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

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SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 7, 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.

TO THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Readers of the "News" are reminded that the special general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, called for the purpose of presenting before the body of the Church the general authorities, as appointed and set apart by the presiding council, is set for Sunday next, November 10th, to be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock a.m. This will be an important gathering of the Saints, and it is desirable that the various stakes of Zion should be duly represented on that occasion. It is not expected, neither is it essential, that the members of the Church shall leave their homes at great distances to assemble here so soon after the regular semi-annual conference. But some duly accredited person should be present from each stake, if possible, so that the principle of common consent, which is one of the doctrines of the Church, shall be carried out, and the head and the body may be in complete accord and harmony. Instructions will be furnished to the members of the Church, and the teachings that will be given and partake of the spirit and influence of the conference.

A LAWLESS OFFICIAL.

We have received a letter from Elders David A. Hand and Oscar Gurtson, missionaries laboring in Ohio. They are at present at Columbus, where they were assigned a few weeks ago to Greene county, having completed a tour of Warren county. They relate a singular experience which they had at Xenia, the county seat of Greene Co.

On the first day of the present month, about 1 o'clock, they called on the mayor of the city and asked permission to hold a few outdoor meetings. They were told to appear again at 5 p. m., and during the interim a consultation would be held with the city and county officials. At the appointed time they arrived at the city hall and were invited into the mayor's office, where they met with him and the chief of police. They were asked: "Where do you intend to go after leaving here?" The Elders expressed their intention of remaining in Greene county until it was thoroughly canvassed. The mayor then said: "We have considered this matter over, and orders are for you men to leave this town and community, and that too tonight. If you stay longer you will surely have to suffer the consequences." Then turning to the chief of police, he remarked: "You have heard the orders, now see they are carried out!"

The brethren found that they could not reason with that functionary, as he was not disposed to listen to anything they had to say. They, therefore, complied with the "orders" and left Xenia at 10:30 that evening and went to Columbus. The Xenia Daily Gazette published a flaring notice of the appearance of the Elders in that place, describing them as "two strong, pleasant-faced young men," and stated that they were "working in the interest of the Mormon Church, leaving at each house a very cunningly prepared pamphlet." The Gazette proceeded to repeat the usual misrepresentations of the "Mormon" faith, announcing that it considered such doctrines "the rankest heresy," and bidding the people to "beware of these fellows."

The Ohio Conference, however, is reported to be in excellent condition, and during the past year a hundred baptisms have been attended to.

The Elders doubtless acted with proper prudence in complying with the arbitrary command of the city authorities in Xenia. "Discretion," as the adage says, "is often the better part of valor," and their course was in accord with the instructions given by the authorities of the Church, and with both ancient and modern scripture. Jesus advised his disciples: "If they persecute you in one city, flee ye unto another." But it is proper to state that the mayor of that city greatly exceeded his authority and acted more like some Russian autocrat, or barbarian chief, than a public officer in this republic, chosen to see that the laws are executed, and that American citizens are protected in their rights within the limits of his jurisdiction.

While the Elders honored and obeyed the laws and regulations duly enacted in the city of Xenia and the state of Ohio, the mayor and chief of police had no legal authority to require them to leave the town and the community. They might perhaps have denied the request for the privilege of preaching in the public streets, but they violated the laws and institutions of our common country and their oath of office, in thus assuming to banish peaceable citizens and refusing them that protection from popular lawlessness to which they were entitled. The covert threat included in the mayor's arbitrary edict is simply contemptible, and shows that he is utterly unfit to hold any public office or act as a servant or representative of the sovereign people.

The religious belief of every human being is free and protected by constitutional safeguards. A "Mormon" is entitled to as many rights and liberties as an Episcopalian, or Methodist, or Catholic, or skeptic. The bigoted presumption and arrogance of the functionary who thus prostituted the little brief authority placed in his power are despicable, and he will be held responsible before the high court of heaven for the consequences of his unlawful and un-Christian act. If the people of Xenia are not warned of that which is to come, and given an opportunity of receiving the divine message which the Elders had to deliver, his failure will be charged to his account, and he will have to bear the penalty which shall be imposed by Eternal Justice.

LI HUNG CHANG.

With the death of Li Hung Chang one of the great statesmen of the world is removed from this sphere of action. His name has in late years been as familiar throughout the civilized nations, as that of Gladstone, or Bismarck, or Cavour. And that is remarkable, considering how little is actually known about the vast empire in eastern Asia.

