CONFERENCE THEMES

Opening Address Delivered by PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH at the General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Friday Morning, Oct. 4, 1901.

Keeping the Sabbath Day-Suppressing Profanity-The Word of Wisdom-Respect for the Priesthood - Gathering Dis-

greet you this morning, at the opening are glad to see so many present, and we sincerely hope that we all may have a season of rejoicing and of awakening and strengthening of our faith and good determinations.

I regret to have to say that President Snow is suffering with a severe cold, and on account of the inclement weath-er this morning he deems it prudent not to venture out; but when the weather is more pleasant—possibly this afternoon—we will all rejoice to see him present with us. There is nothing serious the matter with him so far as we know; but we all desire that he shall be careful of himself, to preserve his life as long as it is possible and pleas-ing in the sight of the Lord for him to

emain with us.
There are many subjects of importance which may be dwelt upon during our conference, and we hope that the Spirit of the Lord will lead the Apostles and others who may speak to us, that they may speak words that shall be meat in the consequence of the two consequences. be meat in due season, and that we may all receive such instruction, en-couragement, counsel and admonition as will be proper and necessary.

KEEPING THE SABBATH.

We notice that there are some evils which seem to be increasing somewhat in the land, and we desire to make an effort, as far as it lies in our power with the assistance of the Lord, against the existence and the increase of evils among the Latter-day Saints. One of these evils is a growing tendency, espe-cially on the part of our youth, to pay but little attention to, if not to ignore, the observance of the Sabbath day.
The Sabbath is a day of rest and of worship, designated and set apart by special commandment of the Lord to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints, and we should honor and keep it holy. We should also teach our children this principle.

SUPPRESSING PROFANITY.

Another evil we hear of too frequently is the tendency, not only among the youth of Zion, but also among those of more mature years, to use the name of the Lord in vain and to indulge in profane expressions and epithets that are contrary to the law of God, and that are wholly inconsistent and in-compatible with the profession of mem-bers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Behold, the Lord's name is holy, and God will not hold him guiltless who taketh His name in vain. We should stamp out profanity and vulgarity, and everything of that character that exists among us; for all such things are incompatible with the Gospel and inconsistent in the people of God.

THE WORD OF WISDOM.

The use of tobacco in its various forms and of strong drink to some ex-tent is also to be lamented and deplored, especially among the youth, and this evil should be stamped out.

The people of God should set their faces like flint against these practices, and they should see to it that their children are taught better, and that a better example is set before them by the parents, in order that the children may grow up without sin in these things. RESPECT FOR THE PRIESTHOOD.

There is also a tendency among the youth, and, I am sorry to say, among some of the older ones, to show but little regard for the sacredness of the Holy Priesthood. What I mean by Holy Priesthood. What I mean by the Holy Priesthood is that authority which God has delegated to man, by which he may speak the will of God which he may speak the will of God as though the angels were here to speak it themselves; by which men are em-powered to bind on earth and it shall be bound in heaven, and to loose on earth and it shall be loosed in heaven; by which the words of men, spoken in the exercise of that power, become the word of the Lord, the law of God unto the people, scripture, and divine commands. It is therefore not good that the Latter-day Saints and the children of the Latter-day Saints should treat lightly this sacred principle of authority which has been revealed from the heavens in the dispensation in which we like the command of t vealed from the heavens in the dispensation in which we live. It is the authority by which the Lord Almighty governs His people, and by which, in time to come, He will govern the nations of the world. It is sacred, and it must be held sacred by the people. It should be honored and respected by them, in whomsoever it is held, and whom whomsoever responsibility to upon whomsoever it is held, and upon whomsoever responsibility is placed in the Church. The young men and young women and the people generally should honor this principle and Jesus. Amen.

Leipsic, Germany, Sept., 1901.-Ham-

burg, as is well known, is not situated

on the sea coast, but is some twenty

or thirty miles up the Elbe from the

little unpicturesque town of Cuxhafen,

which lays directly on the sea, where

the Elbe empties itself. All the ves-

sels stop first at Cuxhafen, and the

larger passenger ships give over their

human freight to the tender mercy of

the ratiroad, which carries it down the green hilly banks of the river to the

greatest of German commercial cities,

Hamburg. Vessels of lighter draught

than the "Deutchland as "Furst Bis-

marck" go always as far as Hamburg.

but these two and others of their class

go only when necessity requires it, for

HELIGOLAND.

