

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sunday excepted.) Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose - Editor. Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES. (In Advance) One Year \$3.00 Six Months \$2.00 Three Months \$1.00 One Month .50

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 13, 1906

WHO WAS "THE FIRSTBORN"?

We are informed that the doctrine has been promulgated in some places from the stand and in Sunday schools, that Satan in his original estate, before he fell through transgression, was the elder brother of Christ, and that he had the right to devise a plan whereby to save mankind, which plan on account of its taking away the free agency of man was rejected, and that of the Savior was accepted in its place.

According to the revelations of God through the Prophet Joseph Smith, the spirits of all mankind on this globe were pre-existent and were with the Father before the world was; that this globe was formed for their special benefit, so that they might come here and obtain physical bodies out of the elements composing the earth.

According to the revelations of God to Abraham on this subject, as given in the Pearl of Great Price, and the revelation to the Prophet Moses in the same book, the "Beloved Son," who was with the Father from the beginning and by whom the worlds were framed, offered himself as the Redeemer, according to the will of the Father, but Lucifer presented a plan which was not in conformity with the mind and purpose of the Father, and was therefore rejected and he rebelled and led away many into darkness.

In section 33 of the Doctrine and Covenants is a revelation given by the Father Himself, in which it occurs: "And now verily I say unto you, I was in the beginning with the Father and am the firstborn." That is a plain and direct statement and should be sufficient.

The doctrine of the Church is that Christ, who was "The Word," was in the beginning with God; that He was God; that He is the God of this earth, even Jehovah; that He was before all the spirits who were in the beginning with the Father; that although Lucifer was "a son of the morning," and in great power and authority, the Beloved Son was before him and Lucifer sought to take his honor from him.

Through the redemption wrought out by Christ, they will all be raised from the death that was the consequence of Adam's transgression, and only the rebellious and wilfully wicked, who love darkness rather than light, and choose affliction with Satan rather than fellowship with God and Christ and light and truth, will go away with the devil and his angels at the final judgment, Christ is the First Born. He is at the head of the race. He will be exalted above all. He was sinless and perfect. Before Him every knee shall bow, not only because of his birthright, but because of his fitness for that eternal exaltation.

"TALKS TO THE SAINTS."

A very neat little volume has been prepared and published in New York by President John G. McQuarrie of the Eastern States Mission. It is entitled "Talks to the Saints," and treats on the following subjects: How Can We Know God? Worship, Prayer, Sacrifice, Fasting, The Natural and Spiritual Man, Fasting and the Word of Wisdom, with an introduction and a summary. "These Talks" are designed to assist the Elders in the missionary field in giving instruction to the Latter-day Saints in their homes, and will be found of use to the visiting officers who, as Priests and Teachers, have a most important duty to perform in "visiting the house of each member," and exhorting them to attend to their Church and family duties. The work is not designed particularly for proselyting, but

as an aid toward "the perfecting of the Saints and the edifying of the body of Christ." The spirit of it is in accord with that of the latter-day work, and we commend it to the attention of our brethren who are called to officiate in the Lesser Priesthood. It is on sale at the Deseret News book store.

THE VOICE OF A FRIEND.

Professor John M. Meakin of this city, a gentleman well known in fraternal circles throughout the country as a lecturer and reader of more than ordinary ability, is about to leave for an extended trip through the eastern states, where he intends visiting the larger cities and giving his entertaining and instructive discourses. Professor Meakin lectures wherever he is invited to do so. He has several subjects to which he has given a great deal of thought and study, and he presents them with the force of sincerity and eloquence. Among his lectures are the following: "Onward," "The Race of Life," and "Lifters and Leavers." Of special interest is his lecture on "Utah and the Mormons." In this he gives briefly the history of the work of the Latter-day Saints from the first organization of the Church to the present time, and describes the conditions in Utah as they are today. Professor Meakin also gives dramatic readings and selections from the masters of poetry, particularly Riley and Field, and also from authors of more humble pretensions. Besides the public lectures which are free, he also gives what he calls "Meakin Evenings," which we have heard spoken of as high class entertainments, consisting of short talks, dramatic readings, song and story.

