

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Hercules G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES	
One Year, in advance	\$10.00
Six Months, " "	5.50
Three Months, " "	3.25
One Month, " "	.75
One Week, " "	.25
Sunday edition, per year	2.00
Semi-Weekly, " "	2.00

EASTERN OFFICE:
104-105 Times Building, New York City, N. Y.
In charge of R. F. Gannett, Manager Foreign
Advertising from our Home OfficeCorrespondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.Address all business communications to:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 18, 1901.

A COURAGEOUS DEFENSE.

A few weeks ago Salt Lake City received a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Emil Gammeter, residents of Ohio. For some time they had received the Elders of the Church laboring in Ohio, at their pleasant home, extending abundant hospitality which was duly appreciated by those missionaries. After the visit paid by these estimable persons to Utah, on their return some "str" was made in their neighborhood, because of their espousal of the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In order to correct improper ideas concerning this matter, Mr. Gammeter wrote an extended article for the Beacon Journal, published at Akron, Ohio. This appeared in the Saturday evening edition of that paper, which has a very large circulation. It is entitled "Mormon Doctrines" with the sub-heading, "A Recent Convert Gives His Reasons For Change of Faith."

The writer commences by referring to the religious liberty contended for and established by the fathers of our country, and to the reluctance with which he presents, publicly, his private convictions, being led to write them in response to the requests of many of his friends to explain the step he had taken. He goes on to mention the persecutions suffered by the early Christians and to explain the growth of religious liberty in the world. He then takes up the form and organization of the early Church, as explained in the New Testament, with Apostles and Prophets, Evangelists, Pastors and Teachers, placed therein for the edifying of the body of Christ till all come to the unity of the faith and the knowledge of the Son of God. He then contrasts that form and unity with the condition of modern Christendom.

He cites the testimony of Bishop Abiel Leonard of the Episcopal Church, on the attitude of "Mormonism" as one of the religious denominations, and in regard to the much mistaken ideas of the public concerning the polygamy question, showing that there is no reason for any disturbance in relation to it, as the "Mormon" Church is not encouraging or teaching polygamy. Then follow the articles of faith with scriptural quotations to prove each section, consecutively. The writer quotes copiously from Dr. James E. Talmage's work on those articles, enlarging upon the leading points of "Mormon doctrines."

Mr. Gammeter speaks of the restoration of the Gospel and of the authority of the Holy Priesthood through the ministrations of heavenly beings, touches on the necessity of obeying the one, everlasting Gospel, and gives evidence concerning conditions in Utah. He says:

"By my personal observation during my stay in Utah this last summer I know it is an intensely practical religion. All but a very few who give their whole time to the Church work are engaged in business, running farms, or employed in various occupations. Long faces pety has no place in their life. Innocent amusements are sanctioned and encouraged as not displeasing to God.

"That 2,000 young men averaging 21 years of age give up two and many even more than two years of their life at their own expense, as missionaries to go out among the nations of the earth, and return home stronger than when they left, is evidence that at least there is a testimony of the truth of gospel restored in this last dispensation of the fullness of times, Dan. 2: 44-45.

"The question is often asked, 'Do Mormons deny salvation to non-Mormons?' To this we say no; but there is a difference between salvation and exaltation.

"Had Zoligoz confessed Christ he could not have gained salvation until he had 'paid the uttermost farthing.' Many spiritual advisers do comfort and console red-handed murderers on the scaffold, who may have debauched virtue and murdered innocence.

"In spite of this guilty offense these men have been offered forgiveness, pleading them all reeking with blood, into an abode of purity and holiness to dwell with God and His angels.

"The innocent victim whom the murderous villain has untimely deprived of mortal life, must dwell as an immortal in hell and suffer the torments of the damned, this, because the murderer the victim may not have said, 'I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ.' This gives mercy more than her due and robs justice.

He answers the question as to what became of the repentant thief on the cross, and explains the doctrine of salvation for the dead, Christ's preaching to the spirits in prison, baptism for the dead and the work now being performed in the holy Temples. He concludes his interesting article with these paragraphs:

"It has been far from my intention to hurt the feelings of any one of the thousands of good, true men and women in other churches (which are doing much good). They will all have their reward, according to their works. Fragmentary as these statements necessarily are, they can all be defended from the Scriptures, and while I do not propose to carry on any newspaper controversy, I gladly welcome any person to my home for further and more complete information.

