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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 29, 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,
ANTHON H. LUND,
First Presidency.

THE ASSASSIN'S DOOM.

The assassin Czolgosz has paid the penalty for his awful crime, so fas as earthly law extends, and has gone to meet the doom of the murderer in the eternal world. Unrepentant, justifying himself for his unjustifiable deed of blood, his guilty soul is before his Creator and Judge, while his record will be execrated among men. His fate should prove an object lesson to Anarchists and all classes of homicides, who imagine that killing kings and rulers is heroic work, and deceive themselves with the notion that it will in any degree be of benefit to mankind. It is to be hoped that oblivion will soon cover his wretched name, and that the pages of the press will no longer be burdened with particulars of his career, his sayings and deportment and his defiance of law and decency. It is necessary for papers that supply current news and cater to the demands of the reading public, to relate the circumstances attending his execution. This is expected by people who keep posted on the events of the times, and seeing that the details of the slaying of the head of the nation have been widely published, it became proper that the final act in this terrible tragedy should be portrayed, and the denouement be furnished to the spectators. It is pleasing to note that the murderer of our lamented President was given no opportunity to pose before the world, or to create the sensation which such erratic persons covet, and in which they take delight. Also that there will be no relics left for abnormal appetites to gloat over, or carry into the future as visible objects to remind posterity of the miserable assassin. This world has done with him and a veil should be drawn over his personality. That he will meet the doom of the shedder of human blood is as certain as that men will reap according to that which they sow, and that death results from efficient electrocution. Let the gloom of the grave cover his name and his memory!

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

The military have always been welcomed and well treated by the people of Salt Lake City. When troops coming here have paid any regard to the rights of citizens and the peace and order of the community, cordial relations between the civil and military authorities have been uniformly sustained. They have their respective spheres, each of which should be respected and both of which can move forward in perfect harmony. It is desirable that these conditions should be maintained. They certainly will be, if efforts to continue them shall be mutual.

In the most friendly spirit, we invite the attention of the officers at Fort Douglas to the conduct of a number of soldiers among the companies recently arrived, and ask that aid will be given to the police to quell disturbances and punish offenses committed by lawless and riotous men from the fort. There are evidently some among them who imagine that they can do as they please in this city, break the law with impunity, ride roughshod over the peaceable inhabitants, and commit crime without danger of punishment. That they will discover their mistake is as certain as that day follows darkness, and that self-defense is a living law of nature.

The conduct of a few of the new comers has been simply outrageous. A little of it is narrated in other parts of this issue of the Deseret News. We say, most emphatically, that such doings cannot be tolerated and certainly will not be. There should be no conflict between the officers of the law and the officers of the army. There should be a co-operative effort and determination to stop the lawlessness of which the people of this city have to complain.

It may be expected that soldiers will occasionally indulge in exuberance of spirits and perhaps become a little boisterous, but it must be understood that when this breaks out into violence and disorder, and such criminal conduct as has been exhibited recently, patience is exhausted and resentment is aroused which will certainly culminate in unpleasant reprisals, unless something definite is done immediately to prevent a collision which is not to be desired.

We have had troops quartered here many times during many years. They usually conducted themselves in a praiseworthy manner. Once in a while a disposition was manifested by a few, similar to that of which we now complain. It was met promptly and effectually. The colored soldiers who for some time occupied Fort Douglas, set an example worthy the imitation of their white comrades. Let it not be placed on record, that white troops who fought for their country in the Philippines, are below the standard of their colored comrades in preserving order in their native land.

The only object we have in view in presenting this matter for the consideration of the officers at the Fort, is the public benefit and the welfare of both the civilians and the military. It would be very unfortunate if some of the soldiers who attempt to hold up and rob or assault and molest citizens, by night or day, should be made to bite the dust. This can be prevented if the gentlemen in command at the Fort will take steps to suppress disorderly and criminal conduct on the part of the men under their command, and will aid the police of the city to maintain public order, which they will find essential to proper discipline in camp. These few words to the wise should be sufficient. Let us have peace!

LOSS ON THE SHOW.

A Buffalo dispatch announces that the directors of the exposition have decided to close the fair on the 2nd of November, and this anonucement is accompanied by the statement that the loss will exceed $4,000,000,000. The stockholders will receive back nothing for the $1,500,000 which they put in. Contractors who built the exposition will lose $1,000,000, and the issue of $500,000 second mortgage bonds will be defaulted, as well as twenty per cent of the first mortgage bonds. The contractors, it seems, intend instituting legal proceedings, to fight the division of the proceeds, and establish the liability of the directors and stockholders.

A great many circumstances have contributed toward this outcome. But the assassination of President McKinley, more than anything else, fell with disastrous effect upon the enterprise. That necessitated the closing of the gates for several days, and it, no doubt, kept many people away who otherwise would have attended.

