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HIERARCHS.

Opponents of the Church very often, for controversial purposes, refer to certain officers of the Church as a "hierarchy." It is done for the purpose of creating prejudices, as when anti-Catholics speak of the Pope as anti-Christ, or when anarchists refer to the President of the United States as an autocrat, or a Czar. There is no justification for it.

In every church there is somebody appointed to look after the affairs of the church, temporal and spiritual, and therefore every church has a "hierarchy," that is, "guardians of holy things." But anti-"Mormons" do not employ the term in that sense. They use it as a term of opprobrium. They mean to imply by it that certain officers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are autocratic rulers over the Saints; irresponsible tyrants and arbitrary dictators. Nothing is further from the truth. It would be just as reasonable to designate the popular Pastor of the First Congregational church as a pope, as to refer to the humble, amicable, and liberalminded President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as a "hierarch."

The Christian church, as first organized, had no "hierarchy." The members themselves constituted "a holy priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices," and in a community where the priesthood is generally held there can be no "hierarchal" class. As for the form of government of the primitive church it was patterned, we may say, after the Hebrew synagogue, or the Greek ecclesia.

The synagogue was an assembly that met on stated days to worship, and to hear the Scriptures read and explained. It had officers whose duty it was to see that the worship was conducted properly, and that the building, books, furniture, etc., were taken care of. It had other officers to look after the poor, and to maintain discipline, according to the ideas of the age, but it had no "hierarchy."

The ecclesia of the Greeks was itself a select assembly of citizens called to gether for consultation on public questions. It was a representative assembly. It had its presiding and other necessary officers, but no "hierarchy," So, whether we regard the church, as first instituted, as following in its form of government the Hebrew or the Greek pattern, there can be no question of hierarchal rule in the church.

Lightfoot says that in the Synagogue there were three chief officers whose thians: "Ye walked in the statutes of God, being subject to your rulers or guides, and yielding due honor to the presbyters, or elders, among you. Here the character of the "rule" explained as "guidance." The "rulers" "guides." Polycarp exhorts the Philippians: "Let the elders be compassionate and merciful to all, converting those that have been led astray. inspecting all the weak. So therefore let us serve with fear and all piety. as he himself commanded and the apostles and prophets preached." In this manner the various ecclesiastical Meers of the early churches are referred to by the Fathers. They are servants, not musters. They are guides, not despots. As long as the Spirit of God was the moving influence in the church, its officers were the

ervants. Their greatnes was achieved through service. A radical change was brought about when the spirit of Roman imperialism

was introduced into the church government. The gradual steps by which this innovation was effected are easy to trace. Ambition and pride led bishops to usurp monarchical prerogatives, first over one church and then to extend their jurisdiction over several churches. Then came archbishops, and over the archbishops higher officials were placed, until we reach the highest The right of popular vote was taken from the people, because the departure from the Apostolic standard went so ar that popular elections of ecclesiastical officers gave rise to wars and bloodshed. Rome, according to Stillingfleet, was for several days the scene of riots over the election of Damasus That was an evidence of apostasy from lod's form of government, and the substitution of a worldly form. Though the Lord had exhibited the domination of earthly kingdoms as a beacon, sayng to His disciples: "It shall not be to with you," their successors took this dominion as their pattern, saving, "It shall be so with us." and so they set up acclesiastical officers and built up a "hierarchy." imitating all the gradations of imperialism, from petty officers, up to governors, dukes, princes, emperors. Lightfoot ascribes the

change to pagan influences exclusively. while others see in it an attempt to introduce a corrupt form of Judaism into the church. Be this as it may; the introduction of imperialism in the form of sacerdotalism and the assumption by the ministry of hierarchical power were features of the predicted general apostasy.

When the Church was restored in this age, through the instrumentality of the Prophet Joseph, one of the first principles of government given was: "All things shall be done by common consent in the Church, by much prayer and faith." That brings the Church government back to the primitive pattern. Where the law of common consent obtains there can be no "hlerarchy." There all are brethren, each laboring in his own sphere and calling for the good of all.

Someone has suggested that the Roman church may be said to be a hierarchal monarchy, the Greek in some sense a patriarchal oligarchy, and the Anglican an episcopal aristocracy. The hurch of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been termed a theo-democracy, and that characterizes sufficiently its distinctive features of government. The only "hierarch" in the Church is the divine Head of the Church, the great Captain of our salvation.

