

# DESEET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 24, 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 P. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS.

There seems to be a great anxiety on the part of some newspaper writers and reporters, to make public their own notions and guesses about the affairs of the "Mormon" Church, and to air them as authentic accounts of affairs about which they have obtained information by means not generally acceptable. Once in a while they may present a thread of fact, in the garment of fiction which they display before the gaze of the public. But in the main they simply expose their own lack of understanding of the principles and methods of the Church, and an impertinence which would be laughable because it is grotesque, were it not for its deceptive assumption.

When action is taken by the Church authorities on any matter of importance to the public, it will be duly announced in the proper way, because there is nothing of that kind to conceal. It will be observed by the thinking public that the prognostications and forecasts and speculations indulged in by the persons referred to, in almost every instance turn out to be erroneous. Their explanations of the motives and purposes of individuals who are or have been more or less prominent in Church affairs, are simply ridiculous and are usually disgusting because of their impudence.

The private affairs of individuals should be sacred to every decent person and paper. The internal affairs of a church or a society which have no bearing upon the general public, ought not to be held out in the press in a distorted form, and indeed should be left to their own proper sphere and only given publicity when it is intended that they should be of general information. However this may be viewed by different minds, we think that all just persons will agree with us, that the guesses and pretended disclosures and prognostications which are frequently given to the public without any real basis on which to stand, add nothing to the reliability or respectability of any journal that indulges in them.

## DON'T MAKE A FARCE OF IT.

It is asserted by people who claim to know, that there was a great deal of liquor-selling on Sunday last, in spite of the closing movement recently inaugurated. There were two arrests for the violation of the city ordinance, but it is claimed that these were only sample cases, and there were many places where the liquor traffic was in full blast. A little vigilance on the part of the executive department of this city will prevent the repetition of this defiance of the law.

It is great mistake to suppose that there is any necessity for action to be taken by the City Council, in order to have the ordinances of this municipality duly enforced. The idea that Police can do nothing unless the City Council urges it, and that body must act on everything that the executive department attempts, is the very height of absurdity. Must a policeman ask the City Council whether he may arrest a drunken man making a disturbance on the street? Must the Mayor go to the City Council for permission to discharge any duty devolving upon him under the city charter or ordinances? Nonsense. The several duties of the Legislative and executive departments of this city are clearly defined, and one need not wait for the other in the discharge of those responsibilities.

The action taken by the City Council recently, on this matter became necessary, because the executive department failed to enforce ordinances that are and have been published for many years. There ought to have been no need for such resolutions, as those requiring the Mayor and Chief of Police to do what they had sworn to accomplish. The City Council included itself in those resolutions, and therefore it now becomes the duty of every member of

that body to aid in the work of the law's enforcement. A close watch is being kept of the course pursued, and all who are interested may as well take notice of this hint, which is offered to them in no unfriendly or capricious spirit.

## A MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The movement among the doctors in this city for the establishment of a medical department in the State University, has been considered for some time. There was an intention in the minds of some members of the profession, to procure the introduction of a measure in the last legislature providing for such a department. But it was not then fully matured, and the subject was not much agitated further until recently. It appears to us that the proposition should be favorably entertained, not only by the faculty of the University of Utah, but by the physicians and surgeons in practice here and the people of this State and the regions surrounding it.

It is not proposed, at present, to open a medical college affording the same opportunities as those to be obtained at the institutions of the East, which have acquired national and indeed world-wide celebrity. But we have a number of efficient and experienced physicians and surgeons in this State, who are fully capable of giving instruction at least preparatory to the higher course necessary for the completion of medical studies.

A school could be established as a part of our State University, supported to a large extent by State funds, in which young people from different points in this intermountain region could receive two or three years of training and obtain such a diploma as would entitle them to admission to eastern institutions for a post-graduate course. This would be far preferable to spending three or four years at a great distance from home, with necessarily greater expenses. It would add an important feature to our State educational establishment, and prove of vast benefit to a great many intelligent students.

We hope this matter will be well considered, and that the medical fraternity and the faculty of the University will confer concerning it, and make all the preparations necessary for the introduction of a bill at the next session of the legislature. Meanwhile the matter should be explained to public-spirited people, and suggestions be obtained from thinking minds, to make the proposition as perfect as possible so as to insure favorable action at the proper time. We believe the project is practicable and that it would prove a credit to our community.