We hope the Professor will have a pleasant trip and accomplish all he has set his heart to do. While so many are bent upon injuring the material interests of the State, by the promulgation of falsehoods, Utah needs true friends to lift their voices everywhere for truth. Professor Meakin has done so in the past and will continue to do so in the future. And the fearless telling of truth is all the defense Utah needs against her defamers. We wish friend Meakin a pleasant journey and a safe return.

HOW TO GROW STRONG.

Whatever pertains to the care of the human body and gives a better understanding of the laws of life and health, is of general interest. Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, has recently given publicity to the results of certain experiments he has made and which prove the value of a thorough mastication of food. This is generally known and accepted as true, but many transgress against the light they have, hoping to escape the consequences, somehow, which is utterly impossible.

The experiments referred to were made with nine students, and were conducted for a period of five months. The subjects led a sedentary life. They made no change in their diet, and did not increase their usual exercises. They were permitted to eat whatever they liked. They were only asked to masticate thoroughly all the food they consumed, and get all enjoyment possible from it.

As a result of this it was found that the men gradually lost their desire for meat, and took a liking to cereals and nuts. After a while they had voluntarily reduced their meat consumption to one-sixth of the former quantity. After two months and a half the men, it is claimed, were improved 50 per cent in their power of endurance, and at the end of the term they were able to do double the amount of physical work, as shown by the gymnasium tests, that they could do in January.

DOES HE WANT "BARKERS"?

A Chicago pastor is credited with the statement that more "aggressive" work must be done for the churches. These, he thinks, must compete with modern business methods. In other words, the devices used by theaters, circuses, stores, and even saloons, must be copied by church workers; if not, the churches are doomed. These sentiments were voiced in an address listened to by several ministers. The speaker said in part:

"In all my life in the great cities of this country I never have been met on the street by a stranger and invited into a church. We must take on more of these lessons from the great stores, the theaters, and the saloons. The world understands how to 'rope men in.' How long are the children of light going to be overridden by the children of the world? The greatest conflict in our history is coming. All the signs point to it. I am an optimist, and I believe the church will come out victorious. We should feel and act more like the trusts. Look at Standard Oil. Are they so quiet when they own the world? They want Asia, Africa and the Islands of the sea. They want the earth. Why are we satisfied with the little slice we have? We have business men in our churches. What are they doing to uphold the church? Is there lack of gray matter in the cranial of the church? Is there lack of power? No. It is that the men of brains lead double lives. In their business they are keen, alert men, but in the churches they are afraid."

This is plain talk. It is an admission that present "evangelizing" methods are inadequate, and an appeal for more vigorous advertising schemes. But the gentleman should be reminded of the fact that advertising alone did never build up a lasting business, unless the goods offered were really worth advertising. Some showmen have been supposed to prosper on fakes alone, but the most successful exhibitors have been those who have offered the public something worth seeing. Merchants, too, have found that it is the proper relation of price to quality that brings patronage. When the quality warrants elaborate advertising, it will pay well to advertise. But advertising alone does not bring lasting results. It is honesty that is the best policy. Even Barnum, to whom is attributed the

saying that "the Americans love to be humbugged," succeeded because of the excellence of his exhibitions, and not because of his clever advertising alone.

These facts the Chicago pastor should consider. What has he to offer the public? There are many practical questions before the world today, relating to the duties and burdens of life. What advice has he to offer? What suggestions has he to make for the solution of the problems which the masses have undertaken without aid from the pulpit that has deserted them in the severe trials of the present? What have the churches to advertise by means of blazing posters and shouting "barkers," if the world is to be limited? That is a more important question than that of methods. Dowle did not fail because of neglect of advertising. His career should be a warning to all who believe that people "love to be humbugged," when the salvation of souls is at stake.

RIOTS IN CHINA.

Only a few days ago a fresh anti-foreign outbreak was reported from some part of China. It was quelled without difficulty, and did not assume formidable proportions. But it proves that the sentiment of the Chinese is not any more friendly toward foreigners than it was at the time of the Peking excitement.

