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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 25, 1903.

A PECULIAR "PERMIT"

By a dispatch from New York the
information is conveyed that Mayor
Low has given permission for one
"Mormon" Elder to preach in the
streets of that great city. This would
not, perhaps, have been worthy of any
special notice, but for the dispute that
preceded the permit.Until some of our dear friends the
sectarian preachers made a great out-
cry, at the liberty enjoyed by Latter-
day Saint Elders in common with other
missionaries, to preach in the public
streets of New York city, where they
created no obstruction, our brethren
experienced no difficulty in their min-
istrations. But their rumored success, as
usual, angered the ministers of the
sects, and a remonstrance was entered
and a protest filed against the "Mor-
mon" proselyters.Of course, the charge made was that
they were advocating polygamy. A
formal denial was presented and the
facts were stated, but it appears that
the Mayor did not feel strong enough
to resist entirely the appeal of the
orthodox preachers, and so, for awhile,
the Elders were not permitted to exer-
cise that religious freedom that they
had previously enjoyed, and had to
abstain from holding outdoor meetings.It seems funny that one Elder may
have that liberty now and only one. If
"Mormon" preaching is so terrible, why
allow it at all? If one preacher may
discourse upon it in one place, why
may not others do so in other places
under similar regulations? We should
be thankful, however, for even that
measure of freedom, and "humbly
hope for more, when it is found that
the highly moral city of New York is
not contaminated by the preaching of
one "Mormon" Elder in the public
streets. The natural query arises in
the thoughtful mind "Why is Mormon-
ism permitted to be preached in public
halls, and forbidden in the public
streets?" Is it so much worse out of
doors than indoors? Or is not the
whole opposition founded in the jeal-
ousy and intolerance of the sectarian
clergy?Our friends the enemy will find that
these attempts to muzzle the Elders,
where they cannot be assailed by force,
will not avail. It is in the nature of
persecution, and an evidence of inabil-
ity to meet "Mormonism" with reason
and scripture. People who think for
themselves will see it in that light and
inquiry will follow, in which the false-
hood of its assailants will clearly ap-
pear, and the truth will come apper-
most and be made manifest. There
must be some "sheep of Israel" to be
found in Gotham, or the wolf of sec-
tarian diabolism would not be so active
against the good shepherds.

OUR "ELDER BROTHER."

A correspondent in an eastern col-
lege writes to the "News" for authen-
ticity as to the statement that has ap-
peared in the Era and in this paper, to
the effect that "Jesus Christ is our
Elder Brother."In a revelation from the Savior given
May 6, 1833 at Kirtland, Ohio, to be
found in Section 93 Doctrine and Cove-
nants, he says:"And now, verily I say unto you I
was in the beginning with the Father
and am the first-born."—Verse 21."Ye were also in the beginning with
the Father, that which is spirit, &c."—
Verse 22.The same doctrine is declared in the
New Testament; for instance Paul,
speaking of the Savior said:"Who is the image of the invisible
God, the firstborn of every creature."—
Col. 1, 15."And again, when He brought his first-
begotten into the world, He saith: And
let all the angels of God worship him."—
Heb. 1, 16."For it became him for whom are
all things and by whom are all things,
in bringing many sons unto glory.""For both he that sanctifieth, and
they who are sanctified are all of one,
for which cause he is not ashamed to
call them brethren.""Wherefore in all things it behooved
him to be made like unto his brethren."—
Heb. 2, 10-17."Touch me not for I am not yet as-
cended to my Father. But go to my
brethren and say unto them: I ascend
unto my Father and your Father, and
to my God and your God."—John 21,
17."Shall we not much rather be in sub-
jection unto the Father of spirits and
live?"—Heb. 12, 9.Many more quotations might be made
from the Old and New Testaments and
from modern revelations, to show that
Jesus was the "first born" of God in the
spirit; and the only begotten in the flesh,
and therefore, He is our Elder Brother.
Christ is also in the "express image and
likeness" of the Father; but we are also
in the image of God, yet He is the first,
the greatest, and all the sons of God are
to bow the knee to Him, because He
was sinless and obedient in all things,
doing perfectly the will of the Father
even unto death, and therefore He was
"highly exalted" and given "a name
which is above every name" and
"anointed with the oil of gladness above
His fellows."

