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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - August 21, 1901.

ANTI-MORMON CRITICISMS.

The Utah Presbyterian convention of teachers appears to have been assembled, chiefly, for the purpose of attacking the faith of the Latter-day Saints, rather than to elucidate the doctrines of the Presbyterian creed. All people have the right to criticize the teachings of "Mormonism," and if possible to show that they are incorrect. The only effectual way, however, to accomplish that end, so desirable to sectarian ministers, is to present the principles of "Mormonism" fairly and clearly before proceeding to refute them. This is not to be fully expected of the opponents of our faith, but it is pleasing to see that there is some approach to this course on the part of the gentlemen who intend to capture our children if they cannot convert us.

The reading of selected portions from the writings of "Mormon" authors and authorities has been the appearance, on the surface, of a fair attempt at criticism. But when it is seen that other portions which would throw greater light on the subject are ignored or avoided, it looks more like cunning than candor. Also to attribute to the Prophet Joseph Smith as alleged divine revelation, passages from lectures delivered by another person without such a claim, does not savor of a sincere purpose or honest investigation.

The principal subject before the Presbyterian teachers on Monday was the "Mormon" doctrine concerning the Holy Ghost. The speaker read a passage from the Doctrine and Covenants which says: "The Father has a body of flesh and bones as tangible as man's; the Son also; but the Holy Ghost has not a body of flesh and bones, but is a personage of Spirit." He then quoted from the Lectures on Faith which were delivered at an early date in the Church by Sidney Rigdon, but which the speaker attributed to the Prophet Joseph Smith. But he made no reference to those parts of the Doctrine and Covenants in which the subject of the essence, the powers, and omnipresence of the Holy Spirit are set forth by revelation more completely. For instance, sections 82 and 93.

One point presented by several of the assailants of the "Mormon" faith which is very noticeable, is that they reverse the statements made by "Mormon" writers, and in the revelations to the Church, and instead of saying, "We believe that man is in the form and image of God," they put it in this way: "The Mormons believe that God is made like man." In the quotation we have given from the Doctrine and Covenants, it states that the Father has a body of flesh and bones as tangible as man's. But our Presbyterian critics make it appear to state that God is "a person of tabernacle like a man." Thus instead of presenting man as a copy of the form and personality of God, they convey the impression that we reduce God to be the image of a man.

Objection was made to some expressions used by "Mormon" writers in reference to the Holy Spirit. In the "Key to Theology" the author speaks of that spirit in comparison with electricity and with "spiritual fluid," and also uses the pronoun "it" instead of "He." But the author did not say that the Holy Spirit is electricity, and the term "fluid" was used by him simply by way of comparison. His Presbyterian critic singled out those expressions, but ignored the explanation given by the writer; as for instance in these passages from that work:

"As the mind passes the boundaries of the visible world and enters upon the confines of the more refined and subtle elements it finds itself associated with certain substances, in themselves invisible to our gross organs, but clearly manifested to our intellect by their tangible operations and effects."

"The purest, most refined and subtle of all these substances and the one least understood, or even recognized, by the less informed among mankind, is that substance called the Holy Spirit."

"This is the great, positive, controlling element of all other elements. It is omnipresent by reason of the infinitude of its particles, and it comprehends all things."

"It is endowed with knowledge, wisdom, truth, love, charity, justice and mercy, in all their ramifications. In short it is the attributes of the eternal power and Godhead."

It is evident from these expressions that the writer used the terms objected to in a comparative sense. If it was necessary we could quote from the scriptures comparisons of the Deity to material substances, that would probably shock our Presbyterian critic quite as rudely as a word or two in the "Key to Theology" seems to have agitated his sensitive nerves. We are reminded of the saying of the Prophet Isaiah about those persons who "make a man an offender for a word."

As to the word "it" in reference to the universally diffused Spirit which is the light and life of all things: The third person in the Trinity, the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, who was sent by the Father after the ascension of the Son to sit at His right hand, is "a personage of Spirit" and the pronoun "He" is used when speaking of Him. When the pronoun "it" is used

reference is made to that omnipresent spiritual essence, proceeding from the Eternal Father, and existing through boundless space, which has a diversity of operations both in the spiritual and the physical spheres, and in the light which lightens every man that comes into the world. God will give its light and influence in an increased degree to every soul that sincerely seeks to Him for it in faith. The spirit of man is an individual and the pronoun "He" or "She" as the case may be is proper, and so is "it" except perhaps to the learned mind of the hypercritical objector.