"I wish to bear my testimony of the truth of the gospel as taught by the Latter-day Saints, and I ask, do not treat these doctrines indifferently, nor carelessly throw them aside.

"Should they be true, the message is of the utmost importance to you. Surrounded with so many perils, the faith of the Latter-day Saints demands your further investigation.

"God has blessed you with free

agency. It is your privilege to judge and decide."

We would have been pleased if we had sufficient space to publish the whole communication. We congratulate our esteemed brother on the courage as well as intelligence he has exhibited, in presenting his position and views before a hostile public sentiment. If more of our brethren who are out in the world and have influence with non-believers would also step forward and proclaim the truth and their adherence to it, the tide of prejudice which overspreads the minds of the masses would be stayed if not turned, and the result would be honor and blessing to the brave and faithful, and the triumph of the truth would be accelerated. The Akron Beacon Journal is to be commended for its fairness, in publishing the writer's side of the "Mormon" question.

ENGLISH IN JAPANESE.

Elder Alma O. Taylor, in writing to his father from Tokyo, Japan, October 31, gives a few illustrations of the peculiarities of the Japanese language, two of which are here presented. The teacher was asked to translate a verse from the fifth chapter of Hebrews, which he did thus, writing it in Roman letters:

"Hito no uchi yon erabaruru subeto no ushiki no asa wa, hito no tame ni kani nitsuku koto, wo nimerarote tsunmi ni sonaomono to ikiepe wo sasaguru koto wo suru mono nari."

The literal translation of this into English is:

"Man's among from chosen or High Priest, man's for God to follow thing commanded sins offering and sacrifice offer thing to this is."

The puzzle is to find the verse in the fifth chapter of Hebrews which corresponds with this. Here is a literal translation of Matthew 6: 6:

"You pray when secret room to go in doors shut up hidden into be thy Father to pray then 'hidden into seeth thy Father openly reward will.'"

Elder Taylor exclaims: "Oh, this language is most bewildering. It takes a brain more acute than that of a Philadelphia lawyer to make any sense out of it, even when it is translated into English. Yet our teacher tells us that our arrangement of words into sentences is just as strange to a Japanese student as an arrangement like the above is to us."

By way of a little news he relates that a night or two ago Brothers Kelch and Ensign and he were taking a walk through a neighboring district. It was getting dusk and they felt inclined to sing a little as they sauntered along. They sang a couple of our hymns very softly. The people whom they passed would stop and look at them very strangely until they had walked a half block or more, the children running after them, following for a considerable distance. It is extremely odd, it seems, for a foreigner to be seen walking through a Japanese district, let alone singing. He remarks: "If we were only masters of the language what crowds a simple song would bring, at least until the novelty wore off, which would take some time at least."

They are slightly improving in quartette work. "Alma is practising tenor, Brother Kelch alto, Brother Horace bass; Brother Grant leads. But Horace generally sings every part to keep us from falling down in ours. Brother Horace has entirely captured the guests at the hotel where we are stopping by his excellent solos."

The Belgian minister, who is staying at the same hotel as the Elders, bowed very low to Horace, complimenting him upon the delightful music which he had furnished for the entertainment of the entire company one evening lately.

It is very hard to overcome the extreme caution which the people exercise in regard to associating with foreigners. In fact, their actions almost bespeak a superstitious dread, but the Elders have strong hopes of overcoming this suspicion or distrust and reaching their hearts with the Gospel. It seems impossible even to master the language without mingling among the people and getting them to feel free to converse. To learn the language from a teacher is like trying to dig down a mountain of snow with a pick and shovel. The Elders say they are not discouraged, however, but keep trying in one way and another to accomplish the mission upon which they are sent, and they firmly believe that success will follow their efforts. They are all blessed with excellent health for which they are thankful indeed. They feel the great need of the faith and prayers of the brethren and sisters in Zion, Elder Taylor feels very hopeful and his entire letter breathes an excellent spirit.

THE STONE CASE.

The case of Miss Stone, captured by brigands, is consuming more time than was anticipated at first. And a recent dispatch from Sofia indicates that every day's delay now imperils her life, on account of the exposure she is suffering and the strain to which she is subjected. The question naturally suggests itself, whether the negotiations are conducted with ability.

