

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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## A VOICE FROM THE HUB.

The Boston Transcript is one of our esteemed exchanges, being a good newspaper, well edited, conservative yet vigorous, and broad in its views of public questions. In its issue of August 30, however, it has an editorial on "Mormonism Spreading Eastward," which exhibits a lack of understanding on the subject that is somewhat surprising in that paper, although that is common to nearly all the press of the eastern States. Taking its cue from the Brooklyn Eagle, the Boston Transcript announces as something new and startling, the fact that "The Mormon Church is working hard to establish a branch in New York City," and remarks further that, "The desire to establish a tabernacle in New York, and, perhaps in other places, if genuine, marks a new departure in their policy."

Well, we suggest that if the Transcript would only inquire a little as to the movements and intentions of the "Mormon" Church at reliable sources of information, it would learn that this alleged "new departure" is as old as the Church itself. There has always been some missionary work in New York City, with branches either at Williamsburg or Brooklyn or both, and many years ago there was a very large organization in the city itself, and a paper called "The Mormon" was published there, edited by the late President John Taylor. What is meant by "building a tabernacle" there, we do not know, possibly it is the effort, always made, to occupy a place of worship suitable to the size of the congregation and the prospects for its increase. That is nothing new, but is in line with the regular policy of the Church.

There is now and has been for some time a flourishing branch in New York City; there are others in different parts of the State and throughout the United States, and the notion of the Transcript that it is "now proposed to branch out and establish new churches in other lands," as something novel is wrong; it is merely the continuation of the missionary work of the Church that has been carried on continuously for seventy years or more. It is an essential feature of the system called "Mormonism." The "gospel of the kingdom," revealed in the nineteenth century by the angel seen by John the Revelator restoring it to the earth (Rev. xiv, 6), is to be preached to "every nation, kindred, tongue and people." This is a duty laid upon the Elders of this Church. It will be performed in future as in the past, only more extensively as the ways open and the means are obtained for its increase. It is no new "policy" or "new departure" or different method. And it will not be hindered by anything that arises against it, human or diabolical. The Transcript remarks:

"While they claim to be preaching a pure gospel, which logically ought to include all mankind, they are cannily discriminating in the selection of those against whom they direct their persuasive arts. Their missionary work is confined to the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavia and Switzerland, their own country and the other countries from which come our most desirable immigrants. They don't seem anxious to save to the faith, Sicilians, Calabrians, Neapolitans or Hungarians."

The missionary work of the Latter-day Saints, whether "logically" or otherwise, does include "all mankind" and there is no "discrimination" in regard to it, except that occasioned by circumstances and opportunities. How does the Transcript writer know that the Elders "don't seem anxious to save to the faith" the people he mentions? What does he know about the nationalities of the converts to the faith in Europe, where our missionaries carry the Gospel to every place which does not drive them out? The proclamation of "this gospel of the kingdom" is to all the world, to every creature, and is as much as valuable to "Gauls," "Bosnians" as to Bulgarians or Croats, Poles or Bavarians. Indeed it is now being preached at the "hub" and some of the most valued citizens of Utah came from that literary center and helped to build up this commonwealth.

Of course the Transcript had to take a fling at "polygamy," concerning the practice and cessation of which it is about as well informed as in relation to "Mormon" proselytism; and it sneeringly suggests that as the "soft-spoken missionaries of our time and latitude express no penitence for the past, it is well to keep a sharp lookout for fresh machinations for the present and future." That is quite as luminous as the rest of the Transcript's essay. What

have the missionaries now in the field to be "penitent" about? What are the "machinations," either "fresh" or stale, so mysteriously alluded to? Look out by all means for anything dangerous, erroneous or injurious to the public. But would it not be quite as well to "look a little out" for facts when attempting to talk about them, to find out what "Mormonism" really is, before trying to write about it, and to make a "new departure" in eastern journalism, by presenting the "pure gospel" as preached by our Elders, instead of the burlesque of it that is held up from the pulpit and the press, for the purpose of deceiving mankind and bringing persecution upon the bravest and most sincere band of Christ's missionaries that ever went out into the world to work for the salvation of mankind?

## TALKING PEACE.

In Paris it is said that a movement is on foot to ascertain whether it would not be possible to bring about peace now, by submitting the quarrel between Russia and Japan to arbitration. It is claimed that the matter has already been made the subject of informal discussion between the foreign offices. It is hoped that the United States will be the power through which mediation can be offered. The Washington government, it is pointed out, is free from any suspicion of ulterior motives and is on terms of friendship with both belligerents. It is even said that strong intimations have been received in Paris that Russia would not turn a deaf ear to suggestions of peace, if properly made.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg do not confirm this view. On the contrary, Russia, they say, can under no conditions consider peace terms, as long as Japan is intoxicated with victory. Should it turn out, however, that Kurapatkin's army is annihilated, as completely as the Russian Asiatic squadron is broken up, the Russian government might be pleased to accept any reasonable proposition that would give the country time to regain its lost territory and prestige. That, however, does not appear to be the case yet. Japan accepted, ten years ago, under compulsion, the peace terms dictated by Russia. But she did so with the mental reservation to try conclusions later with Russia. She has been true to this determination. It is her turn now to dictate peace terms. It is Russia's turn, it seems, to accept, with or without mental reservations. She would not lose anything by accepting peace through the mediation of a friendly power. In France it is believed that the longer the war lasts the more likely are complications which may involve the whole of Europe, and France therefore stands ready to do anything in her power to bring about a cessation of hostilities.

