

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - AUGUST 8, 1877

VALEDICTORY.

HAVING been called, some time back, to operate in another department of labor, it consequently follows that our directorial connection with the NEWS comes to an end, as the time at our disposal is too brief to allow of our devoting to this office, consistently with our other duties, as much attention and energy as it should receive from the party entrusted with the direction and chiefly responsible for the condition and conduct of such an important establishment. It therefore becomes our duty to announce to our readers, patrons, and friends, and to the public generally, that our name henceforth will cease to be associated with the NEWS as editor and publisher, which position we have occupied, from August 20, 1873, to the present date.

We may take the opportunity, however, to say that, although thus severing our immediate connection with the NEWS, we shall continue to entertain a lively interest in its welfare and prosperity.

DAVID O. CALDER.

SALUTATORY.

As will be seen by the above announcement, after nearly four years' connection with the DESERET NEWS as Editor and Publisher, Brother David O. Calder has been required, in consequence of other business engagements and the pressure of other duties, to relinquish his connection with this office, a position he has so long and ably filled. The undersigned, with this issue of the paper, assume the duties and responsibilities of Editors and Publishers of the DESERET NEWS, and the management of its business. It is customary, under such circumstances, to announce to the public the policy the new editors intend to adopt and the manner in which they will treat all questions of public interest. But we are so well known to the large majority of our readers, that we feel that we are spared the necessity of such an announcement of our intentions and views on this occasion. It shall be our endeavor to keep the DESERET NEWS up to its old standard, and make as many improvements in it as we can. We recognize in it a great instrument for the accomplishment of good, and it shall be our aim to have it fill its legitimate mission in the best possible manner. In this we trust we shall have the kind support and liberal patronage of our friends.

GEORGE Q. CANNON
BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR.

P. S.—All communications, business or otherwise, for the DESERET NEWS, will hereafter be addressed to
CANNON & YOUNG.

THE EASTERN WAR AND THE JEWS.

THIS Turco-Russian war, which is now raging so furiously at various points in Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, is one in which the people of this Territory probably feel a greater interest than any community outside the nationalities engaged in the strife. We may not watch the progress of the war with the feverish feelings felt in England and Austria, for our interest does not spring from the same motives. We are not

afraid that Russia will overpower Turkey, seize upon Constantinople, obtain control of the Black Sea and the Straits of Dardanelles, menace the route to India, or disturb the balance of power among the great nations of Europe. But our reasons for eagerly watching the progress of events in this great war have their origin in the hope that it may be the means of opening the way for the restoration of the Jews to Palestine, and the rebuilding of the ancient cities of that once-favored land. For forty-seven years past the Latter-day Saints have looked forward to the fulfillment of prophecy concerning the Jews and the land of their ancient inheritance. They firmly believe that the Lord, as he has said, "will cause the captivity of Judah and the captivity of Israel to return, and will build them as at the first." Upon no subject are the predictions of the prophets more numerous and plain than upon the return of Israel to their own land.

The Crimean war was followed by an amelioration of the condition of foreigners in Turkey. The Jews shared in these advantages. It is not many years since the Jews were shut up in their own unwholesome quarter in Jerusalem. They could not enter into Jerusalem except in eastern costume. They could not venture alone outside of the walls of Jerusalem after dark, much less live in any country house. If they walked through the bazaars they were liable to the grossest insults, for which there could be no redress. In those days it was death to a Jew to live among the Turks. But now all this has changed. The Jews have a right to purchase landed property in their own name. Already, it is said, the Jews inhabit all parts of the city of Jerusalem, and they are ready to rent any house that is to be let. But it is not only in the city of Jerusalem that this change for the better in their condition is visible; outside the city, villas and cottages are built, where the owners live in safety, undisturbed by their Mohammedan neighbors; and in other cities great improvements in building are being pushed forward. It is a fact, also, worthy of notice in this connection, that the fertility of the soil, for which in Bible days it was so noted, is returning. The cultivator of the land reaps an ample reward for all the labor bestowed upon it.

It has been estimated, by those who are in a position to know, that the Hebrew population of Jerusalem alone has doubled itself within the past ten years. Palestine is awakening to new life, and Israelites are returning in such numbers to its shores as to awaken lively hopes in the breasts of believers in prophecy that the day is near at hand when there shall be heard, in the streets of Jerusalem and in the cities of Judah, "the voice of joy and the voice of gladness; the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of the bride; the voice of them that shall say, Praise the Lord of hosts: for the Lord is good; for his mercy endureth forever."

From Russia the emigration of Jews to Palestine of late years has been very considerable. This is principally due to the oppressive military laws. All Jews throughout Russia are now required to be enrolled and drilled at the age of twenty-one. And, while it is a fact that Jews have obtained distinguished positions as warriors, soldiering is a business for which, as a race, they have little inclination or taste. They feel under no obligations to fight for Russia; for they have suffered much, especially in Poland, at the hands of the national church.