Christ was not only "in the beginning

with God" but he "was God," one of
the three persons in the Deity. All
things were made by Him and through
Him. All things were OF God, but BY
and through Jesus Christ. He who
knew no sin, is the Redeemer of His
brethren who have sinned, and is the
"Lord over all, blessed forever." His
works through the countless ages that
preceded the formation of this globe
are not revealed to mortals, but that He
is the firstborn among all the sons of
God, who in the world to come are to
be like unto Him and see Him as He is,
is plainly manifested in the revelations
of God to man, and He is therefore not
only their Savior and their King but
also their loving and adorable Elder
Brother.

HE WOULDN'T TALK.

"Rev. Dr. T. C. Hill," while on his
recent visit here, as announced in the
daily papers, would not talk on current
topics relating either to Methodism or
"Mormonism." He declined also to say
anything about the Senator Smoot mat-
ter, even "by way of pleasantry," which
he said was his style when fabricating
a story without foundation concerning
the Junior Senator. His discretion
comes late. But by the bye, his nar-
ratives and romances are fabricated for
other than Utah ears and eyes, and he
does not care to tell, on the spot, the
stories he relates from pulpit and plat-
form in the extreme east and west.
Hill and Leitch ought to be linked
as traveling companions. They would
form a great attraction and could visit
with each other in imaginative and con-
structive talks about the people of
Utah. They would have to "dive" on
collections, though, and that perhaps
would not suit either of the itinerants.
Strange how many these talkative
preachers are, in these parts, on sub-
jects which they rave over when at a
distance!

PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

Presbyterians in Great Britain appear
to be as agitated about the creed, as
they were here, before the declaratory
statement was accepted, which virtu-
ally stamps as error that which has been
held as truth, so long.This was evident in the General As-
sembly of the Church of Scotland, last
month, when an overture was made
with reference to the Westminster Con-
fession, asking the Assembly to append
to the formula of subscription a note
declaratory of the sense which the
church attaches to the subscription.In the discussion that followed, some
strong points were made. Principal
Storrie, of Glasgow, pointed out that if
the confession was looked into, it would
be found to contain a theory of human
nature, human corruption, "which virtu-
ally exhibited creation as a failure, and
represented any good that might be
brought out in man as not the result of
any effort or any desire on the part of
man, but as the mere mechanical re-
sults of the superhuman power exerted
upon him by the supreme power of the
Divine agency working in him and on
him." According to this speaker, they
would also find false ideas of the Divine
providence. The Divine will, for in-
stance, was represented as arbitrary,
not actuated by moral ideas, but cen-
tering in itself, seeking its own ends.
It was a will which held all men to be
under the sentence of death for their
sins, and yet resolved to save some
from that sentence, and to damn others.
"To the praise of His glorious justice."—
Where the justice came in, the speaker
could not understand, since, according
to the same Confession, God had with-
held from those condemned to torment,
the means of saving grace. Was that,
the speaker asked, a moral idea?Professor Herkless, of St. Andrews
took similar views. He declared
that there were things in the Con-
fession, "that it was perfectly impos-
sible that any intellectually educated
man could accept."This was strong criticism. Some of
the speakers denied its justice, but the
Assembly accepted a compromise propo-
sition, declaring "that an ambiguity
existed as to the authority of the Con-
fession," and that it should be regard-
ed as an infallible rule only in so far
as it accords with the Scriptures. This
seems to us to be a long stride in the
direction already taken by the Ameri-
can Presbyterians. It practically
leaves them without creed. For if the
creed is ambiguous, and must be inter-
preted by the Scriptures, being itself an
interpretation of the Scriptures, there is
no interpretation at all. If the in-
terpretation is not clear, but needs fur-
ther explanation, it is useless. And if
each individual is left free to say what
does, or what does not, accord with the
Bible, there can be no common creed,
no common basis of faith.Some Presbyterians are very severe
on other sects, and especially do they
berate the Latter-day Saints as heret-
ics. In view of the fact that emi-
nent men of their own church declare
that some of their doctrines are false
and absurd, such as no educated man
can accept, they should be slow to con-
demn others. We do not wish to say
anything disrespectful of a creed ven-
erable with age. It is as good as the
framing could make it, with the com-
paratively poor light they had. That
it will not stand the test of a clearer
light is no wonder. Its usefulness,
however, is gone. The sooner this is
understood, the better for those who
still cling to it as the embodiment of
truth.

