

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 31, 1901.

## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Officers and Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:

Dear Brethren and Sisters—Agreeable with the decision of the Council of Apostles at their regular meeting Thursday, Oct. 17, we hereby call a general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday, the 10th of November, next, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of voting upon the Church authorities.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## A WORTHY PURPOSE.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 30, 1901.  
To whom it may concern:

President C. D. Fjeldsted, who has just returned from Scandinavia, informs us that President A. L. Schanck and he have succeeded in getting an excellent building site for a meeting house in Copenhagen, and also for offices and headquarters for the mission. Its being located in a nice part of the city and in the very center of the population has made the purchase price quite heavy. The Saints at home and in Scandinavia have already done well in subscribing means to this worthy enterprise; and we consider the money raised for this purpose has been well expended; but, before the Saints in Copenhagen can derive any benefit of this, it will be necessary to erect a suitable building for the above purpose. It is estimated that the cost of such a building will be about ten thousand dollars. We authorize President Fjeldsted to lay this matter before the Scandinavian Saints and their friends, and to solicit their aid and collect such contributions as they may desire to make.

We would also bespeak for President Fjeldsted the assistance of our leading brethren in the Wards and Stakes he may visit. We hope his efforts in this undertaking may be crowned with success.

Your Brethren,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND.

The foregoing announcement from the First Presidency of the Church is commended to the attention of the Latter-day Saints, and particularly to those of Scandinavian origin. The call now made upon them is for a very worthy and a necessary object. In times past the policy abroad has been to rent places for public worship by the Latter-day Saints, instead of erecting and owning buildings as is customary with other religious denominations. One reason for this has been the lack of means for such structures, and another the emigration of the Saints as soon as their circumstances permitted their gathering to Zion.

In consequence of this, the meeting places of our people have been in most instances in poor localities, and unfitted and uninviting to the more respectable and refined classes of society. It has been found by experience that where suitable buildings could be obtained for public worship, better results have been achieved, and persons who would not be seen entering places in obscure localities, are not ashamed to assemble with the Saints and learn of their faith and mode of worship.

The need of good meeting-houses in respectable parts of the cities and towns where there are branches of the Church, is felt in all our foreign missions. This is particularly the case at present in Copenhagen. The benefits of a suitable building for this purpose have been seen in Christiania, Norway, as well as in some parts of the British mission. We hope and believe that the Scandinavian Saints will come forward to the aid of the good work and respond to the visits of President Fjeldsted. It is very gratifying to learn of his success in association with President Schanck, among the people of our Church during their travels in Scandinavia. They have secured land for the purpose required in a desirable part of the capital of Denmark, and the work of erecting a meeting-house and offices for mission headquarters ought not now to be delayed.

We believe our Danish, Swedish and Norwegian friends will be fired with ambition to assist in this laudable undertaking. All the stake and ward authorities throughout the land of Zion should render all possible aid to President Fjeldsted, in the good work to which he has been appointed by the First Presidency. They will no doubt find among the Saints of Scandinavian origin, the same spirit of liberality which they have manifested on former occasions, and which is evidenced in the large number of missionaries of their nationalities, now laboring in the old countries, and who feel the need of the buildings which we have mentioned.

The sum of \$10,000 may look large at

first sight, but when we think of the many people who have been gathered here whose temporal condition has been greatly improved, and who will all desire to contribute their portion, the project to raise that amount appears less formidable, and indeed as presenting no great difficulty in the way of its accomplishment. Every liberal-minded Latter-day Saint, no matter what may be his or her nationality, will have the privilege of making a voluntary contribution towards this desirable object. What is done should be done quickly. Let Brother Fjeldsted be cordially welcomed and encouraged in the home mission which has been assigned to him, as he has been in his recent mission abroad. The money will be raised.

## A WORD IN SEASON.

Tonight many of our young people will celebrate what is known as Halloween. It is an old custom, but though associated with many superstitions, may be followed by those who wish to do so in an inoffensive manner. Halloween is the evening preceding All-Saints Day; one of the feast days of the Roman church, the celebration of which has come down to modern times divested generally of religious observances. It is made the occasion for diversions and all kinds of pranks and practical jokes by young people, chiefly those who are unmarried, and has degenerated into a season of rowdiness and disturbance among the rough boys in American communities.

