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SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 15, 1908

## A CRUSADE PROMISED.

The Chicago Daily Journal of Der. 9 contains a local article in which au anti-"Mormon" crusade is promised in Chicago. The writer of the article says that investigation, caused by the Mormon leaders using street car adve tisemonts to win disciples in Chicago, has disclosed conditions that promise to rasuit in a religious crusade in Chicage against "Mormonism." Local churchworkers, he claims, alarmed by the interest awakened by the "Mormon' missionaries, plan a concerted attack on the faith of Brigham Young and Joseph Smith. Steps have been taken to ascertain whether the conditions found in Chicago prevail elsewhere, and If the suspicions of the investigators are verified a national crusade may follow. The cause of the sudden awakening

of the church workers is gathered from the article referred to. It is neither polygamy nor Church influence in politics. It is the offering of the Book of Mormon for sale in the common book market. The article says:

"The inquiry in Chicago has shown that Mormons, encouraged by the sales of "The Book of Mormon" advertised in street cars, have set aside thousands of dollars for a campaign of conver-

"Secret work has been done by missionaires scattered about the middle west, and it is said the number of con-

"The missionary work is being car-ried on most extensively in Illinoiz, Jowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Musicoha

and Manitoba. "The Book of Mormon' is being ad-"The Book of Mormon' is being ad-vertised by means of cards and posters which announce that it was written conturies ago. The plates, it is ex-plained, were dug up by Joseph Smith, who led the Mormons from Nauvoo. III, to Salt Lake City. In three years, it is said, the sales of the book in the states and Canadian province named have jumped from 12,000 to 100,000 an-nually.

"In 1905, 12,000 copies were sold, and in 1907 this figure had been brought up to 50,000. Vigorous efforts this year to 50.000. Vigorous efforts this y ar are reported to have sent the sales higher than the 100,000 mark.

'Church workers interested in the investigation assert that most of the copies were sold to persons who do not belong in the ranks of the Latter-day Saints as the 'Mormons' call them-

Our Chicago correspondent, Mr. P. Nibley, who sent us the clipping, adds:

"The whole thing is that the Book of Mormon advertisements which President Ellsworth succeeded in placing in street cars, together with the excep-tional activity of the Elders during the bast few years, have aroused the op-position of local inhisters. Exactly how they, will carry out the attack mentioned remains to be seen."

As will be seen, there are many inaccuracies in the representations made in the Chicago Journal. The article

welcome to any advantage they may gain by a concerted attack upon the Book of Mormon or the principles of the Gospel generally. The attack will call for stronger defense. And in the battle between truth and error, truth is bound to come out triumphant ,and that is all we ask for. The Latter-day Saints Elders have no other desire than the victory of truth over error. By all means, let the "spirits" meet and measure strength.

## EXPLORATIONS IN EGYPT.

The directors of the Egypt exploration fund, 501 Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, Mass., are sending out circulars asking for subscriptions, to help D. Marville and Mr. Ayrton to excavate at Abydos, and to aid Mr. Davis to publish inscriptions and sculptures on tombs already excavated. The Egypt Exploration Fund, the circular informs us, was founded in 1882, and incorporated in 1888. Its object is to make explorations and excavations in Egypt as a means of throwing light on its history, religion, arts, literature, geography, manners and customs. With the exception of 1907-8, expeditions have been sent every season to Egypt, consisting of at least one party under the direction of competent explorers, who include such well-known scholars and antiqu-

aries as M. Edouard Navill and Prof W. M. Flinders Petrie." Among the important discoveries made is that of one of the store-cities Pithorn-Succoth, built by the Hebrews during the time of their oppression in Egypt. The exploration of the royal tombs at Abydos is another achievement. The annual contribution or members is \$5.00, while a donation of \$25.00 makes one a patron and \$125.00 a life-member. Egyptian explorations are among the

most important. They bring the investigator to the very cradle of Old World civilization and throw light upon the early history of mankind. We have no doubt that investigators will finally, be led to look for the beginning of human civilization in the American continents, and clues may yet be discovered in the Nile Valley indicating the soundness of this supposition.

### MORE NATURAL HISTORY.

It is a matter for general congratulation that the regrettable "nature faking" controversy into which several leading thinkers of the nation were recently drawn, has not resulted in extinguishing the type of literature that provoked this lamentable discussion. After all the chief fault found with Ernest Thompson Seton's work was that he made the animals too much like human beings. He has already shown that he is able really to do what Gilbert White had almost done now and then. "This was to project the imagination from the shore of ascertained fact into the unknown of the mimal consciousness, and see, quite probably, how the animals looked upon their world."