Hamburg; it would be a place of no little importance to Germany in a war

with any nation, and is, of course, very well fortified. Cuxhafen lies northwest

of Hamburg, as I have remarked, about twenty-five or thirty miles. Continu-

hafen about forty miles out in the

North Sea, a little red rock juts up out of the ocean, to which a stranger would

scarcely give a passing thought from the deck of an ocean steamer. Yet this

little rook is all the land that many of

in the same direction from Cux-

Cuxhafen is virtually the key to

My beloved brethren and sisters, we cred, and that cannot be trifled with nor spoken lightly of with impunity. of this Seventy-second Semi-Annual Disregard of this authority leads to Conference, with a hearty welcome, We darkness and to apostasy, and severance right to see so many present, and of the house of God; for it is by virtue of this authority that the ordinances of the Gospel are performed throughout the world and in every sacred place, and without it they cannot be performed. Those also who hold this authority should honor it in themselves. They should live so as to be worthy of the authority vested in them, and worthy of the gifts that have been betowed upon them.

A GATHERING DISPENSATION. Again, we do not desire to encourage the scattering of our people to distant places, separating and drawing them-selves apart from the Saints and from the organizations of the Church. We notice a tendency on the part of some, who are restiess and discontented, to sell out their homes to anybody who will purchase them and to move off into California or into some distant country, where they will perhaps buy a ranch or locate upon public lands, and thus cut themselves off from all the benefits of the organizations of the Church—from the Sabbath meetings, the Sunday schools, the quorum meetings, the Improvement associations, the Primary associations etc. When the Primary associations, etc. When people become dissatisfied with their homes and desire to move, we would suggest that they counsel and advise with some of the authorities of Church. Let the leading brethren help the young people who are seeking new homes, and direct their course so that they may be located as much as pos-sible in wards or branches where they can enjoy the benefits and blessings of the Gospel, their children may not grow up aliens thereto and estranged from the cause of Zion. We are in a position where we can see beyond, in some respects, and are able to advise and counsel our brethren for their best good. We do not want the feeling to prevail among our people that every man is independent and free to move and go when and where he pleases, without consultation, because that would be calculated to disintegrate, to pull asunder, to destroy membership, and to scatter abroad. The Gospel that we have received teaches gathering. This is a gathering dispensation, and we are not here to scatter abroad, only so far as God may direct through His servants. When the Lord moves upon us to found a colony or to establish a settlement in some distant place, then it will be right for such of the people as can do so to gather there, under the counsel and direction of the Priesthood, and form settlements or colonies, strictly in accordance with the plan revealed in this dispensation for the establishment of Zion and for the spread of this work in the land. We do not design to make any general call upon the peo-ple to move here or there, or to break up their communities; but rather that they should concentrate together and

strengthen one another's hands, that we may become strong in the land. As we pull asunder and scatter abroad we weaken ourselves, we destroy our influence, and we become like the rest world. This will not do. It is contrary to the principle of gathering that the Lord has revealed through His servant Joseph, the Prophet. Yet I see clearly manifest the nang of God in the formation of our colonies to the south and to the north, in the east and in the west. Wherever this colonization has been directed and counseled by the authority of the Holy Priesthood, it has been strictly in accordance with the mind and will of the Loru and in fulfillment of the predic-tions of the Prophets. If we emigrate to some distant part of the country we should do so with proper discipline, un-der direction, with concert of action, and with a perfect understanding

among ourselves—not every man be-come a law unto himself.