In Utah, the young folks who sit up until after midnight to indulge in pastimes, against which perhaps there can be no great objection, do not regard the celebration in any religious sense, and but few of them with any credence in the superstitions attached to it. They merely engage in a little social enjoyment, and their object is fun and jollity. If this is not carried to extremes no harm is likely to come of it. But sometimes practical joking is made offensive and injurious, and this is highly reprehensible. It ought not to be encouraged by parents and persons who have arrived at years of discretion. National pleasure should not be suppressed, but extremes ought to be discouraged and anything that infringes upon human rights ought to be stopped peremptorily.

A determined effort should be made to prevent the hoodlums which has become common on this occasion, and which calls for the interference of peace officers and the aid of all law-abiding citizens, for the preservation of good order. Boys and silly young men will be permitted to destroy property or do anything to cause injury to the person of any individual, old or young. Exuberance of spirit, indulgence in youthful games, a little more noise than usual, may be passed by without any endeavor at restraint. But when peaceable people are disturbed in their homes by rowdy youths, and pickets are torn off fences, gates removed and foot-bridges carried away, endangering the limbs if not the lives of pedestrians, and other similar diversions are indulged in, it is time to put on the brakes and to exercise authority for the prevention of such evils or the punishment of the offenders. Such depredations as induce persons or property should not be overlooked, but the law should be invoked and its penalties be enforced against the guilty.

A duty rests upon parents and guardians and upon teachers in the schools, to impress upon the minds of our boys and girls the wrong of infringing upon the rights and liberties of any human being, and of interfering with or destroying property. There are plenty of ways and means for proper recreation and amusement without violating law or decency. We desire the happiness of all and would not do or say anything to repress the joyous spirits of our young people, but we express the sentiment of the large majority of our citizens, when we protest against the lawless disturbances and the assaults upon the homes and the property of quiet people, in the spirit of mischief and destruction.

Due vigilance should be exercised by the police. But they ought not to be blamed for disturbances, the scenes of which they cannot reach. They can be only in one place at a time, and their number is not sufficient to extend to every part of the city. All able-bodied men, however, can and ought to do their part in helping to maintain peace and good order. Let this Halloween be celebrated by those who wish to observe it, but let no one be injured in person or estate in consequence of its enjoyment.

## FRANCE GOES FOR TURKEY.

It looks as though the day of reckoning had come to the Turkish ruler. The French Mediterranean squadron is said to have left for the Levant, with instructions to seize some custom house, unless complete satisfaction is given by the Ottoman government, and all French claims are settled. The outcome of this expedition will, almost certainly, be the seizure by France of some important Turkish port, since a settlement involving millions of francs is out of the question, unless the money can be borrowed from some government interested in maintaining the integrity of Turkey. But of that there is, as far as known, no prospect. France undoubtedly has a perfect understanding with Russia in this matter. Germany has at different times befriended the Sultan, and it remains to be seen what she will do now.

Ordinarily the dispatch of a squadron with instructions to seize a port belonging to a foreign power, would be equivalent to a declaration of war, but it is quite possible that the Turkish government will receive the French officers as friends and endeavor to open negotiations, to secure delay. Then there will be an ultimatum, perhaps more than one. Finally a port will be seized, without armed opposition. According to Mohammedan ideas, it would be very wrong to give voluntarily to "Christian infidels" property belonging to the faithful. But if the infidels come and take it by force, no blame is attached to those who give it up provided they have done all they can to hold it. Turkish diplomacy must be regarded in the light of this principle, in order to be understood. Its aim is to

delay as long as possible any settlement of claims, and to yield only when there is no other recourse, and in this case there is evidently none. For Turkey has no navy to send against French ships. She has no army to defend an island against French invasion. But this is not the only cloud that at present is darkening the Sultan's view. It is believed by close observers that actual war with Bulgaria, and an insurrection in Macedonia are near at hand, and perhaps the appearance of a French squadron in the Levant will precipitate the crisis. Macedonia, by the terms of the Berlin treaty, was to enjoy religious liberty under a governor professing Christianity, but the promises of protection have not been fulfilled. The so-called Christian population is only waiting for an opportune moment of rising en masse. The Macedonian committee, of which so much has been said recently, on account of the abduction of Miss Stone, is working in the interest of a revolution, and it is almost certain that when the time comes for trouble, Bulgaria will join the revolutionists against Turkish tyranny. Russia, it is said, is secretly supporting the movement. The condition in Bulgaria and Macedonia renders the dispute with France a great deal more serious than it otherwise would be.