We learn, incidentally, that the establishment of a medical department, and also a law department, is contemplated by the Brigham Young Academy at Provo. We see no reason why lectures by competent professors in either branch of human knowledge should not form part of the curriculum of that institution. They would of course each form a special feature of the course of instruction there, and would not necessarily make an essential part of the tuition for all the students. Only such persons as desired to avail themselves of its privileges would attend such a class.

The intention to branch out on these lines shows life and progress in that excellent establishment of learning, which is growing in interest, usefulness and influence every year. And it also indicates the fact that the thought which is in the minds of the medical fraternity of this city is "in the air," and that this is a favorable time for its development into a substantial reality.

## PHILIPINOS NOT ALL SAVAGES.

Congressman John P. Shafroth gives, in the Rocky Mountain News, his opinion concerning the fitness of the Philippines for self-government. One would naturally conclude, from the repeated treacherous attacks upon American troops in Samar, that a large portion of the natives are no more entitled to self-rule, than a band of outlaws anywhere would be, but Mr. Shafroth, from personal observation, is in a position to present a brighter picture of Filipino character than that in which the Filipinos lately have occurred a central position.

He says the members of the uncivilized tribes are few in number, comparatively speaking. They are in the mountains and are hostile to Filipinos, just as the Bedonk of this country were to our forefathers. And then he goes on to say:

"When I find behind the prescription desks of the numerous drug stores of the islands, even when kept by Americans and Englishmen, Filipinos compounding medicines taken from bottles labeled in Latin, when I see behind the counters of banks, having large capital, natives acting as bookkeepers and as receiving and paying-tellers; when I find them as merchants and clerks in almost all lines of business, as telegraph operators and ticket agents, conductors and engineers on the railroads, and as musicians vying with one another in the playing of high-class music, when I am told that they alone make the observations and intricate calculations at the Manila observatory, and that prior to the insurrection there were 2,100 schools in the islands and 5,000 students in attendance at the Manila university; when I find the better class living in good, substantial and sometimes elegant houses and many of them pursuing professional occupations, I cannot but conclude that it is a base slander to compare these people to the Apaches or other American Indians. Even the savagery of the Filipinos is in their favor, as a greater proportion are members of the church than among our own people. Of the 5,000,000 of inhabitants, Mr. Sawyer, in his work on the Philippines, asserts that 5,500,000 are Christian natives."

But the best evidence, Mr. Shafroth further argues, that the Filipinos are fit for self-government, is the fact that they possess a large, intelligent class, identified with the interests of the country, and capable of administering the government. The administration, he points out, recognizes this fact, in their appointments. They have added three natives to the commission. They have appointed three Filipinos judges of the supreme court. They have selected about half of the judges and nearly all the governors of provinces from the natives, and these are said to perform their work satisfactorily in every way. Undoubtedly this picture is true to facts. The Filipinos are not all savages. Many of them are highly cul-

tured, and a few stand on the top of the ladder of civilization. When this fact is kept in mind, it appears reasonable that the task undertaken by this country is not so formidable as would seem from reports of occasional outbreaks of savagery. The time must come soon, when the people there can enjoy that measure of self-government which is given to every American citizen. In the meantime the Philippines should be given to understand that this is the ultimate aim of the American government as established in their midst. That, we believe, would aid in allaying the discontent, where it possibly exists going to a misunderstanding of American plans and purposes.

## CAN PREACH IN JAPAN.

Rev. Charles H. Evans, of Tokio, is quoted as having said that, according to his belief, a "promise was exacted" of the missionaries in Japan that they would not "preach or advise polygamy," and with that understanding they were allowed to continue. The utter absurdity of this belief, or supposition, has been pointed out by the "New" "Mormon" missionaries do not "preach or advise polygamy," either at home or abroad, and but for the spurious anti-"Mormon" agitation, the question would have been closed years ago.

From items that have appeared in papers printed in Japan, it is tolerably clear, that "Christian" missionaries there have endeavored to influence the Japanese authorities to close the doors of the empire to Apostle Grant and his associates. That they have slandered them and spoken all manner of evil against them may also be taken for granted. But whatever they have said, their efforts have been of no avail. The missionaries have been hospitably received.