IN FAVOR OF DARREN ROUTE.

If there is much more delay in the
canal deliberations the Darren route
will, no doubt, again be considered.
Mr. Edward Wellman Serrell, who has
studied that route closely enough to be
considered authority, declares that it
is perfectly feasible to construct a
waterway there, at less cost than at
any other place. He advocates a tun-
nel of sufficient width and depth, to
enable the largest vessels to meet and
pass one another. The cost is esti-
mated at from 75 to 79 million dol-
lars, or say, 100 million dollars in round
numbers. The advantages of the
Darren route are said to be many. The
entire canal there would be only 50
miles long, while at Panama it is 49
miles, and the Nicaragua route 152
miles. It has better harbors than theother lines, and it would cost less to
maintain, since it goes through solid
rock, and there would be no locks. The
Panama route, however, is the one dis-
cussed upon, and if that is the one that
offers most advantages, it ought to be
built. The objections of Colombian na-
tionalists should be met.Ever since the days of Columbus, Eu-
rope has felt the need of a western pas-
sage to the Orient, and as soon as the
land was found that divides ocean from
ocean, the search for a waterway
through the Isthmus was commenced.
Panama canal schemes, surveys, plans
concessions, syndicates, etc., form quite
a part of the history of American ex-
peditions. At length the United States
undertook to construct that highway
of commerce, which has been talked
about for four centuries. Europe does
not need that canal now, when the
Mediterranean and the Suez canal no
longer are under the control of Asiatic
hordes. But the United States needs
the canal, in order to cut short the dis-
tance by water, between its two coasts,
and also in order to shorten the route
between our Atlantic and Gulf coasts
and Asia. The canal will therefore cer-
tainly be constructed.

UNION WITH ROME.

If the question were asked, What ad-
ministrative act of the late Roman
pontiff is likely to have the greatest
consequences for the future? It is not
improbable that an impartial answer
would be to this effect, that his efforts
for the union of Christendom will be
so characterized. The Roman adminis-
tration is divided in several depart-
ments called "congregations," and in
1896 Pope Leo created the congrega-
tion for the reunion of dissenting
churches, for the special purpose of
studying the causes that have divided
Christendom into a multitude of sects,
and of establishing a preparatory ba-
sis for the reconciliation of these dis-
sidents with the Roman Catholic
church. At the time of the Reforma-
tion it was thought necessary to create
the congregation of the Inquisition, in
order to stem the tide of apostasy. Leo's
congregation has for its purpose the
reunion of those already outside the
church. It is evident, that if this pur-
pose is accomplished, or nearly so, that
fact will be of the greatest importance
to the entire world. And this is by
no means impossible. On the contrary,
it is highly probable that the final
contest will be between only two
churches.The fact is that the influences for
union between churches is at work.
Not long ago a plan for the consolida-
tion of the Congregationalists, United
Brethren, and Methodist Protestants
was formulated and discussed. They
may not yet be ready for corporate
union, but they are talking the matter
over, and it appears to be favorably
considered by a great many members of
those bodies.The fact is that the existence of
sects is no longer regarded as good,
but an evil. The Kansas City Times
expresses a very widely held opinion
thus:"The existence of one hundred and
fifty different Protestant denomina-
tions in the United States must neces-
sarily be a source of weakness and un-
fortunate. The dissidence of dissent is
carried to an extreme. With its need-
less competition, its friction, its pros-
trating, it frequently becomes unchristi-
an. Even where church-building so-
cieties do not scramble to supplant ri-
vals in home mission-fields, the exist-
ence of so many independent centers of
activity means a tremendous waste of
efficiency. Work is duplicated, and
energy is dissipated. The first definite
step towards consolidation, therefore, is
a matter of greater importance than
might at first appear, for it represents
a modern tendency that is likely to
show far-reaching results. Yet prob-
ably few persons knew the last week of
April that a conference looking to the
consolidation of four denominations
was in progress in Pittsburgh. While
the union was not effected at that time,
the results achieved were significant
enough to warrant general attention."Possibly this action taken at
Pittsburgh may grow into a general
movement to end the scandal involved
in the existence of so many needless
divisions of the Protestant church.This tendency toward union will help
the Catholic congregation for the re-
union of dissenting churches. When
the movement in the opposite direction
from Protestantism, gets started, there
is no logical halting-place before Rome
is reached. This fact will become ap-
parent, as the journey back proceeds.
The road to union is considerably
smoother now than it has been before.
Most Protestants have ceased to look
upon Rome as "Babylon," and the Ro-
man structure as the "man of sin," or
"antichrist." With this view of the
matter gone away with, there can be no
valid ground for refusing to re-enter
the folds of that church. It is more
ancient than the others; has a more
imposing service; its theology is more
logical, and its power and influence in
the world are greater. With all these,
and other inducements, it is not to
be wondered at, if the "second" some-
day is completely hailed. That such
an event will be followed by a period
of supreme trial to the saints of the
Most High, is also probable, but the
final outcome is, nevertheless, not
doubtful.