THE GREAT MENACE.

communities and the co-operation of all good citizens for good, honest government. They must cease to turn the government over to the selfish and corrupt politicians. They must realize that the forces of evil are battling incessantly for influence and predominance in public affairs, and that the hosts of unrighteousness are standing together at all times. They will have o fight to conquer these evil forces. They cannot buy good government: they cannot contract for civic rightcousness. These and other blessings come only as men give their unselfish services, that the light of truth and honor may shine and the city find its redeemed life.

EASTERN STATES MISSION.

As already noted in the "News,' Elder J. C. McQuarrie, who for more than seven years past has presided ever the Eastern States mission, has been honorably released. On the 13th of this month he passed through Salt Lake on his way home from New York. Elder McQuarrie, we understand, will accept a position as instructor in the Murdock Academy at Beaver, and wo have no doubt that the success that has crowned his missionary labor will attend his work in this important field. Elder McQuarrie will devote his time especially to missionary classes and the theological department.

Elder Ben E. Rich succeeds Elder McQuarrie in the Eastern States mision, and the Saints in that mission are to be congratulated on this selection of successor. Elder Rich has many cears of experience in the field. Hy is loquent, full of enthusiasm and yet practical. The mission has been very uccessful and grown remarkably under the wise leadership of Elder Mc-Quarrie. We look for a continuation of growth under the experienced leadership of Elder Rich.

The Eastern States mission includes he states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, and part of eastern Canada,

A DASTARDLY ACT.

Few of the acts of the "American" city administration call for the contempt that ought to be bestowed on the dismissal of Sewer Inspector Dockendorf.

Here was a man that came bounding from one of the fastnesses where the 'American'' vote lies intrenched, his innocent face beaming with the faith he felt in his file leaders, one hand outstretched for the clasp of "American" fellowship, the other bearing the official endorsement of his block captain. What happens? He is promptly given the reward due all who yell mos valiantly on election day, and his name goes down among the faithful on the city pay rolls as an inspector of sewer pipes, trenches or something akin. Later, in the performance of his duties it develops that in his youth he has failed to cultivate acquaintance with the commonest rudiments of sewer piping or trench digging, and that his mind possesses no clearly defined notion as to the difference between sewer pipes and the pipes of Pan. Thereupon the board of public works with a brutality simply sickening chops the

Fortunately, however, for those loyal 'Americans," to whom party loyalty is above such petty considerations as a knowledge of the work they are paid an the arbitrary board of pub-

man's head off, metaphorically speak-

which were not followed by arrest." A mere fraction of the record for four months is thus summarized by Mr. Lewis:

"On January 1 three bombs were exploded in tenements Nos. 416 and 418 East Sixty-fourth Street. On Jan. 21 three buildings were dynamiced and wrecked. The buildings were Nos. 518 East Thirteenth Street, the Home Gar-den Scittlement for Children at East 116th, and No. 319 East 146th streets. H6th, and No. 319 East 146th streets. On Feb 3 a bomb was exploded in the vestibule of No 418 East Twelfth Street. On February 12 the tenement No. 209 East 114th Street was wrecked by a bomb. On March 1 the tenement No. 244 Elizabeth Street was wrecked by a bomb. On March 25 the apart-ment house No. 603 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, was destroyed by an incen-diary fire. On March 27 another bomb was exploded in the tenement No. 264 Elizabeth street. It was the fourth explosion on the block; which is known as The Barracks,' within three months. as The Barracks, within three mont On April 1 the grocery store No Beaver Street, Williamsburg, W inth On April 1 the grocery store No. 30 Beaver Street, Williamsburg, was wrecked by a bomb. On April 2 a bomb exploded in No. 427 East Twelfth Street—owned by Emanuel Sportora, who had defied the Black Hand, and severely injured him. On April 18 the grocery store No. 124 Roebling Street, Brocklyn, was wreckad by a bomb. On oklyn, was wrecked by a bomb. On May 12 an attempt to destroy the tene-ment No. 126 Elizabeth Street was frustrated by a girl. The Black Hand had attempted to blackmail one of the occupants of the place, and had failed.

