's water supply that did not fit into his reservoir scheme. The majority of the council did not see as he did. He may have been as sincere as they and he was certainly as persistent. But they had the deciding power and exercised it. The great body of the citizens approve of the course of the majority of the council, and it has been acknowledged by opponents of the measures adopted, that they were the water salvation of the city as well as of a large portion of the country.

Wherein were these measures "contrary to Republican principles?" Will the Tribune, that makes the charge, show us where the conflict comes in? Does it mean to say that "Republican principles" are hostile to a greater water supply, or to the pumping of water in particular? Or will it still maintain that it is anti-Republican to differ with the Mayor? That paper has taken the untenable ground that it was the duty of the eleven Republicans in the council to obey the mandates of the Republican Mayor, and that they were elected for that purpose. The proposition is monstrously absurd. The charter of the city stamps it as unmitigated error.

But, in any event, why are four of the six Republicans who took issue with the Mayor on important public questions picked out for attack, when the other two and sometimes more were in the same boat? And what "party principle" was involved in either of the disputes between the council and the Mayor? Wherein was the "party betrayed" in the votes cast by the majority of the Republicans in the council? One Republican official took certain grounds on public questions, and six or seven and sometimes more took an opposite position. Is it Republican doctrine that the one was greater than the seven? We do not so understand it, but perhaps our contemporary can give us greater light on the matter.

As to those four Democrats: They voted on a number of occasions with six or seven or more Republicans. Did the tail wag the dog? Inquiry will develop the fact that the Republicans in the council who took the other side on the questions disposed of, would have hailed with joy the "coalition" of the four Democrats, who were offered every possible inducement to join them but resisted. If they had gone over to the "other fellows" would the Tribune have attacked the latter as "traitors to their party?"

Let us have a little consistency, even just before election times, among professional politicians, journalistic and otherwise. The truth will win in the end. Why attack public men with falsehood and undeserved abuse? The Deseret News is not championing Republican principles or measures, nor defending or attacking Democratic members of the council. We only want to see fair play and the truth presented.

WAR AGAINST MOSQUITOES.

A contributor to the Cosmos, quoted in the Literary Digest, claims that the war against the mosquito on the isthmus of Suez has been very successful. And if it has succeeded there, it cannot fail in other places. For it would be difficult to find a locality on earth, where the little pest is more numerous or more annoying. No matter what time of the year the traveler arrives there, he will find the little insect ready for business, and at night he will be glad to take refuge under a mosquito net.

The Canal company, we are told, has taken up the war against the pest. It has given water cisterns a thin coat of oil and drained marches and ditches where the insects breed. It has also distributed medicine to malaria patients, curing the fever and thus diminishing the source of supply of poison for the mosquitoes to carry around. Owing to these measures, it is claimed, the number of cases of fever has diminished from month to month, and the insects have disappeared to such an extent that the mosquito net has not been in demand as formerly.

If these claims hold good, they prove what can be done by perseverance and intelligent effort. In this country, it is claimed, the mosquitoes do not always succumb to the oil treatment. Perhaps the application of the remedy has not been thorough enough.

He who steals my Steel stocks, steals trash.

In Bulgaria they say it is a long snail that has no turning.

Every rough rider who calls at the White House has a cinch.

In this weather the wise man puts on both fall and winter clothing.

certain the real quality of the immigration. It has been found that of the arrivals who came to New York during the first six months of this year from January to June, 580 have become public charges, and these are, of course, only a few of the many undesirable persons that are certain to slip through in the general rush for admission to this country. But for all that, the country is rapidly assimilating the foreign element, most of which is of a desirable kind, forming splendid material for American citizenship.