In Palestine, at the latest accounts, the Jews were entirely exempt from service in the army. In Syria the Christians and Jews can pay a trifling poll-tax and secure an exemption from conscription. This condition of affairs, so favorable to the Jews, causes them to look towards the land of their fathers with considerable expectation and desire.

The accounts which we receive from the war at present raging between Russia and Turkey are not definite. The general impression appears to be that Turkey must sooner or later succumb to Russia. She will doubtless inflict great damage upon her conqueror; for the Turks are desperate fighters, as they have already shown in the war now in progress. It is not at all improbable that other powers may be drawn into the quar-

rel. This will likely depend upon the progress of the Russian arms and the uses which she makes of her victories. England cannot tamely submit to the occupation of Constantinople and the transfer of the control of the Straits and the Black Sea to the hands of Russia, without a loss of prestige and feeling that her empire in India is menaced and endangered. Whatever may be the result of the war, however, of one thing we feel certain: the restoration of the Jews to the land of their fathers will be promoted and the great events connected therewith will be hastened to their full completion. For the Lord, whose word cannot fail, has said: "He that scattered Israel will gather him, and keep him, as a shepherd doth his flock."

TOPICS FOR THE TIMES.

In the circular recently issued by the First Presidency to the different Presidents of Stakes, Bishops, their Counselors and other officers and members of the Church, some excellent suggestions have been given for the consideration of the entire people. As the First Presidency remark, there is an excellent field for the exercise of the highest administrative and executive talent among the people of this Territory, in organizing different branches of industry and furnishing employment to those who are unemployed in our midst. Recent occurrences in the east and west ought to impress us with the necessity for action to be taken by us in this direction. There are too many people unemployed in this Territory for the prosperity of themselves or of the community. We have been noted as a people for our activity and persevering industry. Instead of losing that character, we should take pains to have it better established. But this will not be the case if a portion of our people are compelled to be idle. For a community to be happy and prosperous its members should be constantly employed. Idleness, whether enforced for the want of remunerative labor or from choice of those who indulge in it, is the parent of innumerable evils. It is an old and very true saying that "an idle man's brain is the devil's workshop," and experience proves that idleness and vice go hand in hand.

The leading men of every settlement should take into serious consideration the best method by which employment can be furnished every person within their limits who is capable of performing labor. There are many people who are willing to work who do not have the faculty of creating work for themselves. Other men possess that faculty, and if they had a hundred hands instead of two, they could find employment for them all. These latter should exercise their talents in devising ways and means by which those who have not the aptitude for furnishing themselves work might be employed. There are numberless branches of industry that might be established among us, which are totally neglected. Every branch of manufacture, however insignificant it may be, that keep a dollar in the Territory that would otherwise go out of it, is a direct benefit to the entire community; and every man who has any influence among the people should use it to the fullest extent to increase our articles of manufacture and to lessen our importations.

Sufficient care is not taken among us to awaken and utilize the energies of the young. Suitable employments are not furnished as freely to young men as they ought to be. This is not only an injury to the young men themselves, but a loss to the entire community. Young men who are not properly employed and whose yearnings for a life of usefulness are not gratified, are liable to fall into bad habits and to place comparatively little value upon themselves and their efforts. The energy which, if properly directed, would make them useful citizens and valuable members of the community, runs to waste and is expended in directions that are injurious to themselves and unprofitable to the community. If a strict account were kept of all the time that is wasted in this Territory because of the lack of constant employment, the aggregate amount would be amazing to a great many people who have not reflected upon this subject. When we consider

that time is money, we can understand how serious is the loss, not only to the individual, but to the Territory.

Leading men, business men, men with the capacity to organize, think of these things, and in your various settlements get together and devise plans to remedy these evils. Instead of having the men of your settlements spend the winter in caring for a few stock and hauling and cutting fuel—the chief employment of many persons in numbers of our settlements during the winter season—provide means for their employment, and if they do not make large wages, they can earn something, and probably acquire skill, and certainly be kept out of mischief.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUARREL.

THE Russians crossed the Danube with considerable enthusiasm, and got astride of the Balkans without much opposition. But the tug of war since has not been favorable to them. They have had hard fights and serious checks on both sides of the Balkan range, as well as in Asia Minor, where they have been badly worsted a number of times. It is said now that the Russians are getting somewhat sick of the war, and would be glad to conclude a treaty of peace, particularly if they could have it made to favor themselves.

There are several things connected with the present war that induce sympathy with the Turks rather than with the Russians. Russia declared war, and commenced it, professedly in the interest of the Christian populations of the outlying Turkish dependencies. What is Russia, and what has been her course to conquered countries, that she should arrogate to herself to interfere with another sovereign government in regard to treatment of distant provinces? The rule of Turkey has not been more cruel, more despotic, than that of Russia. Turkey has as much abstract right to make war on Russia for the terrible severities of Russian rule in Poland as Russia has to make war on Turkey for Turkish maladministration in Serbia and Bulgaria. If the Scripture rule, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone," had its proper influence, Russia would never take up arms to interfere with any nation on earth for the alleged reason of despotic cruelty to conquered countries or distant dependencies or tributary states. Russia's record in that matter is sufficient to condemn her to utter silence, and to sackcloth and ashes.