Students of the conditions in China are of the opinion that the animosity in that country is due principally to the fact that the Christian missionaries are regarded as the advance agents of political schemers. The Chinese think they are justified in regarding them in that light, because they have been forced upon the country by treaties which the government has been compelled to sign. It was a great mistake to incorporate a great mistake to incorporate propaganda clauses in the commercial treaties, but this was done on the suggestion of the missionaries themselves, and now they are reaping the fruits of the unwise policy of relying upon worldly arms for spiritual conquests.

The Chinese have but too much ground for their suspicions. Great Britain has a treaty with China, stipulating that all persons teaching or professing Christianity should be entitled to protection, and under this treaty the Chinese authorities are held responsible for the safety of missionaries and native converts, so that Chinese, by changing religion virtually become proteges of a foreign government. Suppose this state of affairs should be aimed at in this country? Germany in 1898 seized Kiao-Chow, as an indemnity for the murder of a missionary. This was quickly followed by seizure of Port Arthur and Tientsin by Russia, Weihaiwei by Great Britain, and Kwang-chowwan by France. Even Italy attempted to obtain a slice. The break-up of China into spheres of influence was openly spoken of, and then came the boxer rising of 1900, and the Japanese war by which China was saved from European inundation. Are not the Chinese justified, from their point of view, in looking upon foreign missionaries with suspicion?

Mr. Chester Holcombe, who has held prominent diplomatic posts in China, expresses the view that the unwise conduct of Christian missionary enterprises is largely responsible for the troubles, but he also believes that the Chinese themselves are gradually becoming reconciled to the situation. In an article in the Atlantic Monthly he says:

"It would be idle to deny or ignore the fact that cases of serious friction between the natives and foreign missionaries have arisen in the past and are still of less frequent occurrence. But for the largest percentage of such most unfortunate conflicts has been caused by the unwise and improper interference of missionaries between their native converts and the Chinese authorities, or by the assumption of civil rank and authority by missionaries. Since, in the sixty years of modern missionary enterprise in China, no single charge or complaint of that nature has been made against an American missionary, such cases of trouble need not be discussed here. The conduct of European governments toward China, their greed, aggression and general attitude of domination, long prejudiced both officials and people against missionaries, who were popularly believed to make use of their professedly philanthropic aims as a cloak, and to be, in fact, agents of their own governments whose aim was the seizure of the Empire and subjugation of its people. But, with greater mutual intelligence and less frequent occasions of misunderstanding, these causes of friction and conflict have, in great measure, disappeared. The true character and great value of the missionary enterprise as a factor in the modernization of China, are almost universally recognized and appreciated, at least by those who are being most radically affected by it."

Even Ceballos & Co.'s cloud has its Silvera lining.

The wise man foreseeth the cold winter and layeth in his coal.

Cuba is pacified but Cuba is not satisfied. The pot will yet boil.

General Oushakoff holds that his runaway wife is neither safe nor sane.

Silvera's rise in the financial world was so rapid that finally he had to flee.

The coal lands are not the lands of the free. Most of them are lands of the corporations.

Mr. Hearst says that Mr. Hughes is a corporation lawyer. At least he is a lawyer, which Mr. Hearst is not.

Mr. Hughes says there are no "bet-ter classes" in this country. Unfortunately there are worse ones though.

The principal of St. Andrews university is an ardent advocate of spelling reform. Why shouldn't he be? It's the next thing to Scotch dialect.

William Dean Howells, the American literary dean, says that "certain of our women twang and whine and whiffle and whinny." At least they don't growl.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe's "Recollections" are said to be full of indiscretions. Otherwise he did not observe the old saying that "the truth should not be told at all times."

"If we limit opportunity we will have to put the brakes on our national development," says John D. Rockefeller. To limit his opportunity

now would be to lock the stable after the horse is gone.

The only two men in the country who really loom up as presidential possibilities are William J. Bryan and William H. Taft. All the other lights are but fireflies and glow-worms.

It is not improbable that William L. Douglas may be substituted for John R. Moran as gubernatorial candidate on the Massachusetts Democratic ticket. Here is a case where it might not be dangerous to swap horses while crossing a stream.

Mr. Rockefeller denies that he said the French hate us. Dr. Osler denied that he said men should be killed after they had reached the age of sixty. In each case what they are alleged to have said goes while their denials are ignored. The moral in both cases is, Read Esop and don't talk.