The time would seem to be exceedingly favorable for negotiations with the Sultan concerning such concessions in Syria, as the Zionists desire. They have funds on hand, and lack of money is the great misfortune of the successor of the Arabian prophet. He needs some to save the country from the French. He needs some to settle with this country for the unfortunate abduction affair. He needs arms and ammunition against brigands and insurgents, and a thousand other things. Anybody who has means to offer ought to secure a very respectful hearing at Constantinople at this time, and who knows but that in the hands of Providence, these circumstances will be made to work for the furtherance of the national revival of Judah, an event which must be looked upon as necessary for the future progress of the human family. The events in the Levant certainly are of much interest. Everything indicates that a great chapter of history is about to be finished.

## RUMORS OF TROUBLE.

It has been noted as an exception to the rule, that a change in the government of Afghanistan took place, without internal strife in that country. But there are rumors now to the effect that a claimant to the throne has appeared. He is said to be Ayub Khan, a younger son of a former emperor, who led powerful mountain tribes in revolt in 1881. His followers were then routed by British troops, and he was made a prisoner. It is rumored that he is once more free, and probably will foment trouble. The report is from Calcutta and may, or may not, be founded on facts. But it is certain that Russian policy generally is to encourage trouble in small neighboring states, so as to have an excuse for sending troops over the border, whenever that proceeding shall seem expedient. And therefore it cannot be considered improbable that Ayub Khan at this time has succeeded in escaping captivity, nor that he is at work for the furtherance of his personal interests.

The new Ameer is said to have asked the Indian government for 200 field guns. He must anticipate trouble from some source. The world is interested in the happenings of that far-away country, notwithstanding its insignificance, because across it the Bear and the Lion are closely watching one another, and no one can tell when the conditions will become such, that the two mightiest powers of the Old World will find themselves involved in a serious dispute.

All that glitters is not gold even in politics.

In politics sidlights are very apt to be false lights.

General Smith is on the trail of the insurgent Lukhan in Samar. Of course it is a hot trail, being within the tropics.

General Weyler is ambitious to be the dictator of Spain. How the typewritten habit that he contracted in Cuba clings to him!

Andrew Carnegie has given a hundred thousand dollars to establish a library in Porto Rico. Is it to be Spanish or English?

Automobiles have become to a large extent the terror of all who use the public roads, but they occasionally meet their match. One ran into a locomotive in New York the other day and got left.

If a permanent census bureau is established, one of its functions should be to ascertain what number of the great American people read the government publications, including census reports.

The Leipzig police have seized Tolstoy's "The Meaning of Life." This will scarcely give it such a boom as was given his "The Kreutzer Sonata" by the order excluding it from the mails of the United States.

France is making a great naval demonstration against Turkey. Turkey is so used to receiving ultimatums that a naval demonstration will scarcely cause her a single nervous sensation; there must be something more.

A long agitation for the adoption of free textbooks and supplies in the public schools at Danbury, Conn., has ended with the defeat of the proposition. The town meeting at which the subject was discussed at length was tumultuous at times. A motion to lay the whole subject on the table was finally carried by a vote of 225 to 183. After a while these Nutmeg Yankees will catch up with the "wild and woolly West" in this matter, and adopt free textbooks for their public schools.

That some dread malady has seized upon King Edward's throat there is little reason to doubt, and that it has advanced to a serious stage seems evident, also a leading London medical

Journal would not make it a matter of comment and give positive statements as to its nature and extent. Such statements regarding the health of the ruler of a nation are rarely made unless there is thought to be immediate and great danger to the patient. King Edward has shown himself to be a worthy successor to his great and good mother and there would be universal regret at his early demise. The progress of his malady to a cure of a fatal termination will be watched with painful anxiety by his subjects and with great interest by all the world.

In United States history Mason and Dixon's line stands out as clear and distinct as the Peak of Teneriffe in the ocean. It still marks the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland and the ancient landmarks are being reset by a joint committee. The commissioners have been able to gather up many of the boundary stones and to restore those which have been broken. They have been reset in solid cement bases. Many of them are in good condition. When one has been lost totally an iron post is substituted as a marker. The boundary stones are a mile apart. They have "M" on the Maryland side and "P" on the Pennsylvania side. The five-mile stones are larger than the others and have the coats-of-arms of the Calverts and the Penns. The original work of surveying this boundary between the two States and marking it with stones was interrupted by hostile Indians when the surveying party reached North Mountain. In one of the histories of Maryland it is stated that in Washington county, near the foot of the mountain, a number of the boundary stones, which had been carved in England, were abandoned, and had been used by a farmer of that neighborhood in the construction of an out-house. If these stones could be found and recovered it would be a great achievement for the commission.