Brethren and sisters, I do not desire to prolong my remarks, but these are a few matters that may be dwelt upon by the brethren of the Priesthood during the conference, if they are led by the Spirit of the Lord to do so. These, together with the continuance of faith-fulness in observing the Word of Wisdom, in obeying the law of tithing, the law of chastity, promoting purity of life, and every other good thing that pertains to our progress, development and permanency in the land, are sub-jects that are worthy to be dwelt upon by those who hold the authority of the Priesthood and are called upon to speak to the people who come to attend this conference, God bless the speakers, and all the people; and let peace abide in your souls, and the Spirit of God accompany you in all the labors of your lives, is my prayer, in the name of

there are, are very inaccurate. A cer-

tain Johannes Meier of Husum gives us

in the year 1602 a very small account of the island, which is as inaccurate as it

is small. He tells us of the dimen-sions of the island in the year 800, 1,300 and 1,540, which it will not be necessary

for me to give. In an old chronicle of the eighteenth century, it is said that in the year 1010 Heligoland was two miles long by one wide. At this time

Christianity was so strong in the island

that there were nine churches, but ow-ing to floods between the years 1010 and

1030 at the latter date there only two left standing. There is now but one.

At the present time Helicoland is 1,600 meters long by 500 in width. The

rock stands some seventy meters out of the water. It is approached on one

side by a sandbar which is called the 'unterland," but on all other sides the

rock drops straight off into the sea.

A journey of about four hours from
the time land drops down below the
horizon, brings one to the lonely rock

out in the sea, but long before the four hours are up, the little island is plainly

to be seen and grows larger and larg-er till we are almost on the sand bar

QUAINT FEATURES.

original quaintness, and not to mar in anyway by modern improvements its

picturesque sandy beach, no pier for the reception of vessels has been built.

The landing consequently must be ac-complished by means of row boats un-

My opinion is that in order to leave the island as much as possible of its

The Lone Isle of Heligoland.

A Mormon Missionary's Visit to the Little Sea Girt Out-

post of Germany.

governous annous annous annous annous annous an

ittle rook is all the land that many of the sixteen hundred souls who live upon it have ever seen. In times remote it was a kingdom by itself and to this day possesses many peculiarities and customs which give it a distinct individuality, and hold it as much apart from Europe as though it were on the other half of the globe.

Of the early history of Helicoland.

Of the early history of Heligoland of the most interesting and highly pic-much is not known, and what records turesque features of the islands. Every

face is a study, from the young strip-ling who is just beginning his school-ing as an earsman to the old rusty tar who commands the little craft. As one steps down the ladder at the ship's side, there are a dozen hands outstretched to help him into the boat and give him a seat. When all is ready the boat is pushed off from the ship's side and the great heavy ores begin to work in the hands of the iren-muscled boat erew. As regularly as clock work the pars rise and fall and take the boat stendily along towards the beach, where hundreds are waiting for the boat parties to land. Moveable piers have been arranged on wheelsandare always kept even with the water at high and low tide. The boat makes for one of these and you find yourself treading over the sand with the crowd, making for the nearest house with rooms to let.

STRONG FORTIFICATIONS. As before mentioned, the island is quite strongly fortified. A number of tunnels have been dug, and there are a number of cannon placed in them that cannot be seen, but could very probab-ly be heard. There are also a number of larger guns mounted on top of the rock in very commanding positions They are about ten or twelve luches in size, and would make it very lively for

vessels within their reach.
From the middle of the fourteenth century, Heligoland was in possession of the dukes of Schleswig-Holstein-Gattorp, till 1714, when it was taken by the Danes. In 1/67 the English took the island, but did not become the rightful owners till the peace of Kiel, 1814.

At the time Napoleon tried to annihil-

ate English commerce by closing all continental ports to England, Heligoland became the center of great excite-ment, and many people came to the island. At no time in the past has the little island seen so much stirring life, and it probably never will see such a one again. It was the chief place of resort for all smugglers, and smuggling grew to such dimensions that it became necessary to erect an exchange for the many merchants. At this time the natives lived like kings, as it were. Of course, this state of affairs came to an end, and then followed very hard times indeed, for the inhabitants. Through the energy of one George Andersen Deimens, a company was formed in the year in 1826 for the purpose of erecting bath houses, and making the place into a sea-bath. The beginning was small, but the place became better liked every year till now it is one of the most popular summer resorts of the Germans.

NOTED SEA FIGHTS.