According to the accounts published in the East, the Black Hand society receives only men of mettle, preferably those who have demonstrated their ability by the killing of some one designated for death by the society, or by some other similar ordeal. Then the applicant is sworn to secrecy. He is bound to keep silent or to bear false witness or to kill even his best friend at the behests of the organization. A system of training in using the poniard is provided for the recruits.

Deportation of all whose membership in the Black Hand societies can be proved is suggested; also that the Italian government pay the damages for outrages committed by its citizens in America.

We have not heard that any such society exists here.

AUTOMOBILING.

There is a great deal of adverse comment on the reckless driving of chauffeurs, and this is entirely justified. But, in fairness, it should be remem bered that there is a difference between chauffeurs and chauffeurs, as there is between those that drive buggy horses All cannot be condemned for the sins of the few. There are, undoubtedly more humane, careful and conscienti ous automobile owners and drivers than reckles ones, but the latter are oftener in public view. The representative of Colliers' who went on the recent Glidden tour says that the man who drove the car was one of the most experienced chauffeurs in America. Yet in all the seventeen hundred miles of the tour, even when they were making up time, he never failed to thank those he passed for the road, or to slow down when meeting a horse. If women were driving, he stopped entirely. Such civilities are, by no means, the exception.

The automobile has come to stay, There is no question as to that. Keen against him. Lincoln, in the meancompetition in the manufacture of time, had listened intently to every machines is going to send the price word spoken by Douglas. When he got down, and automobiling will be more up to speak he made an awkward appearance compared with Douglas. general than it is now. The question, therefore, is to regulate the business While Douglas was speaking Lincoln by wise, practical legal enactments. had worn a long linen 'duster.' This he And in this matter the respectable leisurely took off when he arose to automobilists themselves are anxious speak. Several times he was compelled to do, there is another and a higher to co-operate with state, county, or to halt because of the loud applause, div and when he ended the We understand the Automobile club in this City is knew no bounds. Two men rushed to trying to induce the powers the platform and literally carried Linthat be, in neighboring counties, to coin on their shoulders to the home of adopt rules as to speed, etc., and to co-'Joe' Glover, where a dinner was served operate with them in the prosecution to the leading citizens."

Black Hand origin, 80 per cent of | of anyone who violates the rules. Such efforts, it seems to us, should be met half way. Automobiles mean better roads and beautiful suburban homes. The owners and drivers should not be persecuted, although reckless driving certainly should be suppressed.

> Oyster Bay is the Hub of the Political universe.

> Speed mania is more dangerous than dementia Americana.

This year the politicians are far more excited than the people are.

The wet weather seems to put damper on airship flights.

Bombs bursting in air are not in it with balloons bursting there.

The last rose of summer is just beginning to swell in the bud.

In England they never ask, "Shall the people rule?" There Britannia rules.

Without mob rule or military rule what a humdrum place Springfield, Ill, must be.

The man who complains of his ill luck is in ill luck because of his complaining.

Talk is cheap. You can buy presidential candidates' speeches disks for a quarter.

Capt. Hains could scarcely say, "My spear knows no brother," as he had his brother with him

It begins to look as though the campaign, for all parties, would have to be conducted on the theory of high thinking and plain living.

"Can a woman dress well on \$150 g year?" is one of the questions to be discussed by a women's organization of Kansas City, Kansas. She can about one dress.

If political exegencies require the renomination of Charles J. Hughes for governor of New York in 1908, political exegencies may demand his nomination for the presidency in 1812.

"I do not think there is anything more enjoyable than making at least one speech a day," says Mr. Taft. He might try making two speeches in one day and see if it would not double his joy.

At the semi-centennial celebration yesterday at Ottawa, Ill., of the first Lincoln-Douglas debate was Mr. F. A. Warner, who heard it. He gives this account of the historic encounter: "It seemed as if the whole countryside had turned out to hear the debate. Mr. Douglas wore a neat-fitting black suit. the coat of which was a sort of a Prince Albert affair. His hair, which was long and wavy, made a great impression on my mind. He spoke in the choicest of English, and when he had finished his address, which was about an hour and a half in length, it seemed as if it would be impossible for

Lincoln to make any kind of a showing

From The Battleground of Thought.