Mr. William Curtis, in a letter to the Chicago Record-Herald, states that although Mr. Dickinson, our representative at Sofia, has acted conscientiously and according to instructions, his policy is disapproved by those most experienced in oriental diplomacy. He is firmly convinced that the ladies were abducted by members of the Macedonian committee, and that the Bulgarian government can compel that revolutionary organization to liberate the captives, without a ransom. This is regarded as an error. The Macedonian junta, Mr. Curtis says, is stronger than the Bulgarian government and is determined to protect its reputation. Valuable time is wasted, it seems, in endeavors to place the responsibility where it belongs.

The most direct course to pursue would be to liberate the captives first, if a ransom is to be paid for them, and then find out where the responsibility for the outrage rests. Perhaps the ladies themselves, after having spent months among the brigands, could furnish some information on that subject. When the question of responsibility is solved, the money paid can be collected back with interest, as France has recently demonstrated. But it will take a long time to settle everything.

That, however, need not be considered after the captives are once set free.

British newspapers take the view that the Turkish government must bear the burden. The London Times, for instance, says the common people are honest, but this honesty has very little chance to assert itself among the soldiers when the authorities regularly forget to pay. The troops and the police get no wages, yet they must live, and they live by plunder. With Bulgarian mischief-making, native turbulence, and Turkish maladministration, it is not wonderful, the Times thinks, that Macedonia is a seething caldron.

It is supposed that the captives are in no danger from the bandits, and that the delay caused by the quibble about the responsibility carries but little risk. But this is by no means sure. The brigands have a kind of cut-throat reputation to maintain, and it is more than probable that they will carry out their threats, if their terms are not accepted. Their fear of our government, or any other government, is not to be counted on. The case has attracted world-wide attention. If it should lead to a full revelation of the miserable conditions in a part of the world for the reformation of which the concert of Europe stands pledged, in the treaty of Berlin, good may yet come of what appears to be evil. It is to be hoped, though, that the blood of the two victims has not been shed in order to arouse civilization to a realization of its responsibility.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Unusual interest was manifested this year in Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech delivered a few days ago at the lord mayor's banquet, because it was expected that the premier would have something important to say on the South African war. He did discuss the subject, but he failed to satisfy public curiosity by giving any details. On the contrary, he declared that the government must observe silence, so as not to defeat its own well considered plans.

In substance, he congratulated the country that all the foreign governments had assumed a correct attitude during the "embarrassment and difficulties in which it may be thought that our country is standing." He saw no cause for the pessimism expressed by the public and the press. He admitted that the war had not been concluded as early as expected, but he asserted there was no reason for believing that Great Britain was not making sufficient progress. Then he went on to say:

"We cannot lay before you the whole circumstances of the case. We cannot tell you publicly all that is going on. We should be gravely neglecting our duty if we did. Yet it is only by some such revelation that we can give you full and entire satisfaction. All I can say is, and I am speaking the judgment of those who have the best opportunity for determining what is really going on, that we are making month by month and week by week sure and substantial progress. The belief has been expressed in public that it is owing to some neglect or lukewarmness on the part of the government that the war has not been brought to an earlier conclusion. There is no doubt that guerrilla warfare has been considerably diminished, and we do not admit that any act or neglect on our part has had anything to do with the prolongation of the war. It is easy to say these things against us, and it is absolutely impossible to refute them without betraying our duty. We maintain that there is no ground for saying that the government has in any degree neglected its duty, either in meeting the demands of the generals on the spot or in making other preparations necessary for the conduct of the war."

He closed by expressing the belief that it was the deep resolve of the British people, that the trouble should not recur again, no matter how much sacrifice and labor are required to end it now.

Lord Salisbury evidently said all he could say about an "embarrassing" subject. He did not refer to the vast expenditures engendered every week by the war; nor to the occasional disasters met with by British commanders, or to the terrible death rate in the concentration camps. All these things are of public record. But he asserted, what all the world believes, that the war will be carried to a successful conclusion, no matter how long time it takes to do so. And with that explanation, the public must rest satisfied. The London Times mildly suggests that it cannot understand why the government should not give the country a general view of the situation monthly, so that the progress made could be seen. When the country is spending \$7,500,000 weekly, it must be pardoned if it sometimes asks whether there has been slackness in the discharge of duty when there might have been energy and alertness and provision. And this, no doubt, expresses the general view of the British public. But as this, for state reasons, has been declared impossible, the information will not be forthcoming. The war, will drag on, and the question, when will the end come? is asked in vain.