To understand the quarrel between the two powers, and to judge somewhat about what peace terms may be acceptable, the circumstances preceding the war, may be recalled.

In 1901 our government admonished China not to make any separate arrangement with any power respecting Manchuria. In the discussion that followed this note, Count Lamdorff assured the British minister that "the Czar had no intention of departing in any way from the assurance he had publicly given that Manchuria would be entirely restored to its former condition in the Chinese empire, as soon as circumstances admitted." Russia was permitted to judge of the advisability of withdrawing, and she fixed dates repeatedly for the evacuation. The last promise made to the United States was that Manchuria should be evacuated last October. But this, like every Russian promise, was broken.

And this was not all. The Russian government, ignoring the note from Washington to Peking, sought to force China into a separate treaty as to Manchuria. When our minister at Peking detected this intrigue, it was promptly denied by Lamdorff, and by his order the denial was made officially at Washington by Count Cassini. This impeached our minister, who later furnished absolute proof, supplied by the Tsung-li Yamen in the form of the text of the treaty, that he had not misinformed his government. Russia then unblushingly admitted the attempt, but tried to palliate her infamous conduct by arguing that the treaty would not mean what its text stood for. There followed the Russian seizure of Newchwang, a treaty port, and this was followed by more promises to get out of Manchuria, every one of which was broken.

Finally, Japan accepted the responsibility of compelling Russia to keep faith with the powers of the world. Russian annexation of Manchuria was in Japan regarded as a prelude to the absorption of Korea, and perhaps an invasion of the island kingdom itself, so the Mikado concluded to forestall this, by striking a decisive blow for China's integrity—the policy to which all the world is committed. Japan appears in this matter as the champion of the civilized world for honest diplomacy. If Japan is content with gaining the object for which the war was commenced, there is no need of continuing the conflict. But Japan will try to gain more than she aimed at to commence with. She will demand advantages commensurate with her enormous sacrifices. Peace may therefore depend on whether Russia is prepared to grant all that her successful antagonist may demand. Russia owes Japan the fruits of two wars. Is she humiliated enough to pay the debt in full?

These new fall styles are mere matters of form.

It is well to confine the family broils to the kitchen.

Some unkind Republican spells it You-Soup-us.

Kuropatkin ought to have Sam Newhouse's automobile.

Is not Nick Haworth indebted to the board of pardons for life?

The bad carriers in line on Labor day made a sublime spectacle.

The fee-bled lawyer is generally strong in his profession.

A good Christian praises his rival, a good politician never does.

The Russian fleet is still in the Baltic. It is all part of the plan.

A man of means and a mean man are sometimes one and the same.

Manager Clark of the Salt Lake baseball nine is still "luring 'em on."

Richard Harding Davis is coming home. It is now in order to close up the war.

And now Bishop Potter is very unkindly referred to as "the man behind the gun."

The Czar should wear tight shoes—they would make him forget his other troubles.

None but the brave can eat the fare at some of those downtown quick-lunch counters.

Those decorations in Tokio designed for the fall of Port Arthur came in useful after all.

The bill board man is authority for the statement that Henry Miller is pretty well posted.

Every time the electric power goes off the current language in some insulated quarters is shocking.

Melbourne McDonald, the actor, has married a widow. He recently threatened to commit suicide.

The brokers need not despair, ever Pharaoh's daughter got a little prophet from the rushes on the bank.

Have you ever noticed that that blind organ grinder on Main street plays classical music by handle?

Why patronize a dentist when you can get a set of teeth inserted free by simply kicking a sleeping dog?

Our old friend, "heavy firing heard in the vicinity of Port Arthur," bobbed up serenely again this morning.

One Senor Eusebio Santos is said to be living on a diet of grass and water. A modern Nebuchadnezzar!

Judging from the present state of the roads Mukden (with the accent on the first syllable) is not ill-named.

A great many men vote as they pray. They never offer up a supplication but they ask for a personal favor.

That Salt Lake man arrested yesterday for peddling fake dope would make a good Shanghai war correspondent.

It is comforting to know the sting of a wasp is only one-thirtieth-second of an inch long. It always impressed us as being thirty-two feet.

Some unkind resident on North First West is making a practice of scattering tacks on the sidewalk. The bicycle scorchers fail to see the point.

Manager J. E. Langford of Saltair says good order has prevailed at the resort this season. Naturally, one is not expected to be fresh after a salt bath.

It is claimed that the Russian soldiers are paid at the rate of \$1.50 a year, besides board and clothes. Well, in this war their services have not been worth much more.