Steel bridges are rapidly Reinforced

flushed with a tint of crimson-pink more beautiful than that of any sur donyx. And now at length the of of day has risen above the horizon flooding the scene in a sea of glor flooding the scene in a sea of glor Concrete becoming a thing of the Bridges, past in Indiana. The ourliest steel bridges were built in the early 80's, and as the life of a steel bridge does not usually exceed twenty-five or thirty years un-der conditions of highway traffic, it is apparent that the time is soon coming when the earliest of the steel bridges vill have collapsed under some unusual oad of a steam road roller or traction ngine. The number of such failures engine. is becoming alarmingly frequent, says Coment Age, New York. Many coun-ties of Indiana have discontinued the building of steel bridges and are now building of reinforced concrete instead, because of the permanence of this type of construction and its freedom from rs. Reinforced concrete bridges many advantages such as absorepairs. late permanence, handsome appear-ance, gravelled roadway, and freedom from flood renewals. Wabash county, Indiana, built its first concrete bridges in 1902, and since that time has built upwards of 100 arches up to 80-foot span. Since 1903 no steel bridges have been built in this county.

Dumb Animal There was nothing An Example Of Faith. noteworthy about the horse as he stood at the untethered curb in one of the busiest dowrtown streets, save that he seemed timid and

sequences substitute took upon Him-self his nature, and, for all who will accept His offer, Himself suffered the the shrank at the approach of passing ve hiele "He is blind," said the Humanitar-"stone blind."

ian. Just then a man stepped from a nearby doorway and as he approach-ed the animal cocked his ears know-

ingly in that direction. "Now," said the Humanitarian "Now," said the Humanitarian, "shall you see a sublime spectacle. Remember that this animal's whole pathway is one long, dark pitfall, peo-pled with terrifying sounds and men-acing presences, whose terrors must be exaggerated by his unseeing imag-imation."

Mad as one listened to the crash and roar of traffic, the grinding of wheels, the clanging of bells, the snorting and honking of automobiles, the raucous shouts and the rush of hurrying feet, one began to under-stand.

The man stepped into the rig and

And straight into the black vortex of inseen terrors of crashing and clang ing and shouting and trampling, went the animal with head aloft and hoofs smiting the pavement as though his pathway lay said the

onlooker, "Wonderful nothing," said the Wonderful nothing," said the Humanitarian. "It is the most beau-tiful picture of absolute confidence and unquestioning faith that you shall ever see. He hears his master's volce; he feels his master's guiding hand. That is all. Yet he is ready to dash straight to the cannon's mouth or to plunge unbasities his to the Humanitarian. or to plunge unhesitatingly into the bottomless gulf, which for aught he knows, lies right before his feet. May ou and I have such blind faith in the guidance of our Master. Think

lessly forth amid the city's din, on felt inclined to-think it over.-Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

the tested simple few, can last for-ever. This genial nursery quadruped ever. This genial nursery quadruped is not likely actually to become extinct. Less than a year ago there was an expression of concern among certain troubled souls lest the small boy's attitude toward the denizens of the wild wood should be subverted by this affa-ble playfellow, and lest the example of her brother should in time cause the ittle girl to transform her many dol lied creche into an ursine menagerie Nature is more stable. The small boy' vision of wild animals is in no danger

And unknown regions dare descry: Still as they run they look behind, They hear a voice in every wind, And snatch a fearful joy."

a will Many boys for some time will be more interested in Long John Silver than in Rollo. They will attend more eagerly to a bear, albeit stuffed, than to an innocuous wolly lamb. As for the girl, there is small danger that the Teddy Bear will supplant the doll Teddy Bear will supplant the doil in her affections. Not beasts, but little sawdust human legs and little enamel human faces, provide the outlet for her impulses. There are girls of whom this is not true, but nature will take care of such. On the whole, such a girl tends to extinction with her individual life. The maternal instinct must retends to extinction with her individual life. The maternal instinct must re-main strong, because those girls who have it are the ones from whom the next generation is descended.—Editorial in Collier's for August 8. Gorgeous Perhaps one of the most Gorgeous Perhaps one of the most Auroral sublime and gorgeous spec-Glories. tacles which this beautiful earth of ours affords is a sunrise as viewed from the summit of a very high mountain. A sunrise after a storm at sea, when the great orb rises from out the boundless expanse of the ocean, tinting the crests of the rolling billows in glorious hues and illumining the feathery tuffs of driven surf in the same lovely color is mag-nificent, but however grand it may be it is far surpassed in sublimity by a mountain sunrise. The shades of night have gradually faded away, the morn-ing star no longer glisters in the west, and the auroral glow continues ever to increase in brightness. Now the doomed and plunacled summits of the long range of upreared sminuts of the long range of upreared snow-clad mountains, until now scare discernible, approach gradually into view, and soon a billowy sea of cloud resting on the mountain a few hundred feet beneath is plainly glimpsed. Brighter and yet ever hrighter the eastern schea new ever brighter, the eastern skies now have thrown off the early tints of mauve and violet, and are gradually assuming a rose pink hue, while al-ready the highest of the mountain summits are glowing in the same love-ly hue; the few wises of feathery vapour floating overhead being also