Voters can do no better with their spare time than to go round and learn how the voting machine work. They are not complicated and how to vote on them is soon learned, but very few voters who have never seen such a machine can go into a booth for the first time and forthwith register his vote. All who can should familiarize themselves with this machine. It will save time and trouble.

"The Hon. Tom Fitch, known as the silver-tongued orator of California—such is the way in which we are told that Mr. Fitch gave an address for woman suffrage at Los Angeles, a few days ago. How long ago it seems since Tom was fairly a national character! He was never out of sight or out of office for the first ten years of Nevada, and in the Forty-first Congress he led the anti-Chinese movement with his 'silver tongue.' And now his name is not to be found in the biographical reference books—not even in 'Who's Who.' Yet Mr. Fitch is not yet seventy. He has simply dropped out," says the Springfield Republican. Yet he is more fortunate than most of those who have "simply dropped out." His name can be recalled, most of those of the others cannot.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Kansas City Star.

"Did you think, as some often do, of all the bad things you ever did?" asked a man at the Long sky-scraper on the corner and started to fall to the street below, but saved himself in his descent by grabbing hold of a rope. "No," answered the foreman, "I kept straight with the Lord every day, and I was really not frightened until I reached the scaffold again and looked down." Now you may be a scoffer, or an infidel, or an agnostic, or a hardened sinner, but that need not make any difference in your opinion of the value of a belief or a faith that will keep pleasant company with a man who is pitching down to death a hundred or so feet below. Isn't that kind of help worth something to a man who can lay hold on it? What balm, do you think, could any man in a similar situation get out of the thought that he was worth a million dollars or more; that he was the possessor of houses and lands; that he was influential in politics; or that the future held in store for him promises of great honor?

New York Evening Post.

Professor Hinkley Gilbert Mitchell has escaped a trial for heresy by the Central New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. According to the dispatches, he gets off on a technicality—the charges were not drawn legally—and he may at some future date be called to the bar. The purpose of Professor Mitchell by a professional heresy-hunter of the sect has troubled the more liberal Methodists. He is now a man of sixty, a graduate of Wesleyan University at Middletown, and of the Theological School of Boston University, and he holds a doctorate from Leipzig. He has been director of the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine, and he has written half-a-dozen books on questions of Old Testament criticism. This is a creditable record.

London Hospital.

In West Africa the belief in a new birth without loss of identity is proved by the fact that when a baby arrives in a family it is shown a selection of small articles belonging to deceased members, and the thing which the child catches hold of identifies him as "Uncle John," or "Cousin Emma," and so forth. So far as this belief prevails it is held by some that garments once worn, or other objects which have been in intimate contact with a human being, are penetrated by his personality, and that if they are united with him for good or ill. Mr. Hartman contends that such beliefs as these exhibit a concept of personality imperfectly crystallized. In nearly all stages of civilization, now to be found in the world, what we call supernatural beings were concerned with the initiation of the magician. The schism between magic and religion was a later development of civilization. When it came, as it did, to the aid of Europe and the witch trials teach, it was rather magic in its anti-social aspect than in itself which was reprobated and punished. It is strange in this connection to notice that the magician was only condemned when he departed from established custom and established beliefs which involved a severance from the community and an imputation of anti-social ends. Practices essentially recognized and incorporated in religious rites and exercised for what was believed to be the general good. In such a case they have continued to be exercised with general assent in the highest terms of religion.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Horse on It.

I never had a sparking plug, Or needed gasoline; I knew enough to stop and wait When danger near was seen.

They never had to "crank" me, or Oil my transmission gear, Or clean the mud to get My carburetor clear.

Of course I am supplanted, but When things at sixes go, It frequently occurs that I Am useful for a tow. —Life.

His New Thought.

"Your honor," said the arrested chauffeur, "I tried to warn the man, but the horn would not work." "Then why did you not slacken speed, rather than run him down?" A light seemed to dawn upon the prisoner.

"Gee!" he said, "that's one on me. I never thought of that."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Inherited Taint.