This achievement was so new and so beautiful that it captivated the popular mind and heart. Most people at heart really love nature; and the mere popularity of the books he wrote shows that they prefer this sort of animal stories dry and technical learning.

And what is there so fundamentally wrong in attributing to the lower anfmals, certain feelings and emotions which human beings have? It is, of course, a matter of grave doubt as to just how far we may properly go in ascribing to animals some of the attributes of the human spirit. Yet that to some degree they may possess these

our literature. "Nature never did betray the heart that loved her." This is a declaration reiterated by the poets and admitted by the philosophers. And it would be a vast and irreparable loss to our best views of nature, if we were to be deprived of the reflections of those who do not view it in the orthodox or cur-

Two qualifications, we conceive, are necessary to one who can tell the world something of nature; he must love his subject, and must study it at first hand. If he sees with his own eyes and tells honestly what he thinks he has seen, his conclusions are not to be tabooed because they may happen to be different from those commonly accepted. And these qualifications have marked in an eminent degree a number of the recent writers

The organ of the late so-called American party can no more escape from its share in the responsibility for the infamous stockade proposition than a dried bug can get away from the pinning board. Calling names does not avail. The "News" stated correctly that the organ's protest came when it was apparent that public sentiment was strongly against the "American" plan. It promptly placed itself on record as opposed to municipal ownership of had houses. That is, as we have admitted, true. But it would have been just as easy to add a line at that time in condemnation of private ownership of such houses. This was not done. Now, calling the "News", a liar does not af fect the truth of the matter at all. But. by the way, could not the owners of the organ, with a little exertion, find

ticles, who knows how to employ logic and reasonably courteous language? As its controversies now are conducted, the paper does not reflect credit on its owner. It is a disgrace to the party it pretends to represent, and it certainly is a reflection upon the good judgment

a' constant menace to public morals. May we not hope that some day the refined public sentiment of this City will rise against that kind of journalism, as it has asserted itself against the stockade proposition, its twin brother?

All good	roads lead to prosperity.
To kill ity.	time is to murder opportun-
Castro n his life,	eally is having the time of
Basebal seven leag	lists use league shoes, never gue boots.
PERSONAL PROPERTY AND A DESCRIPTION OF A	oes before a fall or it pro- ildn't go at all.
	wheels doesn't neccssairly a "round head."
ALT - STATE	the second s

as pleasing as a castle in the air. For bobbing up that Brownsville affair is worse than Banquo's ghost.

Everybody is a high liver in Salt Lake. The food combine is responsible for it.

to the United States. But will that stop the Japo-phobes?

# A Wicked Slander.

sume, my son."-Smart Set. Before and After.

dgewise .- New York Sun.

"I want another box of pills like,I got for mother yesterday. "Did your mother say they were

"Barmaid's Steeplechase, by cember: C. C. Paltridge, "The Greatest Horse-Race on Record," Alan Gordon: "The Promotion of Petroff," Maxime Scholt-land; "The Humors of a Rectorial Elec-tion," One of the Electors; "The Ad-ventures of 'Wide World' Artists," I, U. Sydney Book: "Clumburg in the Taud ventures of 'Wide World' Artists," I. J. Sydney Boot; "Climbing in the 'Land of Fire,'" Sir Martin Conway; "The Spider's Web," George A. Raper; "Dolphin-Hunting," Victor Forbin; "A Tragedy of the Nile," Major D. G. Prendergast; "A White Woman in Can-nibal-Land," I, Annie Ker; "Recollec-tions of a Texas Ranger," Isaac Motes; "Short Storles:" "My Adventure at Arad," F. Harris Deans; "The Horror in the Pit," E. F. Martin; "The Cruise of the Crocodile," Commander R. Dowling, R. N. R.; "Proplitating the R. Dowling, R. N. R.; "Propitating the Weather," Mrs. Herbert Vivian; "The Affair at Greenville," N. H. Crowell; and "Odds and Ends," "From all Parts of the World."—International News Company, 83 & 85 Duane St., New York.

the Christmas American Boy worthy of ort stories. Among the larger arti-es are: "The Boy Who Was a King;" What Can a Young Man Do?" "The