premacy in the South. It will take centuries to educate them. I don't know what to think about it. It will be a burden on our children and our children's children."-Grover Cleveland in the American Margathe of in the American Magazine. The Evil of The Christian, while

Too Much Vacation. The Christian, while on regions. may think that his absence from the local church is of no consequence and con-cerns only himself. But to neglect, to do good is to do evil mevitably. The young people of the rwal district note young people of the rural districts not his absence and are encouraged in neg-lect of worship. Who can tell but the decline of attendance on church in rural regions has been due in some measur to the moral effect of the neglect b city Christians to honor the service of God?-From the Watchman,

JUST FOR FUN.

thway lay open to his sight "Wonderful intelligence," s

And as the dumb toiler fared fear-

A Sermon Has the market in Ted On Animals And Dolls, dy bears indeed bee dull since the end o

third-term possibilities? So say certain wholesale dealers, for-getting, apparently, the heavy decline before last Christmas. No toy, except

of immediate subversive change. "Some bold adventurers disdain The limits of their little reign,

penalties which were their dr A Banker. Mendacity As Viewed By Science. Stanley Hall, the neart psychologist and student of child-life, "in which every-body lies more or less." As if the statement were not in itself sufficient ly startling, he goes on to say: "I am inclined to believe that about all childs ren sometimes lie; that not a feature

through a stage, often prolonged, wh through a stage, often prolonged, wh they prefer the lie to the truth, wh in a few this trait persists through the "instinct of mendacity," seems, is not necessarily injurious. in a few this trait life." The "instimay even be beneficial up to a cer point. In the case of children, it tributes to the making of a po ful and healthy imagination. "W o a cert a boy of two or three," observes p dent Hall, "rushes into the house beaming eyes and says he saw a h

flooding the scene in a sea of glory and presenting a spectacle of suprem grandeur and sublimity. For the cress of the rolling billows of the clou ocean beneath, now, as from time-time the mountain wind impels the unwards, are glowing in the auro

time the mountain wind impels the upwards, are glowing in the aure-fires, a lovely snow-white expanse curling breakers, here and there like inated with a fringe of lustrous (mine-lake. And then as the great he inary rises yet higher the roseate here fade away, the sea of cloud rolls into the for distance and rolls

into the far distance, and the op spread panorama beneath opens out view. And as the rising of the sun d pels the darkness of night and lumines the earth in the brilliance its rays, revivifying all nature, caus for and cladness in all the anime

reation, and revealing beauty a loveliness which had lain lost and h

den in the darknoss, so all spiritu darkness and gloom is dispelled by th rising of the Sun of Righteousness, th Redeemer of the world, from all wi come unto Him for life. For in ord

to rescue mankind from the consequences of this transgressions, He

into the far distance,

beaming eyes and says he saw a horse with one horn on his head, and a dog as big as a house, or that God mathin on the lawn and told him not to pick flowers, that he had been up to the moon-and these are real cases-he has perhaps just discovered for the first time that he can really say things that have no basis in reality. This marks the moment of the conscious birth of the imagination."-Current Literature (August).