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.**  
San Francisco Call.  
Since there has been so much talk of Roosevelt as "our young President" one of those men who delight in snubbing public opinion has published the records to show that Roosevelt is a year older than the Emperor of Germany, twelve years older than the Czar of Russia, ten years older than the King of Italy, twenty years older than the queen of the Netherlands and twenty-eight years older than the King of Spain. In fact, about the only way we can make a youthful showing for our President is to compare him with the Pope.

**Cleveland Plain Dealer.**  
It is true that the two Democratic appointees were not in accord with the Bryan movement when the party was split on the silver issue, but both are staunch Democrats and there is no expectation that they will be swayed into the Republican party. The question now is whether the political action in appointing two Democrats to good offices in place of Republicans, or the social action in eating dinner in the purely unofficial capacity with an educated and refined colored teacher has done most to injure President Roosevelt in the South. Very possibly President Roosevelt does not care whether it is one way or the other.

**Milwaukee Wisconsin.**  
Some of the extreme newspapers of the South and some of its politicians have rendered themselves foolishly prominent by denouncing this act of our President. Booker T. Washington himself crystallized the effect of this blind fury in saying that these denunciations "are hurting the South more than they are hurting President Roosevelt." How far this crusade can be run against the President is difficult to determine, for the Southrons made fools of themselves in 1861 and they may do so again.

**Worcester Gazette.**  
Booker T. Washington has been a guest at public dinners at which the foremost men of the country were present, and President Roosevelt has met him on many such occasions. The two men hold degrees from Harvard University, and have sat together at her board many times. Even in the South prominent public men have not refused to dine with negroes. It was not many years ago that a negro who was an active Democratic politician was the guest at dinner of the Atlantic board of trade and was called upon for a speech. Taking all these facts into consideration, it is clear that too much ado has been made about the recent episode by both those who condemn and those who approve the course followed by the President.

**Worcester Spy.**  
Bishop Potter of New York, did not hesitate to speak his mind when asked as to his views of the action of President Roosevelt in inviting Booker T. Washington to dinner. "I think," replied the bishop, "that that question might best be answered, at least so far as I am concerned, by the statement that Mr. Washington has been on a number of occasions a guest in my home. It is the man, not the color or the nationality, that counts. I can see no reason why a negro, if he be a man of intellect and culture, should not be received in the home of any man."

**London Spectator.**  
When we say he is an old fashioned American we mean that he belongs to that strong, vigorous, authoritative type which has always existed in America, and always been apparent enough in business and in private life, though of late it has been somewhat submerged in politics. The late Lord Sherbrooke declared that what he had about one of his colleagues—Lord Harrington—was his "you-be-d-dness." That some quality of downrightness, fearlessness and determination is to be found in Mr. Roosevelt. He is essentially one of those men who know exactly what they want, and mean to get it. But together with this intensity and firmness the new President is a man of moderation.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The November Review of Reviews draws attention to the municipal campaign in New York. President Roosevelt's Southern appointments, and condition in the Philippines. Bishop Whipple is the subject of a character sketch by Prof. William Watts Folwell. The threatened disappearance of many kinds of game from the United States and the needed legislation for the protection and preservation of birds and animals in our states and territories are the topics discussed by Mr. John S. Wise, and the present remarkable demand for novels and the influence of that demand on the literary product are discussed by Dr. Talcott Williams. —New York.

Courtesy Life in America, is the title of a new magazine, the first number of which has been received. It is printed on heavy paper and is profusely illustrated, and the contents are well indicated by the title. There is an article by the editor, "The Vanishing Farms," what they are and what may be done with them, with illustrations; also an illustrated account of Ex-Governor of the State of New York, "The Two Faces of a Country Home," the

history of the frog from tadpole to froghood, with photographs by A. H. Dugmore made from life. There are articles on planting the lawn, the art of letting things grow, the newest fruits, and a number of similar topics. —Doubleday, Page & Co., Union Square.

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