The nonentity described in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith as the Holy Spirit, is properly neither Him, He nor It. Having no extension, no dimensions, no parts; being neither here, nor there nor anywhere in particular; occupying no space; whose "mode of subsistence must ever continue to us a profound mystery, as it transcends all analogy;" it is utterly useless to attempt any definition of this incomprehensible third part of that which has no parts, and is not entitled to be referred to even as "It."

The gift of the Holy Ghost, which is imparted by the laying on of hands by one having authority from God to the baptized, repentant believer in Christ, is an endowment of that Spirit in a higher, greater and more glorious degree than can be obtained by mortals through any other method. By this gift mankind may approach to the Eternal Father through His Son Jesus Christ, and obtain manifestations of truth and light and glory beyond anything that can be reached without that heavenly gift. It is "the anointing from above which teaches all things." It is that which was bestowed upon the Saints under the ministrations of the early Apostles, and which is enjoyed through similar means by the Saints of the latter-day dispensation. It is a reality more precious than any earthly thing, and the testimony which it bears of the Father and the Son and of the truth of the Gospel restored in these last days, cannot be diverted or weakened, or in any way removed, by the casuistry of modern sectaries whose paltry objections are but as the whistling of the wind.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the French ambassador has notified the Turkish government that all diplomatic relations between France and Turkey are discontinued because the sultan has violated his promises regarding French claims.

The sultan, then, was right when he at first refused to pay the American claims, on the ground that if he did so the other powers would insist on payment, too. Now the American indemnity is paid, and France urges a settlement, and breaks off diplomatic relations because it is not forthcoming. The sultan will now either have to pay France and prepare to meet, as best it can, the demands of Germany and Great Britain and other powers, or he will have to risk the consequences of enmity with France.

It is not improbable that the attention of the world will in the near future be again focused on Turkey and the Balkan states. The questions there involved have never found anything but a temporary settlement, and some time they must be adjusted. In this connection it is significant that Russia is suspected of having obtained control of two Bulgarian ports on the Black sea, in consideration of a loan of \$6,000,000 francs to the Bulgarian government. The transaction is said to have caused much indignation in Bulgaria, though the proofs of it are rather circumstantial than direct. If it has taken place, it is safe to say that Russian diplomacy, foreseeing trouble in that quarter of Europe, thought it best to place the country within easy reach of the scene of possible disturbance. The interruption of diplomatic relations between Turkey and France may, or may not, have serious consequences. Time alone can tell. But it certainly is a little cloud on the political horizon, which may be the bearer of a storm. It is well worth watching.

THE ISTHMIAN TROUBLE.

European countries are taking much interest in the trouble between Venezuela and Colombia. In France it is predicted that it will end by the United States taking a hand and annexing some territory on the isthmus. And British newspapers think that "American interference will have grave results." What these "grave results" will be is alluded to by the Saturday Review, which predicts, that "the time will come when the outrageous Monroe doctrine will produce a deadlock between the European and American governments."

There is no ground for such alarmist comments. Monroe doctrine or no Monroe doctrine, the United States is bound by treaty obligations to protect the road across the isthmus and the sovereignty of Colombia, and besides there are American interests at the principal ports there, which cannot be ignored.

The Boston Herald quotes from the treaty made by the secretary of state during President Polk's administration with what was then the state of New Granada. One article of the agreement reads in part:

"The United States guarantees positively and efficaciously to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with a view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted and embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence, the United States also guarantees in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over said territory."

Under this treaty it is incumbent upon the United States to see that the traffic across the isthmus is not interfered with by foreign invaders of Colombia, or by insurgents, and also that the government of that state is not rendered incapable of fulfilling its obligations. So far, nothing has occurred to call for actual intervention by the United States, but even if this country decides to take a hand, that would be only for the maintenance of order and the restoration of peace, in the interest of commerce. There is no cause for European alarm, unless, indeed, a Eu-

ropean power should be induced to interfere, which is not at all probable. In that case, the United States might feel called upon to take a firm stand and insist upon its rights under the existing treaties. If not under the Monroe doctrine. But such a contingency is too problematical to need any mention this time.

It is not quite clear what the real trouble is. As near as can be gathered from the dispatches, some Colombian schemers are charged with having aided the revolutionists in Venezuela, and Venezuela politicians are also said to have stirred up a rebellion in Colombia. The Colombians, to punish her neighbor republic for whatever part its citizens may have played in the Colombian disturbances sent an invading force across the border, but this was defeated. Should Ecuador and Nicaragua take sides in the dispute, general trouble would arise, calling for the presence of a respectable naval force from this country, but in all probability the little storm will blow over, as so many other South American tempests have done, without serious consequences.