Cleveland On a Great Problem. "The Interpreter" ones asked Mr. Cleveland for his opinion as to the greatest question before

Literature (August).

the country. "Oh, there is only one," he said. "We can see our way through most of our difficulties. We can at least imagine a solution of all prob-lems but one. But the negro quesition here the event of the set of the baffles everybody's understanding. W one knows what the answer is. No on knows when it will demand an instan answer. We can't take away th franchise from the negroes. No matte how foolish it was to give them a vet we can't turn back. At the same tim we can't turn back. At the same time we can't let them gain political su-premacy in the South. It will take

duty it was to be judges and to take care of all matters relating to the congregation. Besides these there was the public minister who was called "the angel of the church," and "Chazan," or overseer. Every Sabbath he called on seven men, members of the synagogue, to read the Scriptures. He stood by the reader and corrected him, if necessary, and took care that nothing was read faisely, or improperly. There were also deacons, or almoners, who looked after the poor.

Archbishop Whately maintains that "whenever a Jewish synagogue existed which was brought, the whole or the chief part of it, to embrace the gospel, the Apostles did not there so much form a Christian church (or congregation, ecclesia), as make an existing congregation Christian, by introducing the Christian sacraments and worship, and establishing whatever regulations were required for the newly adopted faith: having the machinery (if 1 so may speak) of government unchanged, the rulers of synagogues, elders, and other officers (whether spiritual or ecclesiastical, or both), being already provided in the existing institution."

It is just as well to remember that at the beginning of our era the religious system of the Jows exhibited a remarkable duality. There was the temple and temple service, and there was the synagogue. In the temple the work of atonement, of sanctification, of regeneration through the Messiah was typified. In the synagogue we see a congregation of devout worshipers assembled to be instructed and edified. Someone has contrasted the two thus: "In the Temple there was no pulpit; in the Synagogue there was no altar." This is true. In the synagogue there was no sacerdotalism, nor was there

any in the first Christian church. The early writers of the Church recognize no "hierarchy," Clement of Rome says: "The apostles were sent to us with glad tidings from the Lord Jesus Christ; Jesus Christ from God. They were both orderly from the will of God. By the Holy Spirit they came. preaching that the kingdom of God was coming." Their mission, then, was to bring glad tidings from God. They were messengers. The same Father further says: "The apostles, preaching through countries and cities, constituted their first fruits, having proved them by the Spirit, for bishops and deacons of those that should believe." These, and other functionaries, were overseers, fathers, pastors, presidents, but never "hierarchs." Clement observes: "A bishop must rule well his own house, having his children in subjection, with all gravity; for if a man know not how to rule in his own house. how shall he take care of the church of God?" The distinction here made between "rule his own house" and "take care of the church" is very sig-

Anyone who follows the current events in this country and reflects on their significance, will feel impressed with the fact that the prevailing disregard of law is a serious menace to our institutions. There are coldblooded murders in many places; race riots in the very home of Abraham Lincoln; lynchings; mob rule in deflance of all authority, as in Kentucky; in fact, the evidences of anarchy are multiplying.

The riots at the Capital of Illinois vere the latest to claim attention. But only a short time ago a negro was burned at the stake in Texas, About one hundred women watched the burning, which took place right in the court house square. The victim | tunity. was taken from the Sheriff by a mob of 200 men, following the negro's identification by a young woman, whom he was accused of having attacked. Probably two thousand men helped in the hasty preparations for shot. the public burning, thus taking the law into their own hands and overriding the legally constituted authori-

Sometimes an effort at "identification" is made, as in this case, but of the foreign laborers. sometimes the mob does not waste time on such formalities. In another part of Texas, a mob of a thousand white men in search of a negro offender, encountered an aged colored man toward whom some circumstances directed suspicion. The aged negro was expeditiously lynched; but afterward the discovery was made that he was not the guilty person,

There are many causes for the spread of anarchical conditions. There is the "law's delay," which Mr. Taft dwelt upon the other day, which has helped to create the impression that men with sufficient influence can derv the law with impunity. There is miscarriage of justice, as in the case of wealthy malefactors who are saved ties, they seem to riot in their equipfrom the consequences of their deeds by the liberal use of money To what extent criminals are encouraged by such cases, can only be conjectured. There is the failure of municipal governments to enforce the laws and ordinances against vice of various kinds. The neglect to enforce the liquor statutes the country over, for instance, or the ordinances against

Sunday amusement, is doing its full share, whother in Mains. New York, or tftah, to bring the whole machinery of law-enforcement into contempt. The liquor-seller and Sabbath breaker who violates the law every Sunday with the silent consent of the authorities naturally has a sort of fellow-feeling

for the Thaws or Hainses. As things are going, mobs and eriminals are making "civilization a myth. the law a joke, and the inalienable rights of man a delusion," to quote the Louisville Courier-Journal. And there is no remedy except in the union of nificant. Clement reminds the Corin- the moral elements of our American

lic works-the city council-and the Inner circle back of it. Before these august tribunals, Mr. Dockendorf may lay his cause, with full confidence that his claims as a loyal "American" worker will receive the consideration to which they are entitled and get the vindication he demands. A bas the board of public works!