Again, if Russia were simply taking the part of wronged Christians in certain Turkish provinces, why did not Russia content herself with an armed occupation of those provinces, and the extension of the professed protection to the Christians therein, leaving to Turkey the onus of extending the war by further aggression? Instead of this, Russia becomes an invader of the heart of the Turkish empire and strives to advance to and seize the capital of that empire, and so utterly subjugate and crush the Turks that they will be glad to accept any terms at the hands of the victorious Russian army. This Russian ambition, however, does not appear to be favored by Providence so far. The Turks are not the invading party to this terrible strife. They are acting on the defensive, and human sympathy usually goes a long way in favor of the people who are invaded and who are defending their country, their homes, and their all, albeit they may not be entirely innocent of all charges preferred against them.

In many respects Turkey is far in advance of Russia, no matter by what causes that advancement was induced. Turkey has a degree of religious toleration which Russia has not, notwithstanding the high-sounding professions of warlike indignation of the latter power against the alleged religious intolerance of the former power. Turkey has a constitutional form of government, which Russia has not. Yet does the latter profess to be far more enlightened and liberal than the former, and even assume to be a self-constituted defender and champion of oppressed fellow-religionists in the Turkish dominions. It is hard to believe that there is

not a great deal of hypocrisy in the magnificent Russian pretensions in the present struggle. There certainly is a great amount of inconsistency.

Further, whichever way the scale of fortune may turn in this war, the probability is that among the results there will be a still further advance on the part of Turkey towards political and religious liberty. Can such be said as regards Russia? We have not seen any public statement to that effect.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 3.

Going Up.—A new school-house in the 5th Ward is in course of erection.

Clarkston.—"W. H. C." writes from Clarkston, Cache—"Haying and harvesting have begun in good earnest; some have very fair crops, while others stand a poor chance."

Forepaugh.—On the occasion of the exhibition of the Forepaugh Mammoth Show at Provo, Superintendent Sharp will reduce the railroad fare one-half between that city and contiguous towns, north and south.

All Religious Men.—Governor Woods was a great Bible class man. McKean makes considerable pretensions to religion. And lastly, it is said that Judge Boreman superintends a Sunday school at Beaver. Even the New York Herald recommends a Christian spirit.

Grand Jury.—This afternoon the Grand Jury appeared in Court and presented twelve indictments, which were filed.

Mr. Fred. Auerbach, a member of that body, was excused from further service on the jury, and an order was made for the selection of another jurymen to fill the vacancy thus created. The jury was then excused until the first Monday in September next.

Utah Troubles.—We see that General Burton who put down the Morrisite communists in Utah long years ago, has been arrested by order of a Gentile grand jury for murder. This is a beautiful specimen of the crazy malignity of the gangs who infest that Territory. Several years ago we printed the whole judicial history of the "Morrisite war," so-called, from a distinguished citizen of this State, who knew all about it, in which it was shown that General Burton acted in that matter under the direct orders of the court to put down a band of outlaws and cutthroats.—*Omaha Herald, July 31.*

Serenading.—Brother James Dwyer, Superintendent of the Sunday School in the 17th Ward, with about 100 children, paid a visit to the family of the Presiding Bishop, Edward Hunter, on Wednesday evening. Under the direction of Bro. A. C. Smyth, musical teacher of the juvenile choruses, they performed some sweet singing, each tune being sung in excellent time, and with pleasing effect. Refreshments were handed to the children. Two hours were pleasantly spent, when Bishop Hunter dismissed the party with his blessing. He uttered a few words of encouragement and commendation, directed to those who devote time and labor to the culture of the young in the path of refinement, virtue, and religion.

New Zealand.—Brother William McLachlan has shown us a number of photographic likenesses of some of the leading natives of New Zealand. There is a marked similarity in the features to those of some of the aborigines of this continent. It is not improbable that the Maoris originated from some of the colonists mentioned in the Book of Mormon, who, when America was peopled by ancient, powerful and intelligent races in past ages, emigrated in ships, on the Pacific Ocean, to locate on islands which had been discovered.

Some of the Maoris of New Zealand are very intelligent and able, some of them being members of the Colonial Parliament, and display a good deal of ability in that position.

Brother McLachlan also showed us some New Zealand flax. It grows abundantly there, a coarser species on marshy land, and another quality of exceedingly fine fibre on dry, sandy soil. It is not at all improbable that it would flourish in Utah. Considerable of it has been raised in California, principally for ornament, in place of ordinary shrubbery.