Mrs. Mary Martin, Newhouse, Range, Bannister, Hoffatetter, Beaudry, Pratt, Call of Denver is about to embark on her eighth matrimonial venture. Mrs. Mary Martin et al., is now qualified to write an essay on "Husbands I Have Met."

A Paris scientist has found a new use for the Roentgen ray. He shows that it is possible by that means to examine the living oyster without in any way injuring it and to ascertain whether or not it contains a pearl. If it contains only a tiny pearl the oyster is returned and is allowed to live until the disease has developed a large pearl.

The Boston Herald claims that Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati has issued an order that all Catholic parents shall withdraw their children from the public schools. No Catholic parents who persist in sending their children to the public schools can receive absolution at the confessional. This, says the Herald, "is an unusually arbitrary proceeding, and, so far as we know, there is no relief from its severity, unless higher ecclesiastical authority shall overrule it."

A total eclipse of the sun is scheduled for the 9th of this month, but it will only be visible to observers situated in a narrow strip of the earth's surface extending from the west coast of South Africa across the vast wastes of the Pacific. The next solar eclipse visible in the United States will occur, we are told, until June 8, 1913; this can be seen along a narrow strip of ground extending from Oregon to Florida. On January 24, 1925, the light of the sun will be blotted out to observers in Maine and Canada.

## ANCIENTS AND GUNPOWDER.

Bull's Eye, London.

The fact that bows were used in warfare as late as 1871 has given rise to the general belief that gunpowder is of comparatively modern origin. Mr. Greener, an English authority on guns, however, states that the first mention of gunpowder as applied to firearms is in the Gentoo laws, coeval with the time of Moses. Among the laws appears the following: "The magistrate shall not make war with any deceitful machine, or with poisoned weapons, or with cannons or guns, or any kind of firearms, nor shall he slay in war any person who puts his arms together and supplicates for quarter, nor any person who has no means of escape."

## REMARKABLE SCRIPPLES.

Springfield Republican.

One of the most remarkable scruples of the day is that of the American volunteers—the Ballington Booth outfit

of the Salvation Army—which spleens at the acceptance of not more than \$500 from a professional crook who, dining in a Baltimore jail, wishes to leave all of which he shall be possessed to Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth. This criminal, who has spent much of his life in imprisonment, has traveled under the guise of a doctor—"Doc" Miller, he was called—and fleeced people right and left, as he confesses. His plundering has been of very small proportions, but he says it is long since he has earned an honest dollar. But Mrs. Booth has been kind to him, he is endeavoring to change his ways, and he is now so grateful that he wants his few hundred dollars to go into her hands to do good with. He is recognized by Mrs. Booth's representatives (she herself is now on the way from Europe on one of the Volunteers had interested themselves in, but it is agreed that they could not accept the money gained in dishonest ways. And yet colleges, beneficent institutions, towns all over the country are accepting millions from men who have gained them in crooked ways.

## THE WAR SPIRIT.

St. Paul Globe.

This is an age in which the war spirit, like other barbaric relics, has experienced a great revival of admiration. If any one had been asked to name the three great nations most sincere in advocacy of peace and most determined against war, save where forced into it to defend their honor, he would have selected the United States, Great Britain and Russia. It was a traditional and expressed policy of the first two, and Russia had openly proposed to all Europe an arrangement looking toward permanent peace. Yet all three have engaged in bloody struggles within the past six years; and in at least two of these cases, the Boer war and the war between Russia and Japan, the breaking of peace was willful, unnecessary and dictated by greed rather than by any consideration of national honor.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Arena under its new management is giving considerable space to subjects relating to the development of American art in the broad significance of the term. Painting, sculpture, music and drama are receiving serious attention. The September number, for example, George Wolfe Shinn, D. D., a prominent New England clergyman, in discussing "The Church and Stage After Five Years," reviews the work that has attended the Actors' Church alliance in America. The sculptor, E. Edwin Elwell, discusses New York as an art center in a paper which carries a number of illustrations. There is also a brief, illustrated paper on the great French actress, Gabrielle Rejane. Other essays of general interest are the following: "The Situation in the Russian Interior," "The Japanese Renaissance," "The Athens of Pericles," "The First Cause of Divorce," "The School and Certain Social Conditions and Tendencies of Today," "The Reign of Craft and the Kennedy," and the "Rebelling of the Christ of the New Testament." There is also an exquisite nature-story by Dr. Charles C. Abbott.—Boston, Mass.

The military maneuvers scheduled for September on the famous battlefield of Bull Run will be the greatest ever held in the United States during a time of peace. The significance of this mimic warfare is interestingly stated in an illustrated article in the current number of Leslie's Weekly, written by Capt. James A. Moss, aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Corbin. Actual war—that in the east—is impressed on the attention by a double-page of fine pictures; a letter from Special Correspondent William Dinwiddle, with a page of photographs, devoted to peculiar memorial services held in Manchuria in honor of departed Japanese soldiers, and drawings by T. Dart Walker showing the use of the torpedo by the Japanese in the naval operations off Port Arthur. These are only a few features of this interesting publication.—New York.

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