

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 15, 1902.

TO THE SWEDISH SAINTS.

In a Swedish paper published in this city called the "Korrespondenten," under date of October 10, appears an address "To The Swedes in Zion." It states that a meeting of about forty Swedes was held in Salt Lake on the previous Sunday, at which a decision, recently rendered by the Bishopric of the Twelfth Ward of this State of Zion on a case that had been tried therein, resulting in the disestablishment of the accused, was attacked and denounced by the meeting. Resolutions were also passed, that a committee of seven be appointed to draft a letter to the First Presidency of the Church protesting against the said decision, and that when the protest is ready, a mass meeting be called to hear the letter and appoint a deputation to wait upon the First Presidency and express the desires of the Swedes.

In the same article "The Committee," whose names are not given, announce that their purpose is to have the case "tried by the First Presidency of the Church," and they urge the Swedish Saints "wherever they are living," to send representatives to the mass meeting when it shall be called, and to prepare to support them by their signatures to the letter when it is ready. The article also states that one purpose of the mass meeting is to secure from the First Presidency recognition of the right of the Swedes in Zion to have an organization for the purpose of holding Swedish meetings.

As the Presidency of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, we, the undersigned, feel it our duty to warn our Swedish brethren and sisters against participating in a movement, so contrary to the order and discipline of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as that contemplated, and announced in the address published in the "Korrespondenten." The case which was tried in the Bishop's court of the Twelfth Ward of this State, has been formally appealed by the accused to the High Council of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, and a time has been set for the hearing of said appeal. Pending this investigation, it is highly improper to take any such steps as those described in the address referred to above.

There is an order established in the Church for the trial of offenses and the rectification of wrongs. If there is anything unjust or improper in the Bishop's decision, the High Council of this Stake is the proper tribunal to hear an appeal therefrom and to decide upon its merits. Any Latter-day Saints who take part in the proposed mass meeting for the purposes announced, will show that they are either uninformed as to the means to be employed in such cases as that in view, or that they desire to treat with contempt that order which has been established in the Church by revelation from God.

The Swedish Saints should also understand that the question of the propriety of a separate organization for members of the Church of their nationality, has nothing to do with the case tried before the Bishop's court of the Twelfth Ward and now on appeal to the High Council. Incidentally it may have been made to cut some figure in the case, because the accused was charged with having treated with contempt a decision rendered by the High Council of this Stake some time ago, which required him to desist from opposing the union of the Scandinavian Saints in holding meetings together, under the presidency of meetings as sustained in State Conference. The question of the right or wrong, the expediency or in expediency of a separate organization of the Swedish Saints is not a feature of the case now pending. It is a separate matter entirely.

It is manifestly improper to agitate in public meetings the question of the injustice or otherwise of the decision of a Bishop's court in a case pending before the High Council, and we therefore caution our Swedish brethren and sisters against taking part in any such proceedings, as they are unauthorized by anyone holding authority in the Church, and are contrary to the spirit

and genius of the Gospel and to the rules and regulations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Your Brethren in Christ,

ANGUS M. CANNON,

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,

CHARLES W. PENROSE.

SITE FOR CITY JAIL.

A contemporary, commenting on the opposition of the people of the Eighth ward to the proposition to build the new jail and police court hall, side by side and in close proximity to the meeting house of that ward, expressed the opinion that this is a matter of business and not of sentiment. Without desiring to raise any protracted controversy on the subject, we submit that it involves both business and sentiment.

Surely the feelings of a large body of citizens, who meet for public worship in a building and on a site that has been consecrated for that purpose for a great many years, and is in charge of the oldest Bishop in this city, ought to be taken into consideration in the settlement of such a question. So desirous were those people to keep the spot sacred and select for religious purposes, that they made a liberal offer, some time ago, to purchase from the city the ground on which it is now proposed to erect a city jail. To ignore their desires altogether, and treat them with contempt because a matter of business enters into the proposition, is certainly not courteous nor should it be manifested in the action of the council.