But although his name has been a household word, authentic data about his life and work are not abundant. He is said to have been born in the province of Nanchang, either in the year 1823, or 1819. As a student he showed unusual talents, and was accordingly given important positions in the government service. During the Taiping rebellion he served with honor, rising rapidly in rank, and ended the campaign victoriously.

Since his appointment as viceroy of the province of Chi Li and secretary of state, in 1870, he had great influence on the policy of the empire. What China has of western civilization is principally due to him. The introduction of the telegraph, the building of dockyards, and the organization of the army and navy on European principles are his work. In the war with Japan the utter insufficiency of the military reforms were demonstrated, but the lesson had little effect on the government and the people. Li Hung Chang negotiated the peace terms and obtained for his country the best conditions possible under the circumstances. At the time he came very near being killed by an assassin, but his strong constitution withstood the assault. At the coronation of the Czar of Russia, Li Hung Chang represented the Chinese government, and he took advantage of the opportunity and made a tour around the world, including the United States in his journey.

The late statesman was well informed, and made good use of his knowledge. He was liberal in his views and skilful as a diplomat. He is thought to have been specially friendly to Russia, and the Russian Chinese policy. If the presumption is correct, his death may force the St. Petersburg government to come out in the open and show its real intentions and purposes more plainly than it has done hitherto.

THE RECALL OF WU.

If the Chinese minister to this country, Wu Ting Fang, is recalled, the fact will be very much regretted in diplomatic circles. And the loss of his services will be felt by China, for that country has no known statesman that can take his place. Chinese officials generally have supreme contempt for the Western civilization. They look upon it as a crude and vulgar, and they refuse to endeavor to understand it, and their usefulness is consequently at a minimum.

Mr. Wu is different. When he came to this country, he at once entered into the spirit of the new surroundings. He gave elaborate entertainments and made friends. He asked questions and sought enlightenment. And when he had learned to see things from an Occidental point of view, he drew comparisons. He appeared on the public platform and in the magazines, and attempted to give the public a correct idea of Chinese civilization. And he did this with success, because he never defended his country from an arrogant standpoint. He acknowledged the defects, and pointed out their causes.

When the trouble broke out that drew the armies of the world to China's shores, he exercised an influence for tolerance and calmness, and through his efforts public opinion was largely swayed in the direction of the policy adopted by our government. In this way he rendered his country a more valuable service than his government, probably, is able to appreciate.

Mr. Wu is, of course, not perfect. He has at times been charged with indiscretions, but he has succeeded in gaining more popularity in this country, than any of his predecessors, and his advice on Chinese affairs has great weight. The loss of his recall will fall on China, and it will be felt all the heavier now, when the empire is called upon to mourn the death of its "great old man," who has for so long time, in a way, tried to steady the ship of state on its tortuous course from ancient barbarism to modern civilization.

SOCIALISM AGAIN.

Elsewhere in today's imprint of the "News" will be found a communication on "Socialism and Anarchism." The author pays us a high compliment on account of an editorial on this subject that appeared in these columns the other day. The courtesy is acknowledged.

and appreciated. It should be said, however, that honesty in the discussion of public questions ought to be the first requisite of journalism. It is, as far as the "News" is concerned, no matter what the question may be.

But the correspondent takes exception to our statement that Socialism has failed when put to the practical test. He points to the United States postal system, municipal ownership of certain public utilities, and the management of railroads, etc., by foreign governments as proofs of the grand success of Socialism, whenever practically applied.

The point does not appear well taken. It claims, practically, that all communal and national enterprises are Socialism. If a city buys an electric plant, it is Socialism. If a government builds a railroad, it is Socialism. If this is correct, all governments are Socialistic as far as they handle common interests, and the Russian and Turkish governments are particularly Socialistic, because they are nothing if not "paternal." But that conclusion is obviously absurd.

Of course "Socialism" may be understood to mean almost any effort of co-operation, either through the regularly appointed governments or through associations, and there are a great many kinds of Socialism, some of which have proved a grand success. But that is not the accepted and commonly understood meaning of the term. It is very difficult to define, but in a moderate significance it stands for the doctrine that it is the duty of the state to level inequalities of wealth, by providing means of subsistence for all, according to the ability of individuals and the needs of the community.