THE MILLENNIAL STAR.

The Millennium Star, in its issue of Oct. 31, announces that several important changes affecting that publication are to occur in the near future. The notice, in extenso, is as follows:

"A word in our own behalf.—Our only apology for writing under this caption, is the desire within us to extend our own sphere of usefulness by increasing materially the circulation of the Star. In the days of its infancy this paper stood forth with a proud list of 25,000 subscribers. As the Saints emigrated to Zion, however, this patronage fell off, until today the support accorded the Star is by no means what it should be, especially when we consider that it is the pioneer publication of the Church, and the recognized official organ thereof in the district comprising the European mission. We have thought that if all the Elders and Saints would become permanent subscribers, continuing the Star after their departure for the land of Zion, this paper would take on the dignity of former days, and become a more pronounced factor for good than it possibly can be with its present circulation. Who is there among the Saints who have emigrated from Europe but feels a lasting interest in this mission? Where is the Elder who would not like to keep in touch with his former field? We believe there are none such. Again, the history of the Church is so replete with important events, that none can afford to be without the only periodical that publishes in convenient form for binding, all matters of general interest. Those who have the Stars of long ago would not part with them at any price. As a work of reference they are invaluable. No Church library is complete without them; hence the weight of the appeal we are now making. We want more subscribers. We want greater support, and in order to secure it we shall endeavor to lay before our readers the very best it is within our power to give. Several important changes are to occur in the near future, and we hope by the beginning of another year, to have the Star on a basis justifying a little enterprise now and then by those controlling its publication. We invite and welcome correspondence, and shall be only too pleased for all the assistance our friends can give us, to make the Star brighter and better as the years advance and the work of the Lord rolls on to certain victory."

We cordially endorse the foregoing appeal, and advise all the Elders and Saints who can do so to subscribe for the Millennium Star, and preserve it for binding and preservation. Past experience points to its future value. The older volumes of that periodical would bring a high price if they were attainable. It will be so, no doubt, with the present issue in after years. All the Latter-day Saints who can afford to take the Star should do so, no matter in what country they reside. They cannot keep track of the progress of the latter-day work in Europe unless they read its interesting pages. We hope the Star will continue to shine in all its wonted effulgence, as a herald of the coming glorious Millennium day.

London being enveloped in dense fog the people there are singing: "Lead, kindly light."

It is a reform administration but it is noted in Kentucky that the Louisville revenue collectorship was secured by Craft.

The recent earthquake shock was so severe that it even shook up some of the saloons yesterday, their keepers being arrested for selling whisky on Sunday.

Sixteen botomen left dead on the field in Samar will serve as a monument to Filipino folly in trying to rush American soldiers.

New York papers continue to gloat over the defeat of Tammany. Unlike Solomon they think that they who take a city are greater than they who ruleth their spirits.

Mrs. Bradley Martin has ordered a million dollar diamond tiara for King Edward's coronation. Which shows that republican simplicity can be as gay and gorgeous as royalty itself when occasion requires.

The Isthmian canal is to be an American canal. That is good and all right, but still the main question is, When will it be an actual, navigable canal and not a controversy about routes and ownership?

"It is a mistake to think that the women have any sort of a monopoly of this world's happiness." So says Mrs. Sarah Grand, mother, we mean author, of "The Heavenly Twins." She might have made her statement much broader and equally true had she said that no one has a monopoly of this world's happiness. That is one of the things that cannot be apportioned.

The recent election of Mr. Carnegie to rectorship of the University of St. Andrew's recalls the fact, that James Russell Lowell was once elected to the same position. It was objected to him that he was an alien and as such could not be held responsible for any wrong doing in office. This amused Lowell very much and he wrote to a friend that it was "a very serious problem how to rob a Scotch university." But Mr. Carnegie has greatly simplified the problem by richly endowing it.

It is a wild and improbable story that comes from the icy north that a scheme is on foot to overthrow British and Canadian authority in the Klondike and establish a republic. Could any such wild dream have taken possession of the minds of the miners, it would be dispelled so soon as the country opened in the spring and Canadian mounted police could get at the dreamers. It is an entertaining story to send out just as King Frost locks the doors for the winter and the people go into hibernation.