Now as to the business part of the matter. It has been demonstrated that the new jail to be erected can be built in connection with the present structure occupied as police headquarters and the city criminal court. It is a substantial and well known public edifice. The fire department has its headquarters in connection with it. The vacant ground on the corner of State and First South streets will be still eligible for use or sale, and the district from which most of the arrests are made is more readily accessible from that point than any other in town.

There is no need to offend public sentiment by building the jail on the Eighth Ward square, and the plea that it is nearer to the City and County building than the present site has little or no weight, for that is a consideration that is merely fanciful. No inconvenience arises from having the jail and the court room where they now stand, and there has not been any real, substantial argument advanced which can be regarded as a sound business proposition or of sufficient importance, to justify the change. We hope and expect to see the matter settled next Monday evening in a manner satisfactory to the public.

THE STRIKE AND HEALTH.

The Philadelphia Medical Journal calls attention to the fact that the coal strike, if not settled soon, will have its effect in a direction not generally thought of. Coal famine, it is pointed out, will increase sickness and even cause deaths. Those responsible for the situation, the Journal says, will have laid at their doors, by an outraged public opinion, an increased death rate, with the onset of cold weather. "The destitute households, and even the well-to-do households, wherein suffering and disease will pay their tax and their tribute to help to support the quarrels of capital and labor, are about to enter upon their period of trial. No persons understand what this means better than the doctors, and no persons have the right and the duty more plainly indicated for them to speak and to protest in this crisis."

Both parties to the contest would do well to consider this phase of the question, and make an effort to get together, even if it be necessary to make a few concessions. The contention that the strike is not the business of the public, is shown to be unreasonable. It affects the public in so many ways, that, if the contending parties are unwilling to effect a settlement, the public itself will be justified in taking a hand in the matter, by such means as are legally within its power.

WATER TO BURN.

"Water as fuel" sounds like a suggestion from an insane asylum, but it is made in seriousness in the Boston Globe, and is there credited to a successful inventor, Mr. A. C. Carey. Among his inventions is a machine for knitting stockings, on which he realized a fortune in the early sixties. The gentleman, it is explained, desires to talk that matter over with anyone who is willing to develop the idea. With a Bunsen burner and a simple arrangement of platinum and brass, Mr. Carey has succeeded in setting a flame as large as a bushel burning from a drop of water, we are told. It requires a Bunsen burner to produce heat sufficiently intense for the purpose. The water is allowed to drop through a tiny flame on a bit of platinum, where the gases in it are released, producing combustion.

Mr. Carey says that any kind of water may be used for the purpose. He has not the time or the means to perfect the plan, but he is willing to give a responsible person the benefit of his experiences. The discovery that disintegrated water would give out an immense amount of flame and heat was discovered by the inventor many years ago, but the threatened scarcity of fuel during the coming winter has brought the question of reducing the idea to a practical form, to the front.

OUR VISITOR FROM ASIA.

The crown prince of Siam, who is visiting this country, has completed nine years of study in England, and comes here to finish his education by seeing how things are done in this country. The education of the prince is very complete. He has studied English and French, and devoted much time to military topics. History, political economy, and law are among other subjects to which he has paid attention. He speaks well for the youth of Siam of the royal house, that he has taken seriously. He is about 22 years of age. He came to England nine years ago.

and did not intend to stay very long. But fate willed that he should be elected crown prince on the death of the regular successor to the throne, and this seems to have necessitated his acquisition of a European education.

The visit of the prince to this country may not be an important event at present, but some time in the future it may have a bearing upon the relations of the two countries to one another. The present king of Siam has commenced an era of reform which has for object the gradual and complete modernization of the country. He began his reign by decreeing the freedom of all children born of slave parents. He abolished the custom according to which no subject in Siam could approach the throne except crawling on hands and knees. A Siamese parliament has been created, and regulations made for the trial of civil and criminal cases, according to evidence. A school system has also been established, and the oriental custom of farming out taxes has been abolished.