This Socialism, we believe, has been tried in numerous societies, or colonies, and failed. The path of history, since the days of Owen and Saint Simon is strewn with the ruins of such colonies. Our own country has several such wrecks, and it is not difficult to understand the reasons for the disasters. Social conditions cannot be changed in a day, at the bidding of reformers. The chain of continuity cannot be broken with impunity.

If it is true that Socialism is simply putting into practical use the precepts and principles of Christianity," then that religion must first be established in the hearts of men and women, before Socialistic experiments can succeed. And that is exactly the point made by the "News." But Socialism will then become "Christian Socialism," a species vastly different from that which most of its leaders have advocated. "Christian Socialism" may be said to be but another term for the millennium, or the "Kingdom of heaven." From another point of view it may even be said to stand for the Church of our Lord.

A YAGUI PROCLAMATION.

There seems to be another Indian rising in Mexico. The Yaguis are reported to have resumed their warlike activity unexpectedly, and at a time when the government was not prepared to meet their first movements. The rising is said to be caused by the fact that the Mexican government intends to remove them from their homes to some other part of the country and take possession of their valley.

A notable feature of this rising is the organization of a "junta" and the issue of a proclamation, setting forth the alleged purpose of their struggle. As quoted by a San Francisco paper, this proclamation declares in part:

"The tendency of civilization is to make nations of continents, since it is as easy to govern a continent in these days as a city one hundred years ago. Hence it is unjust that the people of North America should support governments when one is sufficient. Two of the three governments of North America exist under false pretenses. Their constitutions, modeled after that of the United States, are mockeries used as a cloak to cover their tyranny. They support themselves by oppressing the weak and submissive, by destroying the brave and unyielding, and by living on the charity of the great republic from which they draw their revenues. It is the duty of the United States to see that these mendacious and criminal governments cease to exist, since they have proven that they do not deserve to exist, and it is the purpose of the Yagui people to assist the United States in that duty. The Yaguis seek the destruction of the Mexican government not only to avenge the expulsion of the Yagui women and to prevent the extermination of the Yagui race, but for the benefit of the entire continent."

There is certain allurements held out in favor of this program. The document says:

"Only after the annexation of Mexico to the United States will the control of the commerce of the silver-producing population be possible. Therefore the annexation of Mexico will bring about the triumphant free coinage of silver as well as the control by the United States of the commerce of the world. In return for the universal liberation that the Yagui revolution inaugurates, all the Yaguis expect participation in the ensuing civilization, and recognizing the permanent independence of Sonora as useless, they have come to the conclusion that the Yaguis must survive, the motto, 'The continent one nation.'"

It is hardly probable that the Yagui Indians have without suggestion from outside sources originated this excuse for a revolution. Is it possible that some foreign agent has appeared among them and instigated the issuance of such a document, in order to create prejudices against the United States and break up the pan-American Congress? That would be a plausible explanation of the appearance of such a document at this time. The United States certainly has no design upon any country, but there is an impression south of us that it has, and it does not take much to strengthen this suspicion. We do not believe the proclamation will have any effect upon the Mexican government, but it may cause the delegates from other republics now represented at the gathering in the city of Mexico, to change their minds with regard to pan-Americanism. It may thus sow the seeds of discord where harmony and unity are essential to success.

In politics wrangles and recriminations are often mistaken for issues. To make things hum—get a literary woman at either end of a telephone line.

Mr. Shepard's defeat is a new ex-

planation of the old story of old dog Tray and the company in which he was found.

The Schley inquiry has reached the tender stage where strong men weep and the assembled multitude go wild with enthusiasm.

At present the soldiers in the Philippines are taking extraordinary precautions. Soon the public may expect to learn that they are taking the field, and then the rebels.

A rose under any other name would smell as sweet, even that Mrs. Rose, arrested in St. Louis with some forty thousand dollars of Helena National bank notes in her possession.

In the Boston Transcript of Saturday last Joseph Edgar Chamberlain has an article entitled, "The Psychology of Tammany." He should follow it with a second paper on "The Autopsy of Tammany."

An exchange says an effort will be made in Washington the coming winter to abolish "pull" in the army. Neither "pull" nor "kicking" can be abolished in the army so long as the army mule exists.

The London and Berlin press are greatly elated over the defeat of Tammany in New York. But the combined forces that accomplished that defeat could make no more fatal mistake than to assume that, because defeated, Tammany is discouraged and disorganized.

The French naval demonstration against Turkey is beginning to interest Europe. In Vienna it is whispered that St. Petersburg does not approve, while in London fear is expressed that grave complications may arise. It is upon such disapprovals and fears that the sultan has always relied to extricate himself out of apparently serious difficulties. Will they avail him in the present instance?