The following is the list of contents of the December Forum: "The Future of the Democratic Party," Henry Litch-field West; "The Young Turks and the Old Turkey," Richard Gotthell; "Hold-Old Turkey," Richard Gotthell; "Hold-ing the Mirror Up to Nature," Clayton Hamilton; "Trinity Churchyard,"son-net, Charlton Lawrence Edholm; "Ara-mina," X-IX, J. C. Snaith; "Life's Sacrafice," poem, Clarence II. Urner; "Insurance of the Working Classes in Germany," the Rf, Rev. Sir John Gorst, M. P.; "The Progress of Psychical Re-careh," H. Addington Bruse; "The Luc-sarch," H. Addington Bruse; "The Luc-



talks about the "secret work" of our missionaries, when the fact is that our missionary work is so far from secret that it is done openly in the streets, and by Elders going from house to house in broad day light; by newspaper articles, and by advertisements, and sermons to which everybody is invited. There is no secret about our work. The principles of the Gospel are, indeed, being proclaimed from the very housetops, as it were. There are other inaccuracies, as when it is stated that the Prophet Joseph led the Saints from Nauvoo to Salt Lake. But the chief point is that the demand among the public for the Book of Mormon and thefear among clergymen of the effects of the study of that sacred volume, have aroused them to opposition. There is to be a crusade. History repeats itself. The old question of the opponents of the Redeemer is again raised: "What do we? for this man doth many miracles. If we let him thus alone, all men will believe on him."

We humbly submit to the Chicago ministers that in this country it is no crime to advertise the Book of Mormon for sale, nor to sell it, or to give it away. It is no crime to distribute it to the extent of millions of copies even. We also suggest that in the very city of Chicago they might find literature more objectionable, even from their own point of view, against which to direct their energy. Our missionary work is strictly within the boundaries of correct, moral conduct, and the Elders of the Church have just as much right to teach and preach and distribute literature, as any other church workers have. Religious "crusades" against any sect are entirely foreign to American conditions. Such "crusades" belong to past ages of blgotry. Those who engage in them merely prove that they are aliens at heart, unworthy of Amer-Ican citizenship.

But if the ministers in Chicago and clsewhere will take up the Book of Mormon in a Christian spirit, criticise it, preach against it, or write against it, we cannot but welcome their activity in that direction. That volume invites the closest scraciny. It is their right to examine it, and criticise it if they are sincere in their belief, just as it is the right of honest non-believers to criticise the Bible. The result will be similar. The Book of Mormon will be all the more advertised and read. Voltuire flattered himself that he had destroyed faith in the Bible. He gloried In this achievement. But, how he was mistaken! There are more Bibles sold and distributed today than ever, and the very attacks of Voltaire rallied the most able scholars to its defense. The Bible was more closely studied and became better understood than ever.

The Chicago ministers, therefore, are

attributes is a plain and almost inevitable inference from their actions, expressions, and acts of fidelity. Animal stories have always been popular. The "Fables of Acsop," says a contemporary though put into a Latin dress some fifteen centuries ago, were old when Homer's heroes talked much, and fought occasionally, on the truly

"windy" plain of Troy. "The animals of these stories are, however, but men disguised; and it is only within living memory that writers have acquired the art of looking at animals and their doings as, we may with some reasonableness believe, the animals look at themselves--treating animals as 'real people,' as, of course, in their own world they are."

The same contemporary recalls that it was in the year when the American Republic began business under the Constitution that a modest and elderly English clergyman, who by preference had remained merely a country curate, published "The Natural History of Selborne," the fruit of years of loving study of the animal life of the parish in which nearly all his days had been

We quote from the Inter-Ocean:

spent.

selves

"Yet though the name of Gilbert White is one of the few for which lit-White is one of the few for which iff-crary immortality may be safely pre-dicted, his viewpoint of animals was still consciously from without and above. Only now and then and un-consciously did his gentle soul swing round and see animals somewhat as they may be believed to see them-selves cess.

that?

"Inspired by Gilbert White in meth-od, there arose a school of observers of nature for literary purposes. Yet the study of these writers was still chiefly from a viewpoint wholly human. They were more concerned to find thoughts obout anymals for human addreation about animals for human edification than to understand how animals might think about themselves and man. They did good service in cultivating a love of outdoors and its tenants, but their work was marked by a puny sort of moraliz-ing which missed the heart of the mater from the animal viewpoint."

When Mr. Thompson Seton's books ing. appeared, it was evident that the art of helping people to look upon the wild animals as neighbors, and to understand and sympathize with their conditions and limitations, had been carried to a point far beyond that which had been attained by other writers. His reappearance with a new work precisely similar to his previous productions, shows that the acrid criticisms of the past have not at all discouraged

him. We hold that nature is too vast and varied in her manifestations and meanings for any one to say to a person who loves and studies nature that he does not see it right. According to Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith was so ignorant of natural history that it might be doubtnatural history that it might be doubt-ed whether or not he knew a horse from a cow. Yet his descriptions of na-of aviation; it is a better topic than