Siam is one of the most interesting countries of Asia. It has about ten million inhabitants, and inexhaustible resources that are awaiting development. The reformers of the country, though occupying the throne, will need the moral support of the civilized world for their work, and the visit of the prince to this country, and others, should enlist sympathy for the labors that will be his, whenever he shall be called upon to take the position now occupied by his royal father.

HEBREWS NOT ALWAYS JEWS.

The Jewish Spectator discusses the question, "Who is a Jew?" and points out that a person is not born a Jew but a Hebrew. Jew he becomes by education. A Hindu may become a Jew, just as he can become a Mohammedan. One is not a Jew because born of Jewish parents. The Spectator explains:

"One may be a Hebrew by birth, and the parents may be good Jews; yet the child may preach atheism, and, of course, is no Jew. It is the same with Christians. Good Christian parents may bring up a child who would turn atheist, and as a matter of fact, an atheist is no Christian. The belief in God as the Supreme Being and the Creator of all, and the reverence of that God, and a broad charity toward all His creatures makes a man a Jew, a good Christian, or a good Mohammedan. This much each faith has in common with the others. In their peculiarities, which are signified by their several names, they are sovereign and independent. He is a Jew who holds God's word in hand and in heart, who sincerely obeys the laws proclaimed from Mount Sinai, and who reveres the people who marched with these laws through fire and water and all sorts of persecution around the earth, proclaiming on the way, Jehovah is God, the hearts of the civilized nations. He is a Jew, his faith we call Judaism."

According to this, when a person is said to be a Jew, reference is made to his religious belief; when he is said to be a Hebrew, reference is made to the nationality. The distinction is just as well to keep in mind.

To settle or not to settle. That's the question.

The great Italian actress is playing the Duse in Boston.

Mexico being a pious nation will be glad to pay the Pius fund award.

As a campaign cry a full hod of coal beats a full dinner pail all to pieces.

It was soft coal, that smoked the operators out and not public opinion.

A political campaign is not entirely unlike a game of progressive euchre.

The insurance people can always make a raise whether the insured can or not.

It is said that Castro hasn't a leg to stand on, yet somehow or other he continues to run.

"There is no excellence without union labor," seems to be the motto of the coal strikers.

"Is Hayti another Cuba?" asks an exchange. Certainly not. At best it is another San Domingo.

That foreign coal will doubtless have arrived and been sold some time before the coal strike is settled.

Campaign orators should carry spokes so as to be able to reduce their speeches to the right size.

It is all right to enforce the curfew law but how is the ante-curfew law hoodlumism to be controlled?

Park City is having the time of its life in a boom way. The Park is a great camp and bids fair to be greater.

London consumes eleven tons of salt a day. No wonder that cockneys look upon themselves as the salt of the earth.

Much advice has been tendered as to how to handle the strike situation. "Handle with care" seems about the best.

Just as soon as the strike is settled the people will have coal to burn. And that will be the zenith of our national prosperity.

As there will be an eclipse of the moon tomorrow night an extra effort should be made to have the streets lighted.

Mr. Baer solemnly says: "I am not a prophet." At least not in his own country, which is the United States of America.

If Governor Odell can settle the great coal strike in five minutes (and he says he can) he must be a minute man instead of the man of the hour.

When the coal strike is settled and the coal bins are full, the most popular song in all the country will be: "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight."

Mr. Cleveland is as true to tariff reform as Mr. Roosevelt is to the strenuous life or Mr. Bryan to silver. It may be said of them all that they are good men and true.

Really the hesitancy of Mr. Mitchell and the strikers to accept the operators' offer of arbitration, looks a little as though they were in the same frame of mind as the Irishman was when the

court told him he should have justice. "Sure, your honor, that's the very thing I'm afraid of."

According to a decision of the supreme court of Nebraska, the reading of the Bible and the singing of such songs as "Nearer My God to Thee," in the public schools are illegal acts in that state. The court says:

"Exercises by a teacher in a public school building, in school hours, and in the presence of the pupils, consisting of the reading of passages from the Bible and in the singing of songs and hymns of a religious character, are in accordance with the doctrine, beliefs, customs or usages of sectarian churches or religious organizations, is forbidden by the constitution of the state."