In one or two districts in Brooklyn Tuesday the voting machine was used with great success. Ballots were cast more expeditiously than under any other system, in some cases in three seconds, while the result of the voting was known within two minutes after the polls closed. There could be no stronger evidence in favor of its use than this. It will be the voting method of the future. And may that future be not far distant!

Berlin papers continue to criticize the action of the German troops in China, particularly for looting the celebrated astronomical instruments. Defenders of this action point to the case of Napoleon and the bronze horses of Venice. But then the allies restored the horses. Of course in the first instance Venice took them from the infidel. This latter is the case that the defenders of the looting of the astronomical instruments should cite as a precedent, and not the case of Napoleon.

A SPANISH-AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

Montevideo Tribuna Popular.

In proportion as this mighty nation [the United States] became secure (from European domination) it became bold. It has no army, but it has money, will and genius. In a twinkling it can make ready what may be necessary, and disturb profoundly the best military calculations, even as France confounded and defeated them in 1793. North America, indeed, is a part of its revolution. . . . The United States move on inevitably toward being the center of a powerful empire. Spain has already been forced to cede Cuba, the Philippines, and Porto Rico. Tomorrow England will have to look on at the annexation of Canada, an event as inevitable as all others which take place in this world, and is a part of its unconstrained appearance, as certain as any physical or chemical phenomenon. The return is larger, that is all.

Chile has assaulted her neighbors and naturally fears that her conquests may be deprived by sentimental declarations of the character of definite historical facts sanctioned by international law. The United States, therefore, do the same. Without taking much account of it as yet, they are in the preparatory phase of imperialism. The moral of all this is that life is a battle of wills, and that mankind must become like wild beasts.

Rio Janeiro Notizia.

The South American peoples are not only provided with the labor and capital necessary for their development, but these countries also have sufficient proof to the world at large that they are capable of independent self-government, and are equal to the settlement of all their differences without foreign dictation. The delegates authorized to represent the Latin-American nations are fully capable of judging and deciding upon such questions as may be submitted to them in the Pan-American Congress.

Madrid Epoca.

Today, as in 1898, the idea which inspired President Garfield to unite all the new nations of the whole continent and allure them, in the name of fraternal and humanitarian sentiments, to consider the principles of arbitration, as the means of preventing war between sister republics, has failed to prove among themselves family relations, will result in a complete failure. The first failure has been "ascribed to the United States," and this generous proposition to adopt the policy of Mr. Blaine, the American secretary of state, which was to include in the deliberations all classes of industrial revolution, customs houses, and general commercial undertakings. . . . This policy was really a threat to destroy the whole of the Americas of both languages into a "Pan-American" mercantile "Yankee," or a kind of American Zollverein. This left to the Latin-American republics nothing more than to subordinate their entire independence to the imperial protectorate of the United States, which arrogates to itself the right of making void their personality, and, finally, absorbing them completely.

THE PHILIPPINE TROUBLE.

Albany Press-Knight-Boeker.

The fact that nearly all of the naval force now concentrated on the Samar island and that marines and soldiers are being rushed to the island, is rather disquieting to the people in this part of the world who were under the impression that the Philippines was over. Although an effort will be made to control Samar with a force sufficient to patrol the islands to the island, the prospects are that many severe engagements will be fought before the natives will again make a pretense of being willing to accept American rule.

New York Times.

So far as we can judge, the manifestation of dislike to Americans in the island of Samar, an island particularly exposed to revolution, is strictly endemic. It does not prevent it from being extremely

ly annoying. A detachment of the Ninth Infantry was caught napping there some weeks ago. Still later, a dozen men of the same regiment were killed. But that was in open fight and there was nothing to be said in criticism. Upon the same day as it happened more than as many men were crushed to death here in New York, innocently laboring on the new tunnel. And the laborers had not "slipped" to be killed, whereas the soldiers had. These are merely the chances of war. But Admiral Rodgers' report that he has put 300 men ashore to assist the army indicates that Samar is in active eruption, and also that the military authorities have underestimated the strength of opposition in that particular island. For that underestimate no blame can reasonably be attached to anybody in particular. Our military success in Luzon has been satisfactorily complete. Our civil success there is at least promising, and we have the gratifying belief that it is in very good hands. But the explosions in Samar admonish us that we cannot safely reduce our military strength in the Philippines.

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