The Japan Weekly Mail of Aug. 31, states that an official of the home department had been "interviewed" for the purpose of ascertaining the official view as to the propriety of permitting the "Mormon" propaganda in Japan. But the "interviewer," whoever he was, and whatever were his arguments, found little consolation from that source. The official stated in substance that whenever the "Mormons" made application for the privilege of establishing a place of worship or expounding a creed, steps would be taken to ascertain whether their doctrines are likely to prove inimical to the preservation of good order and public morality. If they can satisfy the authorities on those points, they will have a constitutional right to preach their creed. That is a clear, official statement of the legal rights of our missionaries in Japan. And the fact that they have been given the privilege of preaching, shows that the Japanese authorities are satisfied as to the purity of their doctrines. Assuming that an official investigation has been held with satisfactory results, the adversaries of the missionaries will be almost powerless. For a charge of immoral and disorderly tendencies in the Gospel doctrines, will be equivalent to an insinuation that the government investigation was superficial, or conducted with incompetency. Even "Christian" missionaries will hesitate, we should think, before going before the Japanese people with such reflections on their government.

## PEACE CONGRESS AT GLASGOW.

About a month ago a peace conference, of international character, was held at Glasgow, Scotland, attended by many distinguished advocates of more rational modes of settling international difficulties, than that commonly resorted to.

Gatherings of this kind have been characterized as farcical by people who fail to notice the actual progress that is being made. But it is evident that the good work is gaining ground all the time.

The first peace society was established in this country in 1815. England followed a year later with a similar organization, and then came other countries. Ten years ago the first international gathering for peace was held in Rome, and a permanent organization was established with headquarters at Bern. The result is that the peace idea has become popular, and that war now is regarded as something abnormal, while the rules of war have been "civilized" as far as possible. That is an encouraging gain for a comparatively short agitation.

At the international congress in Glasgow many important matters were discussed. The following resolution was proposed by an American delegate, and unanimously adopted:

"The Hague conference having recommended four different methods of avoiding war, which are (1) mediation, (2) international commission, (3) special commission, and (4) arbitration, and simple, the congress declares that any state which refuses to adopt any one of these when proffered by its opponents, has forfeited one of the primary claims to be regarded as a civilized nation, and that every citizen who consents to such a position on the part of his government shares in the guilt of the war which may ensue."

A very important matter considered was the education of the young in the principles of justice and peace. One of the American delegates said the chief cause of the amazing outbreak of resentment against England, which swept over the land at the time of the Venezuelan episode, was the history of the Revolutionary war for two or three generations previously. Not perhaps so much from explicit teaching, as from the lack of explicit teaching in regard to the Revolution, our children had grown up to suppose that the English of today sustained the policy of King George and still held a grudge against us. The contrary of this was proved by the remarkable selection made by Samuel Pimmsell, M.P., from over thirty text-books in current use which give the passages that refer to the Revolutionary War; these teach English children that King George's policy was a mistake and that England honors George Washington as one of the greatest heroes of the English race. Few American teachers today, the speaker said, realize this, and while perhaps they tell nothing untrue as to historical events, they too often leave in

the mind of the untrained child a feeling of antipathy to England which is wholly unshared by the English child in his thought of America.

With respect to the Armenian question, a resolution was passed that a petition should be presented to the various governments that had signed the treaty of Berlin, to call an official conference for the solution of the Armenian question by the application of the project of reform elaborated in May, 1895, by Great Britain, France and Russia, and ratified by the sultan himself. It was pointed out that this international agreement places the Armenian question on a distinctly different basis from that of other persecuted or suffering nations, to whom general sympathy must be extended, but whose condition we may have no legal way to improve.

Missionaries in foreign lands came in for a share of the deliberations, and a resolution was passed urging such missionaries to refrain from invoking the military power of their governments to avenge their wrongs, as the knowledge that they were laboring disinterestedly would avail far more to win success to their work than if they were known to be ready to rely on force.

Finally a resolution against conscription was passed, expressing the belief that "by refusing all plans of compulsory service the British people would give a great impetus, both in this and other countries, toward a further consideration of the proposal for the most of the amendments which had already been discussed at The Hague by the envoys of the various powers."

This will give a good idea of the nature of the work done at Glasgow by the friends of peace. That their address and resolutions are a good seed sown, which will bear abundant fruit, cannot be doubted.

Motto for politicians: Speak well of a platform that carries you over safely.

Yale cares not who makes the laws for the people so long as she makes the doctors of laws for them.