GAVE A STONE FOR BRADF.

The petition to the Czar, in behalf
of Russian Jews, which that ruler re-
fused to receive, was signed by about
20,000 persons, everyone of whom was
national prominence. One page of
names alone represented a capital of
\$100,000,000. Another page
contained the names of governors, state
officers, electors, labor leaders, and so
on. Among the signers were Rufus W.
Parkman of the United States Supreme
Court; Edward M. Shepard, Gov. Odell,
John G. Carlisle, Jacob H. Schiff, Aug-
ust Belmont, Mayor Low, with perhaps
a score of governors. Perhaps so many
powerful names have never before
been joined together in a similar plea
for humanity.But the Czar, as is well known, com-
plained not to read the carefully pre-
pared document. That is, if the contents
were communicated to him privately,
he, at least, decided to take no of-
ficial notice thereof. But this is not
all. It appears that the Russian gov-
ernment adds to this insult a threat
against Zimmern. Minister von Plehve,
while negotiating his desire to support
any cause encouraging the Jews toemigrate, denounces the activity of the
Zionists, because "we find," he says,
"that instead of entering all their ef-
forts upon the colonization of Jews in
Palestine, the Zionists have created a
world power for the purpose of
strengthening their position in the
lands where they live, and to thwart
Russia in every possible way."That, we believe, is Russia's official
answer to the Kishineff petition. It
is a threat that Russia will oppose the
Zionists, clearly in the hope of making
their escape from Egypt impossible.
Is this not the story of Pharaoh over-
again?It is all the more important that in-
fluential Hebrews should in earnest
take up the question of an interna-
tional congress on their case. If the gov-
ernments at present find it impractic-
able to send delegates to such a con-
gress, it could nevertheless be held by
representative men of all national-
ities and creeds, and the views ex-
pressed would have an immense weight.
A call for such a congress would meet
with universal response at this time.Sodawaters are sweet and less en-
ticed in secret.Will China please pull aside the por-
tents in Manchuria?The light that failed—That of Au-
rora in the Ryan case."A cat may look at a king" in Europe
but not in free America.Among the greatest figures of his-
tory are Roman numerals.President Roosevelt is in the saddle
again. This time at Sayville, L. I.Lengthy reports of the President's
talks at Sayville may be expected.The numerous clues in the Ryan case
are getting to be a regular Hodge-
podge.Just now the ice-man lords it over all.
But the day of the coal baron will
come.May Leo's successor be as good a
man and as high minded a Christian as
he was?Fighting Bob Fitzsimmons has mar-
ried again. Time alone can tell wheth-
er it is a gain.Politics is beginning to simmer in
the Vatican. After a little while it will
be boiling over.The Pope's famous fisherman's ring
has disappeared. Some one has prob-
ably hooked it.Justice Brewer says that lynching is
murder. But all murder is not lynch-
ing, though equally wicked.Yesterday was observed in a quiet,
gentlemanly, Christian-like way. For
which favor, much thanks.Having gone to the Austrian Alps it
is quite certain that Prince Ferdinand
left Bulgaria for his health.Society at the eastern summer re-
sorts has taken up "square dances."
These will now go the rounds.Judged by the noise they make it is
difficult to distinguish between an au-
tomobile and a threshing machine."Truly the corset dies hard," says the
New York Sun. No obituary notice of
its death has ever been published.Japan has decided to adopt a waiting
and watching policy towards Russia.
If she yet knows how to wait all things
may yet come to her.The international monetary commis-
sion has been meeting with encourage-
ment in Germany. Encouragement is
about the easiest thing in the world to
meet.The use of the vermiform appendix
is said to have been discovered. One of
its chief uses in the past has been to
give big fat fees to doctors for cutting
it out."Announcement is made that the
Beecher memorial fund has reached "a
goodly sum," which is the ecclesiasti-
cal name for a "dignified sum," says
the Kansas City Star. And a "goodly
sum" in such cases means about
enough for a nest egg.A contemporary claims that the poor
"prisoner at the Vatican" had a
private fortune of about five million
dollars, and that he left this to his
successor instead of to relatives. In this
country, the pope would be declared in-
sane if he were to leave millions for
relatives to fight about, and if the law-
yers had their way, Most millionaires
in this country, who make a will, are
accused of being insane.A few years ago, the pope's rules for
obtaining a long life were given to the
world in a Latin poem. As will be re-
membered he insisted upon regularity
and abstinence as the main
points. Except for the fact that he re-
commended a little wine and also some
coffee, he followed the "Word of Wis-
dom" very closely. He insisted upon
very little meat, a moderate allowance
of eggs, milk, honey, fresh vegetables
and ripe fruit, pure. He declared his
rule to be to eat only what he needed,
not what he desired. Undoubtedly these
rules are good for all.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Kansas City Star.