There seems to be a kind of fatality attending most of the large expositions. That at Vienna in 1873 was crippled by a financial crisis, which was particularly felt in Austria. The Chicago fair twenty years later was followed by commercial depression. The Omaha exposition was held during the Spanish war, but that fact rather aided it than otherwise, because a number of tourists preferred an inland trip to an ocean voyage that year.

St. Louis is next on the list for a great exposition. The people there are investing $10,000,000 in the show, and the government is to contribute another $5,000,000. They will have to exercise a great deal of energy and financial genius, if they are to make that investment profitable, and then they will have to count on good luck besides, to protect them from untoward events that seem to follows world's fairs.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

About a week ago the pan-American congress convened in the City of Mexico, with delegates from the United States and all of the South American states, though some of the latter are in a state of belligerency. The object of this gathering is the establishment of a better understanding between the countries of the western continents, and especially the furtherance of closer commercial relations between North and South America.

The first pan-American gathering of this kind was held at Washington in the fall of 1889. The delegates then spent over a month in touring the country and studying our industrial establishments, before commencing their deliberations. Then several projects were suggested, including an international bank and a steamship line, but the projects have not been carried out. Still, it would be premature to conclude that no good was accomplished by that congress. The South Americans naturally are suspicious of the "Americanos." It takes time to overcome national prejudices.

From the opening proceedings, it appears that the idea of arbitration of international difficulties has strong support in the congress. The representatives of six South American republics united in forming a resolution, asking Venezuela and Columbia to arbitrate their present differences. The representatives of the two republics assured the assembly that their respective governments were anxious to arrive at in equitable settlement, and then the resolution was unanimously adopted. That shows the general sentiment as to one of the purposes for which the congress is called. It augurs well for the future of the continent.

But the question of most practical importance to come up is that relating to the commercial interests of the various republics. The United States would like to sell more goods to her southern neighbors. Our exports during the last fiscal year to those countries did only amount to $44,000,000. That there could be a much larger export, for mutual benefit, is not doubted. But the South American republics, it is said, do not take kindly to us on account of our prohibitory tariff duties on some articles on which they mainly depend for their export and as long as no special favors are extended to them, they are likely to continue to buy where they can obtain such favors.

What the special result of this gathering will be cannot be even guessed at now. But its general effects will be good. The countries of these continents ought to have an understanding whereby all international difficulties can be settled amicably. They ought to have a common monetary system, and some understanding about mutual defense against possible enemies. They ought to be united in one brotherhood, and every pan-American congress will aid, to some extent, in the achievement of this grand purpose.

A LEAF OF JAPAN'S HISTORY.

The interesting fact seems to have been unearthed among the literary treasures of the Vatican, that Japan in the sixteenth century had a great number of converts to the Catholic faith, and that in the seventeenth century an embassy of Japanese "Christians" visited the pope in Rome. From the documents found a Japanese scholar has gathered the history of this early attempt at the conversion of his countrymen. The story is told in a German magazine, and partly reproduced in the current number of Public Opinion.

According to the data given, Xavier came to Japan in 1549 to preach "Christianity," and at the end of the century there were 400,000 converts. Japan, at that time, it is explained, was divided into numerous small principalities, each one at war with the other. The native religions were corrupt, and the people readily embraced a faith that at least had the merit of being new to them. "Christianity" was adopted by Prince Nobunaga, and after that it spread rapidly.

But in 1582 Nobunaga was murdered, and his successor assumed a different attitude. Through the intrigues of the Buddhists persecution began. The so-called Christian priests became defiant, and rumors were circulated to the effect that "the mighty king of Spain was sending his priests into foreign lands in order first to convert the people and through this means to make their conquest more easy."

The rulers of Japan, it is supposed, saw in the new religion another element of strife introduced in the midst of the people. They were desirous of establishing unity, and relied on the ancient Buddhism which had retained its hold on the majority of the people. In 1587 the Catholic priests were ordered to leave. Six missionaries and twenty Japanese converts were crucified, to give emphasis to the order of expulsion. Finally the established policy of the rulers became the extermination of the mission commenced by Xavier, and which for a time looked so promising.

It is interesting to note that Buddhism, though its later disciples claim for it toleration far superior to "Christianity," in the past has permitted its disciples to defend its shrines by means of most violent persecution. If it is today "mild and gentle," it must have made progress toward broader views, just as "Christianity" has done in response to the demands of a better enlightened human family. Today the new religion is again tolerated in Japan. Its votaries have constitutional rights, and there is less probability of official persecution there, than there is in some countries whose flags bear the emblem of the cross. The entire world is different from what it was in the sixteenth century. It is better than it was in many respects, and this fact is best seen in the trail left on the pages that record the past.

Schley court of inquiry note—Sufficient unto the day is the testimony thereof.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has broken her eastern record. That boat is entitled to be called the Cresceus of the Ocean.

German nobles are going on the stage. And why not? All the world's a stage, and the Germans are spreading over all the world.

It is reported from Manila that the recent demonstrations in Samar are believed to be the result of lack of food. If this be so, it would be much cheaper to feed the Filipinos than to fight them, as was the case with the Indians.