The brigands who are holding Miss Stone for ransom have given it to be understood that they will take considerably less than they first demanded, and intimate that they may make a still further reduction. They must have been reading General Grant's memories, who relates that his father once sent him to sell a horse. He told the intending purchaser that his father said he could have the animal for so much, and that if he would not give that he could have him for so much less, and if he wouldn't give that he could have him for still less.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Springfield Republican.
Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech Saturday evening is described as being extremely perfunctory and lifeless. It was entirely apologetic concerning the war, and, according to the reports, Lord Salisbury's personal decline in physical strength and mental brilliancy. It is hardly possible that his remaining years in public life will be many.

Baltimore Sun.

Lord Salisbury has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most critical statesmen in the world—an orator who could frame epigrams of so dazzling a character that men would forget a crisis when he poured out the stores of his intellect. One will seek in vain for traces of this accomplishment in his latest public utterance. In the face of frequent reverses in South Africa, the blood that has been shed and the treasure that has been wasted, not even Lord Salisbury's masterful intellect is capable of turning out epigrams. The Boers have made him think seriously, even if he gives expression to his thoughts in language that is distressingly vague. There was a time a few years ago when the British premier could coin a phrase that would be heard around the world; when his caustic irony and shrewd appreciation of men and affairs made his speeches notable deliverances. That time has passed. The Boer war has undoubtedly had a disheartening effect upon him.

Chicago News.

The people of Great Britain, who have been growing restive under the government's failure to bring the South African problem to a settlement, are naturally disappointed at the total lack of

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This is the BIGGEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED here in Ladies' Suits. This Golf or Storm Suit is made of extra heavy plaid-back golling cloth, skirt flounced, faced and stitched, and the entire suit extra well made. It is a very stylish effect. All sizes, 32 to 42, in browns and oxfords. These suits were made to be cheap at \$15. We bought them at a special price, and give our patrons the benefit. They go at

\$7.50.

ANNUAL CARPET SALE

We offer another bargain opportunity in House Furnishings, during the

Week Commencing Monday, Nov. 18.

We have some very choice patterns in Carpets, not full rolls, but sufficient to cover ordinary dwelling rooms, and will dispose of these

CARPETS AT LESS THAN COST,

To clear out the entire stock. They are this year's goods, and the very latest patterns. This clearance sale affords the

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And includes Axminsters, Body Brussels, Velvets, Tapestries, and 4-4 goods. The prices are marked below cost, as we are determined to sell. This week we will also dispose of

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Z. C. M. I., T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

any encouraging assurances in Lord Salisbury's latest speech. The address which the premier was scheduled to deliver at the lord mayor's banquet last Saturday evening was expected to be noteworthy. Here, if ever, was the opportunity for a stimulating and reassuring utterance from the man best fitted to speak with authority. A vigorous address suggestive of new resources of action and pointed with characteristic Salisbury epigrams was to restore a measure of public confidence. Unfortunately for the public no such address was forthcoming. Like Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Salisbury had nothing new to offer. A mildly regrettable declaration that the attacks on the ministry are unjust, a few vague hints as to the government's inability to communicate certain secret military projects and a perfunctory promise to continue the South African campaign with unflinching vigor—these comprise the salient points of the speech.

New York Mail and Express.
So far as Salisbury's speech breathed dogged determination to "see the war through," it undoubtedly spoke the sentiments of the vast majority of Englishmen. There is no political combination in sight or possible which could stop the war, as long as the Boers elect to go on fighting. Even Campbell-Bannerman, even Mr. Bryce, even John Morley, admit that the war, having been once begun in an unhappy hour, must be fought to the bitter end. The most militant Liberals simply hope to accumulate against the Tories enough evidence of mismanagement of the war, both in its inception and conduct, to beat them when the war is over; they are under no illusions about the possibility of taking office before the war is somehow brought to an end. Yet, at the same time, they think that generous terms of settlement might, even now, hasten the close of hostilities.

New York Evening Sun.
A little frankness about the work in hand would help the government in its crisis. The only reason for suppressing the facts must be an apprehension that they may be conveyed to the "rebels" in the field and defeat the well-matured plan of campaign. But it seems to be a foolish fear, for the Boers are kept informed of every movement of the British. All the laws against treason that can be devised will not make loyal subjects of the Dutch in South Africa. Willing spies are in every house and on every corner, and in cunning they can more than match the British officer.

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