Under Leo's guidance Catholicism
safely accomplished the transition from
a medieval to a modern position. With
a consummate wisdom he adapted its
policy to the needs of the time and re-
stored to it a moral prestige which it
had hardly equaled in centuries. It
matters not who may be his successor,
The loss to the world in his death can-
not be made good.

Sacramento Bee.

But Leo will neither live by his faith
alone, nor principally because of it.
He is not today Rome's dead, but the
world's. Diplomatically a master, in-
tellectually a giant, Leo's crown of
glory will come to him, in the mem-
ory of after years, not so much be-
cause of his erudition and his states-
manship, as that from the height of his
Olympus he stooped down to the low-
ly, the down-trodden and the oppressed
of earth, and bade them arise. Sur-
passingly great in intellect, he was in-
finitely greater in heart and soul.

Chicago News.

This history of this pontifical term
will record many notable instances of
the late pope's sagacity, his benignantspirit, his scholarship and his grasp
of affairs. Many single momentous
acts of his career stand out to make it
memorable. Some of his ecclesiasti-
cal, notably that dealing with the relations
of capital and labor, will be long re-
membered as evidences of his keen in-
sight and the interest which he took in
the problems of his time. His labors
in promoting the world's peace and his
skillful intervention to avert war in
several serious crises are of themselves
proofs of the beneficence of his influ-
ence. Far more than to any single
acts, however, the strength of the in-
fluence which he wielded must be at-
tributed to certain inherent qualities
of character and intellect. Not only
in ecclesiastical affairs but in the tem-
poral affairs of the world the effect of
his precept and example was far-reach-
ing. Notably without temporal
power, he has yet had an influence
on his time more potent than that of
most monarchs and statesmen con-
temporary with him.

San Francisco Chronicle.