Two naval battles fought in the last century served to bring Heligoland into prominence. In 1848 a battle was fought between the Danes and the Germans, and in 1864 one took place between the Austrian ships and the Danish in the vicinity of the island. In the latter fight the Austrian commander, Freiherr Von Fayetthof won his first laurels as a fighter. He afterwards became the hero of Lisca (1866).
Although the English government did

not give itself much trouble concern-ing Heligoland, still England is to be thanked for a great many improvements, such as good streets, and a few good buildings and the large lighthouse, which is one of the features of the island. These improvements were brought about through the efforts of several of her governors.

CEDED TO GERMANY.

Germany was naturally very desirous of having Heligoland, as is be-longed geographically to her, and would be a very han-dy naval station. The two governments considered the proposition for a long time, and it was finally decided that England should take Zanzibar and that Germany should have Heligoland. On the 1st of July, 1890, it was delivered over to the German kaiser, and on the 9th of August, the last English gover-nor took his leave. On the 10th, Kaiceremony, and the island became the German Heligoland.

GEORGEOUS SUNSETS.

The Heligoland sunsets are celebrated and they are worthy of their fame. It is absolutely one of the finest sights that can be imagined, to see the great ball of fire sink behind the western horizon. What indescribable hues and tints are thrown out over the water and through the sky from this flery mass as it bids goodnight to the world! When the sun rests a trifle above the horizon, it seems to throw its fiames off and be come a white glowing sphere. When the ball is half sunk in the deep, with the long glittering pathway that it shoots across the water, and the long rays of light that find resting places in the silvery clouds, it does indeed, as one has said, resemble what think the gateway of heaven should be.

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GERMAN SQUADRONS.

Situated as it is, Heligoland is of course, quite a rendezvous for squadrons of the German navy and it is very interesting indeed to watch from a little boat the approach of torpedo boat destroyers. At first only a few faint black specks can be discovered on the horizon which grow larger and larger until they assume the shape of boats and from each smokestack issue great volumes of thick black smoke, which bid fair to hide the sun. The boats approach quite close to the island and approach quite close to the island and make a few turns as prettily as a squad of infantry; execute a few signals in response to some from the flagship, and come to a standstill in perfect order. After all is quiet on the fleet, the admiral's gig is dropped and then follow the other officers' boats from the other ships, and soon the cafes on the beach are full of officers from the destroyers, who immediately over-shadow all rivals with the fair sex. Surgeons all rivals with the fair sex. Surgeons and lieutenants, ensigns and captains, stroll around with the thorough con-viction that the whole world trembles and humbly bows as they pass. It is a question whether more repulsive arrogance than that of the German army and naval officers can be found

ILLUMINATED FLEETS.

It happens very often that a torped flotilla, when it visits the island, is the forerunner of a fleet of battleships and cruisers, which follow somewhat tard-ily in the torpedo boats' wake. It happened that on the occasion of the writer's visit to Heligoland a section of the German volunteers was expected home from China, and the North Sea fleet was to receive them in the vicin-ity of the island. Late one afternoon warships put in their appearance and dropped anchor some miles from the land. It was a great sight, indeed, from the top of the rock to see the magnificent war vessels execute their manouvers like great machines man-aged by some unseen force. By the time all on board was quiet, and each ship was anchored, it was dark, and then began the shooting of rockets and the illumination of the ships. Strings of electric lights were hung from the mast-tops to the sides and ends of the vessels. Searchlights were continually moving in all directions interspersed with rockets from the different ships alternately. This Fourth of July performance was kept up far into the night. The fleet in the daytime would always leave the island but would re-turn at night and repeat the fireworks

BIDDING ADIEU.

After breathing the fresh sea air for a week, one feels as though he were made anew, and he feels worse and worse every day about feaving the ro-mantic little island. But after all, the seen, so why not go? It is a hard question to answer, but something seems to hold him there. At last he reluctantly decides, after a consulta-tion with his friend, that if all is well tomorrow's steamer will take them back to Hamburg. All is not always for the morrow's boat is missed, which necessitates waiting another twenty-four hours. At last the time comes when good-bye must be said to the island; so, he and his friend with feelings of regretfulness, step into the little boat, and are soon under full steam for the Elbe; and as they look back the little red sand stone island sinks and sinks into the sea, as the recollection of their visit to it will eventually sink and become blurred in the sea of memor;

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