FREEDOM BECOMES LICENSE.

The freedom of American institutions has become a license for open violence and hidden crime among many of the foreign laborers who have come to earn their living in this land of oppor-The continued series of shootings and killings among the foreign population

at Eingham was added to by one more example in Wednesday's news items. In this case, it was a Greek who was Life in Bingham is somewhat pre-

carious, according to the recent records; and it would not be remarkable if a real fear of assassination should be found to lurk in the minds of many

The American population in camps containing many Greeks or Italians is apparently not much concerned over the fatal duelling that is so frequently engaged in by the foreign element; yet it would not take much more in Bingham to develop the most serious apprehension of violence or secret attempts upon human life.

Some of the foreign laborers who come here have evidently been unable " unwilling to profit by the freedom allowed them under American institutions. Not permitted in their own country, under the deterrent of heavy penalties, to carry ever a razor, since that instrument is looked upon abroad as a weapon of dangerous possibiliment and use of deadly weapons as soon as they experience the comparative immunity of American freedom and our general toleration of individual choice in these matters.

In the East the growth of atrocities attributed to the so-called Black Hand societies has developed into a distinct problem. The police and immigration officers of New York city are baffled in their attempts to deal with it. Soclologists are studying the hidden causes of the ghastly phenomena that continually come to light, but no adequate remedy for this enormous evil has as yet been found.

According to recent investigations made by Alfred Henry Lewis, 3,000 persons in New York find a living in the criminal occupation of the Black Hand societies. He says that these organizations levied \$6,000,000 in blackmail upon the Italian population of 600,000 in that city last year- an average of \$10 per head. In a recent three months,

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

Elder J. W. Alleman, Secretary of the Northern States mission, in a letter dated Aug. 19, says that the Manager of a large advertising firm recently suggested that a copy of the Book of Mormon be sent to each of the large daily papers he represented. The books and two lectures on the Book of Mormon by Dr. James E. Talmage were mailed, as suggested, to eight of the large papers. To date three of these papers have reviewed the Book of Mormon. As the Elders travel through the country, Elder Alleman says, nearly all the papers in the smaller towns make favorable mention of the Book of Mormon and the work that they are doing. The subjoined review is from the Lewiston Journal, of July 25. It appeared in the magazine section. Readars of the "News" will peruse it with interest as a review written by one

Church: "Those who are interested in an cient history and the study of the various religions of the world will find unusual interest in this Book of Mor-mou.' What is the 'Book of Mormon?' the uninitiated will ask, It is the sacred book of the Latter-day Saints; the Scriptures of the earliest tribes of the American continent, the Nephites and the Jaredites as our Bible is the Serinthe Jaredites, as our Bible is the Scrip-ures of the earliest Asiatic tribes, the sraelites. One of the articles of faith of the Latter-day Saints is: 'We beof the Latter-day Saints is: 'We be-leve the Bible to be the word of God, to far as it is correctly translated; we ilso believe the 'Book of Mormon' to be the word of God. The best explan-tion as to what is the 'Book of Mor-mon' is found on the title page of the volume. Thereon we read:

not in any way connected with the

volume. Thereon we read: "The Book of Mormon:'an account written by the hand of Mormon, upon plates taken from the hand of Nephi. Wherefore it is an abridgment of the record of the people of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites, written to the Lam the Lamanites, written to the Lam-ultes who are a remnant of the house Israel; and also to Jew and Gentile a fander, and also to Jew and Gentile: criticen by way of commandment, and iso by the spirit of prophecy and rev-lation. Written and sealed up, and id unto the Lord, that they might not a destroyed; to come forth by the gift and power of God unto the interpreta-on thereof.