Audubon Boy has lowered the half mile trotting record to 1:00.4. He is a bird as his name would indicate.

Would those fire eating editors who condemned President Roosevelt so strongly for having Mr. Booker T. Washington to luncheon, refuse to lunch at the White House if invited?

"What's in a name?" Edwin Gould proposes to find out. He has brought injunction proceedings against a company who uses his name, the use having been authorized by a Broadway clerk of the same name.

Pastorists in New York admit that Mr. Shepard, Tammany's candidate for mayor, is a learned man and a most excellent gentleman, but qualify the statement by saying that "one swallow doesn't make a summer."

Just now Samar is a very hotbed of insurrection. There is no likelihood that the defection will spread to the other islands, and if it does not it will be the more easily stamped out. Evidently the inhabitants of that island are not profiting by experience. But by the time they have dealt with the boys in blue a few times they will think twice before taking action.

Invitations to witness the execution of Czolgosz have been issued. The total number being twenty-six. It is ample, and as the representatives of three press associations will be present, the public will be fully informed as to all that takes place. And there should be no elaboration of anything, no attempt at a "fine write up." The man has committed a most atrocious crime; he is to suffer death as a punishment; the announcement of the carrying out of the death sentence, with only necessary details, will be amply sufficient.

A brave, faithful, heroic man is Express Messenger Charles of the Southern Pacific, who refused to open his car when ordered to by highwaymen who were holding up the train, but kept driving away at them all the while, ignoring their shooting and attempt to dynamite his car. The coolness and deliberation with which he picked up that stick of dynamite to which a burning fuse was attached, and threw it away, was an act of heroism having few parallels in history. In a way it recalls the story of the Spartan youth and the fox, and equals in bravery that story of the white man and the old Indian chief who sat beside a keg of powder with a lighted candle in it, so graphically told by Rev. Robert Collier in his lecture on "Sins." Express Messenger Charles is a true, brave man. All honor to him.

## THE SECOND SAMAR DISASTER.

New York Mail and Express.

The Filipino insurrection dies hard and violently in Samar, but the savage attack on another detachment of Ninth regiment infantry tells quite a different story than that which was told in the Balangiga massacre. Although the whole detachment was killed, the men nearly twelve to one at the start, they were moved down in ranks. One or two more such experiences will cause them to regret, if they do not already, their temerity in attempting to revive the insurrection, as well as the success of the trachery with which they took the field.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

It would seem that the policy of leaving little knots of Americans in places where they are subject to sudden assaults by native border involves a hazard too great to warrant its continuance. For protection, the bolomen of Samar need a lesson as seriously as plains Indians ever needed it. The next move in Samar will probably be a campaign by a force of American soldiers large enough to meet and exterminate any native band that could be assembled on the island.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That civil government is not yet fully established throughout the Philippine islands was demonstrated recently by the slaughter of a company of the Ninth regiment on the island of Samar, with the connivance of the native officials placed in authority by the civil government. Another evidence of similar character has been given, a detachment of forty-six men of the same regiment having been attacked by a party of 500 bolomen on the same island and killed and six wounded. Probably the whole detachment would have been wiped out but for the opportune arrival of the remainder of the company.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Evidently the hope that the army might be reduced must be abandoned.

and General Chaffee is right in opposing any weakening of his command. While the majority of the population seems to be friendly, it must be remembered that there is a great deal of ground to be covered, that the troops are widely scattered and that the peaceful inhabitants are terrorized by the lawless, who keep up the semblance of an insurrection though they subsist like robbers. The Philippines will be a standing charge against the United States treasury until the new government has had time to convince the islanders by its justice and its reforms that its coming was the best fortune that could have befallen them.

## Manila New American.

One factor in the probable surrender or capture of Luchan is the fact that he really wants to surrender, according to his intimate friends. But he also desires to save the rather large amount of money which he has collected as insurgent taxes. As this is in Mexican silver, it forms an obstacle to his rapid transit, inasmuch as his quartermaster commissary generals are opposed to letting him get away with the booty. This may sooner or later result in his capture through the treachery of the men of his command, who want their share of the money. Or he may become so disgusted, that he will surrender without stipulating for the safety of the treasure. The efforts made to secure this price of freedom are of all kinds. His men have been corrupted, scared, and cajoled into betraying him, but so far with no success.

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