She—How is it, Baron, that sometimes you seem full of energy like a true man, and at others timid as a woman? Baron—Well, it is mainly a question of heredity; half my ancestors were women and half men.—B Diavolo Rosa.

Z. C. M. I. New Fall Goods! Our Stocks are almost as complete and varied as they were on Opening Day. Each day has brought shipments of new goods to hand—latest styles and newest fabrics in Ladies', Misses', Children's and Infants' Ready-to-Wear Goods for Fall and Winter. A very beautiful and serviceable line of clothing. We take pleasure in notifying our city trade that we now have for inspection an ENTIRE NEW LINE OF LATEST FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Exclusive and becoming wearing apparel that is rightly priced. Tight-Fitting Coat Suit in the new mannish mixtures and stripes so much in demand. Women's Suits of fine chevot mixtures, pretty checks and broadcloth, blouse or tight-fitting coat, ranging from \$12.50 to \$90.00. Handsome black broadcloth coats 3-4 length, from \$16.50 to \$90.00. Coats in the new light and dark checks and plaids from \$8.00 to \$40.00. Muffs and novelty neck pieces. Skirts, Waists, Shawls, Wrappers, Bath Robes, Sacques, Kimonos, Babies' and Children's Coats in great variety. Call and inspect our line.

The Latest in Millinery! Beautiful and Exquisite Designs from such well known makers as Fisk, Gage, Gerhardt and Johnson. We have just received a beautiful and varied selection of model and dress Hats, that must be seen to be appreciated. The assortments are so extensive and styles so incomparable, that they are suggestive of the Annual Millinery Opening. Notwithstanding the becoming style and excellent make up of the Millinery displayed, you will find the prices exceptionally reasonable and will be well repaid for visiting us. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ELDERLY LADIES' BONNETS AND TOQUES.

Silks and Dress Goods FALL UNDERWEAR. SHADOW PLAID SILKS—We have just received a very beautiful line of Shadow Plaid Silks, 19 to 22 inches wide, good variety to choose from, suitable for street or evening wear, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per yard. Great variety of Colored Silk Plaids, Black and White Plaids, Pin Checks, and large Checks, Shadow Plaids and Checks, Silk and Wool Plaids for Ladies' Waists and Children's wear. Complete line of all the different novelty weaves. DRESS GOODS—The latest and most suitable colorings, weaves and patterns for Fall and Winter. Chiffons, Broadcloths, Serges, Prunellas, Henriettas, Cravettes, English Raincoats, Albattros, Batistes, Eolienne, Volles, Panamas, Lansdowns and Giorias. LADIES' HEAVILY FLEECE VESTS AND PANTS in white, (each) .50c. LADIES' PANTS AND VESTS. The Munsing make, in white and gray. .75c. LADIES' UNION SUITS in Cotton—cotton fleeced—wool and wool mixed. The Munsing make at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50. CHILDREN'S JERSEY RIBBED FLEECE PANTS AND VESTS—Gray. .15c up to 40c. CHILDREN'S FINE RIBBED EXTRA HEAVY FLEECE VESTS AND PANTS 25c up to 60c. CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS; the famous Munsing make—Extra fleeced in white and gray. Open Crotch . . . 75c Drop Seat. . . . 85c. CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS in all grades of wool mixtures and wool—in all cuts. Colors white and gray. The Munsing make at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00. BOYS' FINE FLEECE UNION—Extra heavy weight50c. We have everything for the infant in fall and winter wear as well as for children and adults. Come and examine our large and well selected stock of fall and winter goods. Notion Department. KID GLOVES—All colors, sizes and lengths. Now is the time to buy, before the advance in prices which is bound to come. NEW LACES—The most complete and beautiful line ever displayed in Salt Lake City. Venice, Net Top Venice, Baby, Irish Crochet, Mechins, Machine Torches, Valenciennes in Edgings, Insertions, All-overs and Gallonies. HANKERCHIEFS—Every description and quality. Plain hemstitched, linens, initials, embroidered linens and swisses. HIBBONS—New print warps in immense variety. Also Taffetas, Satin Taffetas, Volles and Velvets, in all the latest shades. Z. C. M. I. Where You Get the Best. Z. C. M. I. OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET