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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 14, 1901.

A SPLENDID EDITION.

The Los Angeles Times special

edition, is a splendid exhibition

of the enterprise and ability

connected with that California journal.

The visit of President McKinley

afforded a fine opportunity for special

articles relating to that notable event,

and it was duly utilized and made a

prominent feature in the great edition

of that influential paper. It will certainly

have a very wide circulation and

must, in the nature of things, accomplish

much for the benefit of California

in general and of Los Angeles in particular.

The "Times" has given this city and

State considerable space and has

done justice to Utah, in this excellent

edition.

Articles from reliable pens, accompanied

by fine illustrations, convey

facts and ideas concerning Salt Lake

and its numerous enterprises that

form a very pleasing portion of this

special number. The "Mormons" and

their faith receive due consideration,

and they are permitted to speak for

themselves without those deprecatory

or misleading remarks which commonly

accompany "Mormon" statements,

when permitted to find a place in the

public press. There are also some

excellent portraits of leading citizens,

among them a good likeness of President

Lorenzo Snow. The City of the Angels

and the City of the Saints are

brought into pleasing association, and

the desire is thereby increased for that

intimate connection by a railroad of

roads which has been agitating the

public mind in both cities for some

time.

That Los Angeles is not only a beautiful

city but is also a great business

center, with grand opportunities both

for pleasant residence and extensive

commerce, will appear in striking form

wherever this edition of the "Times"

shall be seen. We congratulate the

editors and publishers and all the contributors

to this mammoth "extra," on the work

that they have accomplished, and the

City of the Angels in having so

valuable a permanent establishment

within its flower-decked borders, as the

Los Angeles Times.

OBJECTIONS OF CRITICS.

Ever since the Book of Mormon was

published to the world, there have been

strenuous efforts on the part of dis-

believers in its divine origin to account

for its production. Numerous theories

have been invented for the purpose of

discrediting its authenticity. The most

popular of these theories is the Solomon

Spaulding story, which has found its

way into nearly all the anti-"Mormon"

works that have been circulated, and

also in a number of encyclopedias.

That story has been completely over-

turned by the discovery of the Spaulding

production entitled "The Manuscript

Found." This has been in print for

several years, and the original

manuscript is now in the hands of the

author, who has been able to identify

it with the writings of the first

Nephi, and will see that the former

bears marks of greater antiquity

than the latter. And taking into

consideration the fact that in each

case an abridgment only is given, the

objection we have noticed is really a

bit of clear evidence in favor of the

authenticity of the volume.

Another objection from the same

source, or sources, is that the book

contains modern expressions and lan-

guage peculiar to latter times, and

also passages exactly identical with

some of the writings of the Book of

Mormon. This is easily explained

by the fact that the translation was

made by one individual, whose Eng-

lish would naturally be that of the

period in which he wrote, and who may

have been permitted to convey the ideas

of the original writers in phrases and

sentences which would be familiar to

the ordinary readers of the translation.

Believers in the Bible must be aware

that the same ideas were conveyed, by

inspiration, to different prophets very

frequently, and were sometimes couched

in the same words. The spirit of the

Lord is one and does not change.

Truth is also immutable. "The word

of the Lord endureth forever." The

lapse of ages does not affect it and

the difference in languages does not

impair it. The idea is more than that

which is eager for truth does not halt

or stumble over verbal imperfections,

or such little straws as those which

seem to trip up some of the professedly

learned and hypercritical of the present

age.

Take the Book of Mormon for what

it purports to be, and study it with a

sincere desire to learn the divine truths

which it contains, and obtain the knowl-

edge which it imparts concerning the

ancient history and the small difficulties

which are raised by hunters for

flaws, will entirely disappear in the

flow of light which is shed by that

invaluable record for the benefit of

man and the glory of God.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY, it seems, has

at last protested to the powers against

the business carried on by foreign

postoffices in the country. These offices

were at first established for the bene-

fit of the foreign representatives, but

their business is by no means confined

to official communications. They are,

in all the cities where they exist, doing

a large and profitable business not

only for foreign residents, but also

for the subjects of the Sultan who

much prefer that service to their own.

Turkish government officials are but

wretchedly paid. As a consequence,

they have acquired a reputation for

dishonesty. Letters placed in their hands

are not considered safe. Book and

pamphlets may, or may not, reach their

destination. Letters are often opened

and their contents scrutinized for

treasonable matter. They treat the

public in the most arbitrary manner,

particularly in the inland cities, where

foreign influence is not felt. These

conditions have called for the foreign

postal service which the Sultan now

considers obnoxious. The way to

abolish it, is to reform the Turkish

service, so that the mail is not interfered

with.

It is not probable that the protest

will have any effect of restricting the

mail service as now conducted. It is

profitable to the respective embassies

and consulates. And since the Sultan

is unable to back up his protest with

any show of force, he has no means of

enforcing his demands. It is probably a

fact that many letters and pamphlets

of objectionable contents find their way

into the country through these foreign

postoffices, but they have been estab-

lished and have every prospect of

remaining.

GARDEN CITIES.

"To-Morrow" is the title of a little

book published in London, and the

author of which is Mr. Ebenezer Howard.

It deals with a problem that is attract-

ing the attention of a great many

minds at the present time—the depop-

ulation of the country districts and the

overcrowding of the already crowded

cities. The author, according to a

private letter to the "News" is the

founder of what is called the "Garden

Association," the object of which is to

promote the discussion of the project

suggested in his "To-Morrow" and ul-

timately to formulate a practical

scheme for carrying out the plans laid

down.

The author's suggestion is, in brief,

that "Garden cities," combining as far

as possible the advantages of the city

and the country be built. This, he

thinks, would solve the problem at

once. He asks the reader to imagine

a piece of land containing 6,000 acres,

held in trust by gentlemen of un-

doubted honor and integrity. On this

estate the Garden City will now be

built at the center. It covers 1,000

acres, or one-sixth of the land, and is

enclosed in a circular space 150 yards

in diameter, laid out as a beautiful

garden, surrounded by the large

public buildings, each on its own

grounds. Then there is a large open

space, containing 150 acres, laid out

as a public park with play grounds.

The park is surrounded by a glass

corridor called the crystal palace, where

the people may walk whenever the

weather is unfavorable to outdoor ex-

ercise. In this "palace" manufactured

goods are exposed for sale, and here

is the "shopping" done. Outside the

"crystal palace" runs a circular

avenue—the fifth, counting from the

outer edge of the circle city. This, as

all the avenues, is lined with shade

trees. Here is the first ring of houses,

each standing in its own ample grounds.

The city has room for 30,000 inhabitants.

In making from Fifth avenue towards

the circumference of the city, the vi-

sual crosses the Fourth avenue, and

then comes to Grand avenue, which is

420 feet wide and forms a belt of parks

all around the city, in which schools

and churches are located. From this

avenue we continue the walk toward

the circumference across the two re-

maining circular avenues, and find in

the outside belt, or circle, factories,

warehouses, dairies, markets, coal

yards, brick yards, etc., all fronting a

circular railway which encompasses the

city, and has side connections with a

main railroad line passing through the

estate. By this arrangement goods are

loaded directly from the cars into the

warehouses, and no inhabitant of the

city is more than 600 yards from the

railway.

This much about the plan of the new

city. The proposed system of raising

revenue is as novel as the plan briefly

described. The entire revenue is to be

derived from rents. The land is held

for the people by trustees, and what-

ever is the value of the land to the

farmer who uses it for the production

of food for the city, belongs to the com-

munity and not to any individuals. Mr.

Howard calculates that the rent of the

5,000 acres outside the city, will be am-

ple to pay interest on the purchase

money, provide a sinking fund for the

payment of the capital, construct and