A local club has been discussing the question, "What shall the twentieth century eat?" The conclusion reached is not announced, but it is quite safe to say that the twentieth century will eat much the same things that the nineteenth did, including hash and prunes.

Prominent men in different parts of the country, who strayed from their respective parties a few years ago, are returning to them, declaring anew their allegiance, accompanying the declaration with the explanation that they have suffered no change in any of the convictions they have entertained in the past. In other words, their position is the same as that of the Injun who exclaimed, "Wickiup lost, Injun all right." The wickiups have found themselves at last.

During the time of the occupation of Pekin by the allies, the wonder of the world was the very amicable relations that existed between the French and German troops; there seemed to be a veritable love feast between them all the while. But it seems now that all was not as it seemed then. The Paris Matin has published three letters from General Voyron to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee. They show that their relations were strained. Their publication cannot but bring forth protests from the German press and may possibly lead to diplomatic consideration of them. If the truth of the relations and intrigues of the allies while in Pekin, could be published in book form, it would be most interesting reading. It would be so interesting, and probably compromising, that in all likelihood the world will never have its history, at least for generations, if then.

Senator Hoar was chosen by the city council of Worcester, Mass., to deliver a eulogy upon the late President McKinley, and asked to be permitted to decline the invitation. The reason for his declination was that he was not fully in accord with him upon the principal political measure of his administration. This measure was his Philippine policy. On this the senator says: "As you know, I differed with him and his administration, and my opinion on that subject has been strengthened and not weakened in the lapse of time in regard to his policy in dealing with the Philippine islands." That the senator's attitude will call forth much comment and some adverse criticism there is little doubt. But carefully considered his attitude is right. As a man, a friend and citizen he could give him unstinted praise, as a statesman, the central feature of whose policy was the President's conduct of the Philippine business, he could not. To have condemned and opposed that policy during Mr. McKinley's life and then to eulogize and approve him for it after his death would be rank hypocrisy. Mr. McKinley would not have done it in the case of another; he would not have expected another to do it in his own case. One may love a man and condemn his policy. Senator Hoar loved President McKinley, but could not approve his Philippine policy.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

New York Sun.

The divorce scandal which led to the appointment of the commission that framed the rejected canons is not due in any way to the present practice of the church in allowing the dissolution of marriage for a single cause. It has arisen from the frequency of divorces among Episcopalians of social prominence for causes never allowed by that church, and, more especially, for desertion. These people have gone to states under whose laws marriage may be dissolved for that cause and after obtaining such divorces, usually immediately, they have married new mates and returned to their places in society, without censure from it, and to patronage of Episcopalian services. They pay no heed to the law of their church when it interferes with their inclinations, whatever the law may be.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The house of bishops in the Episcopal convention at San Francisco adopted resolutions calling for a committee of bishops, presbyters, and laymen as a standing commission upon the relations of capital and labor. The appointment of this commission is an effort on the part of the church to bring its influence to bear upon the actual affairs of life, and should be encouraged for that reason. Every effort to make the church an actual force in this world instead of a theoretical guide toward the world to come, is a step in the right direction. There is something in the way of conciliation that can be done before labor disputes come to a head. A great deal can be done by forming and expressing public opinion on the rights and wrongs of the situation. Few strikes win which do not have public opinion on their side.

Philadelphia Press.

The Episcopal church has been saved by its house of deputies from the unwise policy proposed by the house of bishops, in the canon for divorce adopted by the latter and rejected by the former. Three courses and three courses only are possible in the attitude of a church toward divorce. It can hold marriage indissoluble, as does the Roman communion, a position nowhere held today by the civil law or the average opinion of the community. It can treat any civil divorce as dissolving marriage, a position held by no Christian communion. It can hold marriage dissoluble only for "scriptural cause" and permit remarriage only to the innocent party in a divorce obtained for this offense. Either one of these positions is logical, consistent, and capable of practical application. A compromise between them which forbade the church service for remarriage to the innocent party in the case of divorce for scriptural cause, but recognized the marriage of such persons by another church or the civil power, was certain to lead to endless confusion.

Chicago Post.

There will be no general expression of surprise over the action of the Episcopal convention in finally rejecting the proposed marriage and divorce canon, despite its approval by the house of bishops. The section forbidding the remarriage of divorced persons for any cause not existing before their former marriage, making the innocent suffer for the sins of the guilty, was so repugnant to the sense of justice that it was foredoomed to defeat at the hands of the clergy and laity.

London Times.

The condition of the marriage laws is a subject whereon enlightened Americans, however confident of their institutions they may be, speak despondently, though they may shortly retort to criticisms that the marriage laws in England are not above reproach. The most obvious reform in America would be to pass a national law on the subject, but, apart from the constitutional impediments in the way of such a step, the condition of public opinion does not encourage such legislation. Twenty-five years hence another Protestant Episcopal convention may be debating the same problem, with no clearer prospect of its solution than exists today.

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