No man has ever adorned the Papal
throne with a nobler exhibition of pri-
vate virtues and no Pope has ever
made such an investment upon man-
kind. The great Pope Gregory dealt
magnificently with princes and em-
perors, as it was necessary that he
should in those stormy times, but Pope
Leo XIII, while dealing, and dealing
most effectively, with governments,
addressed himself directly to the
hearts and consciences of mankind at
large, with such moral power as no
other pope has ever displayed since the
division of knowledge made possible
direct appeals to the masses. Being the
man that he was, in the place which
he occupied, he was able to be, and he
was, the strongest moral force of the
fourteenth century. He achieved the
most profound respect of mankind, and
will be mourned not only by the great
church which he has governed so wis-
ely and so long, but by all lovers of
that which is good, whatever their re-
ligious faith or lack of it.

Portland Oregonian.

When Pope Leo succeeded Pius IX,
a hot-headed, impetuous man, a peace-
maker was needed, and Leo XIII has
been emphatically a peacemaker
through his diplomatic skill and patient
statesmanship. Under this great pope
in Germany the animosities of the Kul-
turkampf have given way to a situa-
tion where the government party in
the Reichstag is obliged to rely on the
Catholic or Center party to save it
from defeat by the Socialists. Bar-
marck's anti-Catholic or Falk laws
have all been repealed save that ex-
cluding Jesuits from residence in Ger-
many, and that is likely soon to be
expunged. The German emperor open-
ly courts the good offices of the Vatican,
and altogether the victory of Leo
in Germany is as complete as when
his great predecessor made Emperor
Henry come to Canossa. The Church
of Rome under Leo XIII has improved
the conditions of Catholics in other
non-Catholic countries, in Russia, in
Great Britain and in the United States.
In France Pope Leo has acted with
extraordinary prudence in urging all
Catholics to support the republic, and
in avoiding any open rupture with the
French government on the subject of
the religious associations.

SALT LAKE BEACH

Salt Lake & Los Angeles Ry.

Rafts a Great Success.

Five minutes' ride to deep water—
FREE.

REGULAR SATURDAY NIGHT BALL.

SACRED CONCERT SUNDAY

Afternoon and evening.

TIME CARD.

Leave Salt Lake: Arrive Salt Lake:

No. 1 10:30 a.m. No. 1 1:30 p.m.

No. 2 2:30 p.m. No. 2 5:45 p.m.

No. 3 4:30 p.m. No. 3 7:45 p.m.

No. 4 5:45 p.m. No. 4 8:30 p.m.

No. 5 6:45 p.m. No. 5 11:30 p.m.

No. 6 7:45 p.m. No. 6 11:30 p.m.

No. 7 8:45 p.m. No. 7 11:30 p.m.

No. 8 9:45 p.m. No. 8 11:30 p.m.

No. 9 10:45 p.m. No. 9 11:30 p.m.

No. 10 11:45 p.m. No. 10 11:30 p.m.

No. 11 12:45 p.m. No. 11 11:30 p.m.

No. 12 1:45 p.m. No. 12 11:30 p.m.

No. 13 2:45 p.m. No. 13 11:30 p.m.

No. 14 3:45 p.m. No. 14 11:30 p.m.

No. 15 4:45 p.m. No. 15 11:30 p.m.

No. 16 5:45 p.m. No. 16 11:30 p.m.

No. 17 6:45 p.m. No. 17 11:30 p.m.

No. 18 7:45 p.m. No. 18 11:30 p.m.

No. 19 8:45 p.m. No. 19 11:30 p.m.

No. 20 9:45 p.m. No. 20 11:30 p.m.

No. 21 10:45 p.m. No. 21 11:30 p.m.

No. 22 11:45 p.m. No. 22 11:30 p.m.

No. 23 12:45 p.m. No. 23 11:30 p.m.

No. 24 1:45 p.m. No. 24 11:30 p.m.

No. 25 2:45 p.m. No. 25 11:30 p.m.

No. 26 3:45 p.m. No. 26 11:30 p.m.

No. 27 4:45 p.m. No. 27 11:30 p.m.

No. 28 5:45 p.m. No. 28 11:30 p.m.

No. 29 6:45 p.m. No. 29 11:30 p.m.

No. 30 7:45 p.m. No. 30 11:30 p.m.

No. 31 8:45 p.m. No. 31 11:30 p.m.