The Springfield Republican points out that the dissolution of the Welsh Congregational association of western Pennsylvania, is a good illustration of the discouragement attending any attempt to use, in this country, any other language than the English. The association now dissolved was organized for the purpose of carrying on mission work in the Welsh tongue. In the petition to the court asking for dissolution and a reorganization of the association as a new body, it was explained that the Welsh churches and their members had gradually abandoned their native language to such an extent that further work on the old lines was useless. That is, of course, the only logical end of all such organizations. People who come here from abroad will be glad to associate with their countrymen in religious gatherings, as long as they but imperfectly understand the English language, but their aim will always be to amalgamate with the people here in every respect.

SECRETARY SHAW AND TRUSTS.

Boston Herald.

But if might be asked of Secretary Shaw, if the Sherman anti-trust law is such an admirable, comprehensive, regulatory statute, how happens it that, in spite of the fact that it has been upon our statute books since 1890, the so-called trusts have grown up like mushrooms in the last four years? There was never a time in the history of this or any other country when organizations, such as such as in spirit, at least, the Sherman anti-trust law was adopted to prevent, have come into existence and taken control of industries as since 1890.

Boston Transcript.

Trusts and the tariff have become so involved in the public mind that every speaker on "combinations" finds himself under the necessity of telling his hearers what ought to be by this time a patent fact, that combinations are formed in countries with large capital without reference to the character of the tariff in force. They are formed in free-trade England, in protective France, in protective Germany, in protective United States, in every land where capital has learned the economic value of association. Some of these combinations have succeeded and some have failed. Generally the cause of failure has been over-capitalization, which, in most cases, has been the heavy to be borne under any condition and unendurable in the face of the competition that they by their very magnitude invite.

Boise Statesman.

The old world is more seriously agitated over the trust question than has been supposed. Statesmen prominent in the affairs of their respective countries are heading movements to curb the power of the combinations, and they seem to be experiencing the same troubles we have on this side. Some of these movements are certainly in the near future, on whichever side of the Atlantic it is discovered, the other would do well to adopt it, at least until something better shall develop.

STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Worcester Gazette.

In France, as in the United States, miners are seeking to improve their condition, and in France, too, as in this country, the operators decline to discuss the claims of the miners in any way looking to a settlement by arbitration. The French seem to appear to be working, among other things, for a pension system, which has not been urged in this country by the strikers in any way. The strikers in France of recent years. The American miners evidently take the position that there are other advantages of far greater importance to be obtained before the question of pensions can possibly be reached.

Worcester Spy.

The strike among the French coal miners is of formidable proportions, as the number of men involved in the movement is placed at 60,000. At the French mines, as in Pennsylvania mines, attempts have been made to interfere with men who persisted in working. It is noticeable, however, that in France, as soon as trouble threatened, troops were dispatched to places where it was thought disturbances were likely to arise, and at one place, where there was a threat to blow up a mine and 700 strikers endeavored to coerce a smaller body of miners who refused to join them, soldiers were promptly on hand to protect the pits. Evidently there is no disposition on the part of French authorities to countenance subordination by leaving the mines unprotected.

PROSPERITY OF THE WEST.

Kansas City Journal.

If the era of prosperity does not continue unbroken it will not be the fault of the great West. The western crops this year are large enough and varied enough to base even a greater prosperity on than the country is now enjoying. The splendid crops of the present year do not make him prosperous, but more prosperous. Not only are his necessities relieved, but he is in condition to indulge his taste in the matter of comforts and luxuries. As a consequence he is an excellent customer, and the manufacturers and merchants of the whole country are enjoying a most inviting market when they load their freight trains with goods for the sunset.

Eye Talk.

Some forms of weakened eyes are hereditary, but the parents can affect the eyesight of their children with the same complaint. The child of a cross-eyed parent is generally affected in the same manner. Near-sighted parents often witness the same ailment with their children.

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