KENTUCKY PRESS OUTING.

The Kentucky editors who visited this city recently were much pleased with their reception, and many of them have expressed their appreciation of the courtesies extended to them. Among others, the Paducah Kentucky Daily Register has something good to say on the subject, and here is an extract from its editorial on the Kentucky press outing:

"After visiting Colorado Springs and its vicinity the party left for Salt Lake City, and from Salda to Grand Junction went by the Narrow Gauge road of the Denver & Rio Grande, and from thence to Salt Lake City by the broad gauge road. The excursionists were received in the City of the Saints in a most royal manner. The Utah Press association took charge of affairs and owing to their never ceasing activity and hospitality the excursionists were kept moving in one continuous round of enjoyment. Free baths in the sanitarium with its warm waters and bathing in the world renowned Salt Lake were greatly enjoyed by the party as were the trolley rides, the bicycle races at the Salt Palace, the visit to the Tabernacle, the reception at the 'Gee Hives' by President Snow, of the Mormon church, and the trip to Fort Douglas. The Mormons proved themselves in every respect to be equal in hospitality to the Kentuckian in his home, and that is as much as can be said in praise of anyone."

TO AVOID FUTURE STRIKES.

A New York dispatch credits J. Pierpont Morgan with a good plan for an alliance between capital and labor. According to this plan several million dollars' worth of stock of the steel corporation has been set apart and can be purchased by the 155,000 employees of the great trust. It is claimed that the plan was formulated before the strike commenced, but as it would take about two years to perfect the details of it, it was not made public.

There is nothing improbable in these statements, nor does the plan contemplate anything of an impractical nature. There are some establishments both here and in Europe, where the laborers are made co-partners and share, to some extent, in the profits of the business. Perhaps such an arrangement would insure permanent harmony between the employers and their men, since the latter would hesitate to take hostile steps against an institution in which they themselves are co-owners. But the question of the practical workings of such a plan must be left to the future. If it is carried through, its merits or defects will soon be apparent. If it works well in the steel industry, it will work well in other branches of business, and we would have an era of co-operation between two forces which naturally are allies, since their interests are identical.

Attention is called to the fact that some years ago James J. Hill, the railroad king, adopted a similar system on the Great Northern road. It is said it was viewed with suspicion by the men, who thought they saw in it a plan to tie them up to the road. But it was gradually shown to them that it made no difference to the railroad officials whether they took advantage of the proposition or not, and then the better paid class of employees made a scramble to get the stock. Since then there has been no general labor trouble on the road.

Another concern that is said to have tested the plan with success is the Commercial Cable and North American Telegraph company. It is claimed that since the employees became stockholders they have been very enthusiastic in pushing the business of the company. It is also thought that the proposition to make the Carnegie workmen shareholders has had the effect of keeping them from striking while other steel plants were being kept idle. There is no reason why a plan that has succeeded, apparently, when applied on a smaller scale, should not be beneficial when extended.

As a general rule it can be laid down that whatever tends to unity, harmony, and good will between man and man is of benefit to the individual and to the state, while that which tends to strife and contention is ruinous. We hope the present strike may be ended soon, and that when the smoke of battle is over and both sides go to counting their losses, the spirit of conciliation may prevail and steps be taken for the prevention of further trouble, as far as possible. And if it is shown that labor wars cannot be averted by private agreement, Congress should take the matter up. Arbitration has proved a remedy in New Zealand. Why should it not be equally effective in other parts of the world?

Strikes are so common that the current strikes the knell of parting day. It is proposed to re-district Kansas. What the Sunflower State needs is regeneration. Milk is to be dearer, and this just as the splendid rains have made water so plentiful.

The strikers and the steel magnates both claim to be making gains, but neither claims to be making money. "Are we a civilized nation?" asks the New York World. Let the World

study the statistics of our foreign trade and doubt no more.

"Chickens will come home to roost," but it is usually after having spent the day in their neighbor's front yard.

August 27th a convention of the blind will be held in Kansas City. It is common comment that most conventions go to blind.

Down in Texas they are indulging in the pleasant pastime of burning negroes. They feel that they can afford this, oil being so cheap and abundant.

Ex-Senator Edmunds is very pessimistic about imperialism and very optimistic about trusts. Of the latter he says they will work out their own problem. And while they are doing it they will work the public for all there is in it.