The translator of the plates is Jo-ph. He claims to be the modern appet to whom the angel Moroni devered the gold plates. In the front of he book are testimonials from several ten to the effect that they have seen he identical plates from which the ranslation of the 'Book of Mormon'

was made. "On the title page we read that in the 'Book of Mermon' we have to deal with the histories of two great nations, who flourished in America as the de-scendants of small colonies brought bither, from the endem continent be "227 violent crimes have been traced to hither from the castern continent be

divine direction. These are spoken of as the Nephites and the Jaredites. This was at the time of the confusing of tongues at the Tower of Babel. The prophets of these people, it is claimed, left records as did the prophets of the people of Israel. In course of time the records that had accumulated fell into the hands of Mormon and he undertool divine direction. These are the hands of Mormon and he undertook to make an abridgment of those ex-tensive works, upon plates made with his own hands, which he then hid away until a prophet, by divine selection, in the latter days should find them.

'The Book of Mormon' comprises fifteen separate parts, commonly called books, distinguished by the names of their principal authors. Of these, the first six books, viz: I and II Nephi, Jacob, Enos, Jacom and Omni, are lit-eral translations from corresponding portions of the smaller plates of Nephi.

eral translations from corresponding portions of the smaller plates of Neph. The body of the volume, from the book of Mosiah to Mormon, Chap. 7 inclus-ive, is the translation of Mormon's abridgment of the larger plates of Ne-phi. Between the books of Ormi and Mosiah. The words of Mormon occur connecting the record of Nephi as en-graved on the smaller plates, with Mormon's abridgment of the larger plates for the periods follow-ing. The words of Mormon may be regarded as an explanation of the pre-ceding portions of the work and an announcement of the parts then to fol-low. The last part of the Book of Mor-mon is in the language of Moroni, the son of Mormon, who first proceeds to finish the record of his father, and then adds an abridgment of a set of plates which contains an account of the Jaredites. This appears as the Book of Ether.

"Apparently, at the time of Moroni's writing he stood alone-the sole su writing he stood alone—the sole sur-viving representative of his people. The last of the terrible wars between Ne-rhites had resulted in the annihilation of the former as a people; and Moroni supposed that his abridgment of the Book of Ether would be his last lit-erary work; but, finding himself mirac-ulously preserved at the conclusion of

ulously preserved at the conclusion of that undertaking, he added the parts known as the Book of Moreni, contain-ing accounts of the ceremonies of ordiation, baptism, administration of the sacrament, etc., and a record of certain atterances and writings of his father, Mormon

Mormon, "A marked diversity characterizes the several parts. Unity of style could hardly be expected in writings of a long line of scribes, under varied circum-stances and extending over a thousand rears

'On reading the book, one is struck by its resemblance, in certain part, to the Bible. The Nephite and the Jewish Scriptures agree in all matters of tra-dition, history, doctrine and prophecy upon which both the separate records treat. For volumes of Scripture pretreat. For volumes of Scripture preconditions and circumstances widely diverse, there exists a surprising har-mony. There are, of course, many things, in one not touched upon by the other. Northern States Mission, Chi-cago, IIL, vublish it." Of Course.

"They say there will be no blondes in 600 years." "Why not?"

"Because the blonde type is revert-

"Well, don't you suppose some of the brunettes will get tired and revert back?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

No Hurry.

Mr. Million. Very sorry-all my daughters are already engaged. Cout de Mon. Ab, well, never mind: I'll call again next time there's a vacancy .- Exchange.

What Counts.

"Then you don't believe in the say-ing 'Handsome is as handsome does?" "No; it isn't so much what hand-some does as the way he advertises it."--Philadelphia Press.

Worse Than That.

"And have you an ideal man, Miss

"And have you all near man and Gladys?" "I had an ideal, but he "" "Not exactly shattered, but he " broke."--Rochester Times-Democrat,

A Doubtful Influence.

"Do you think music has a refining

influence?" "Not to judge by the language used in some of the popular songs."-Washington Star.

"Not going on the straw ride?" "No." "Why not?" "I went on a straw file once."-Louisville Courier-Journal

Stella--'Can you dress within you" income?" Bella-"Yes; but it is like dressing within a berth in a sloeping car."-Harper's Bazar.

First Fan—"Why does the manager feed that player on tar drops?" Second Fan—"Maybe he wants to make him pitch."—Philadelphia Record.