The effect of the emigration upon Europe is a question with which we are little concerned, but it is nevertheless interesting. A German doctor recently told a distinguished audience that the people of Europe are becoming degenerate, and that alcoholism is one cause of this. But what about the emigration? It is absolutely certain that, as a rule, the emigrants are, both mentally and physically, superior to the people who are left behind. Even if the immigration laws be broken occasionally, the vast majority of the immigrants are a sturdy lot of men and women, who are physically in good condition and who are not hopelessly deficient mentally. It is the healthier and more enterprising who come to America and those weak in body and mind who remain behind. This country cannot but gain by this great movement, if it is properly regulated. A farmer who constantly receives the best stock from his neighbor's farm, must soon have a superior supply, and become proportionately better off than the neighbor. This country is very much in that position.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The political significance of the visits Kings and rulers sometimes pay to one another, never appears to the general public at the time, but the current of succeeding events indicates the nature of the secret discussions and agreements. It is now claimed that the conquest of Morocco by France, was agreed upon between King Edward and President Loubet, when they paid one another some compliments recently, or, rather that Great Britain's consent to the conquest was obtained on that occasion.

It is also suggested that this consent was obtained at the price of a detachment of the French republic from the Russian alliance. That, however, is not as yet in evidence, although it is no secret that France has found her alliance with Russia entirely one-sided, as far as benefits go.

To Russia the rupture, should it occur, would mean the closing of the Paris money market for Russian loans, but otherwise it would not affect the Czar's empire. The Russian policy is to stand alone and to go ahead alone, toward the goal set. Russia needs no alliances for her development or conquests. She does not desire any. She cares not to divide the spoils with others.

France has taken hold of northern Africa, and established herself firmly on its shores. If she succeeds in adding Morocco to her African territory, she will once more stand a chance to become a power of the first magnitude. But the conquest of Morocco will cost blood and money. France, however may deem the prize worth the cost. It will be some recompense for Egypt. The campaign there will also take the interest of the French government, to some extent, away from the Levant and the occurrences there.

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He who steals my Steel stocks, steals trash.

In Bulgaria they say it is a long snail that has no turning.

Every rough rider who calls at the White House has a cinch.

In this weather the wise man puts on both fall and winter clothing.

The Bridge Workers find it quite impossible to bridge over their differences.

It was a pleasant and needed shower and probably will ward off the usual Conference storm.

The Havemeyer cup is proving a cup of bitterness to those who have protested against its award.

In the matter of the Havemeyer cup award too much sweet in the Utah bees' source on someone's stomach.

of non-support and cruelty. Her age makes it impossible for her sufferings to have been long.

If the water that is being let out of the stocks in Wall Street could only be run into Great Salt Lake, Lake Bonneville would be seen again in all its pristine loveliness.

Eight thousand dollars' reward is offered for the arrest of the dynamiters who have been committing outrages on the Northern Pacific railway. Verily they have their reward.

A Boston editor says it requires more thought and study to master Emerson than it does to graduate at Harvard, even with honors. Then what would it require to master Browning?

"It is hard to recognize in the Sam Parks, of Kansas City, the same Sam Parks who thought that he owned every big building that was going up in New York," says the New York Sun. Not at all. In Kansas City Sam seems to think that he owns the earth.

Sir Thomas says he would challenge again for the America's cup with Shamrock IV if he were certain he could find a yacht designer who could beat Herreshoff. In other words, if he had a boat that was better than any the Americans could build, he would send a challenge. There is nothing like being on the safe side.

Mrs. Valentine Tilton and Miss Eveline Perrin of New Hampton, Ia., are probably the oldest twins in the country. They recently passed their ninety-second birthday, and are still in good health, mental and physical. They were born in Vernon, Ct. From this case it would be hard to draw any inference as to which conducts most to longevity—married or unmarried life.

The morning scare-maker wants the "News" to "point out the law of Congress which gave the Probate courts of Utah the jurisdiction it claims by such law." The "News" has pointed out three times, the laws under which the Probate courts acquired their jurisdiction, and also the confirmation and validation by Congress of the decrees and judgments of those courts previous to June 23, 1874. "Three times" is sufficient for everybody but a dolt. It doesn't matter, however, the supposed error was effectually cured by indisputable means, so the alarm is but a fizzle, anyhow.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"College Songs and Cheers," issued by Student Life, the official organ of the Agricultural college, Logan, contains about a dozen songs and "yells." The leaflet is a good advertisement for an excellent educational institution.

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