Captain Arthur Lee, formerly British military attaché at Washington, says that so far as military operations are concerned the Boer war is over. "The army is simply doing police duty over there." This may be so, but it is the most expensive police duty ever done by any nation. And the police doesn't appear to be particularly effective.

An address has been put forth by some of the members of the Amalgamated association employed in the steel works at South Chicago justifying their refusal to violate their contract with the company. It is a clear and succinct statement, but was entirely unnecessary. No man who keeps his pledged word and maintains sacred his contracts needs any justification. And this is what these South Chicago workers have done.

The lawabiding and justice-loving citizens of Pierce City, Mo., lynched three negroes for the "usual crime." There seems to have been an error in the proceedings. The three men lynched were absolutely innocent of the crime charged against them. But such trivial matters do not weigh heavily on the clear consciences of the good people of Pierce City. Their motives were pure and honorable even if they did err in judgment.

Not only are the Boers treating Mr. Chamberlain's proclamation with contempt but Lord Kitchener's scouting columns are ignoring its promises and menaces. Where it was not barbarous it was absurd and it is very properly having no effect at all. But what gall and wormwood it must be to the colonial secretary to have the "effort of his life" treated in so impudent and insolent a manner by members of his very military household.

UNION OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

San Francisco Chronicle.

J. P. Morgan is credited with having planned a great union of capital and labor, which is to be brought about by means of profit-sharing. "What will be the effect upon the consumer? Under ordinary circumstances it might be safe to assume that the interest of the consumer would not be jeopardized by an arrangement which proposed to give the productive worker a larger share in the results of his productivity, but it must not be forgotten that in this case the announced purpose is to give the employees shares of stock at favorable figures, which they are expected by their efforts to make worth par. This stock is now much below par and represents a tremendous overcapitalization. Is it possible that society at large can be benefited by a device which will help to make what is really worth half a dollar pay dividends on a dollar?"

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It is probable that the purely business reasons which commended the plan to Mr. Morgan have been strongly reinforced by his experience of the dangers and losses incident to the existing conflict between capital and labor. The conflict would be ended with the adoption of a plan which would not only harmonize but unite their interests. If Mr. Morgan should actually put this union of labor and capital into successful operation, it would be a far greater and nobler achievement than his most colossal schemes of corporate consolidation.

Kansas City World.

The scheme is in line with good business policy. The distance between capital and labor has been too great. If all employers would bind their employees to them with such a bond as the profit sharing system provides the labor question would disappear.

THE BOER STRUGGLE.

New York Sun.

For the Boer remnants the threat of banishment will have no terror. The die was long since cast for death or exile. Nor will they be dismayed by the warning of confiscation for any cause, for they place no faith in the British government's pledges that the property of burghers will be respected if they surrender and take the oath of allegiance. Indeed, Lord Kitchener's proclamation will serve only to stiffen the resistance of the old guard, for it confirms their worst fears and it will be accepted as a sentence of extermination. When men with arms in their hands are resolved to die in the last ditch, proclamations count for nothing.

Boston Herald.

The Boers in the Colony are divided into three principal commands under the control of Fouché in the east, Kriddinger in the center, and Scheepers in the west. This the London Mail considers the most serious center of activity in South Africa. In the Orange River Colony, the Mail says, the great return of tranquility is shown, though the Boer and Kaffirs are now supposed to be in that section of the country. Natal is announced as being clear of Boers, and those in the Transvaal are well split up, either in the vicinity of Lydenburg or northwest of Johannesburg.

Springfield Republican.

The sympathy Britain gets in this country for her destruction of republics has been steadily declining ever since the war began. Kruger could go from New York to San Francisco and see thousands of people cheering around his car, while Chamberlain would see none.

New York Mail and Express.

Mr. Chamberlain does not make out a good case for the Kitchener proclamation, threatening Boer officers with permanent banishment if they do not surrender in a month, when he likens it to MacArthur's proclamation of last December. The latter, he informed the Commons, fixed a certain day beyond which "the killing of American soldiers would be regarded as murder and treated accordingly." What MacArthur did proclaim is adequately summarized in his dispatch to the war department Christmas day. He enjoined "precise observation of laws of war, with special reference to sending supplies and information to enemy in field from towns occupied by our troops" and also warned leaders that intimidation of natives by kidnapping or assassination

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Z.

C.

M.

I.

T. G. WEBBER,
Supt.

must sooner or later lead to their trial for felonious crimes." The difference between the proclamations is that one was aimed to break up armed resistance by declaring it outlawry, while the other was aimed to break up outlawry by declaring it must expect the usual penalties.

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