

DESERT EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 10, 1901.

OUR PRESIDENT HAS GONE!

Once more the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is in deep mourning. Again its chief Apostle and President has been called to a higher sphere. President Lorenzo Snow is dead. In the eighty-eighth year of his eventful life he has finished his work on earth and closed his mortal career. He has departed in peace. He died in the Lord, he is blessed of heaven, he rests from his labors and his works do follow him, as evidences of his worthiness and his title to a never-fading crown.

Particulars of some of the chief events in the life of our venerated President are given in another part of this paper. But all the pages of his history cannot be published in print. They are in the archives on high and will be unfolded in due time, and when every man shall be judged according to his works will disclose a most remarkable career, fitting him for a glorious reign with the Kings and Priests unto God in the dominions of the mighty and the just.

Our departed leader was a man of mark from the beginning of his membership in the Church of the latter days. There was a place in his heart for the Gospel and a place in the ministry for his talents. Of a spiritual nature yet eminently practical, he was ready to receive the manifestations of the Spirit and the revelations of heaven. He received a divine testimony so powerful and overwhelming that, to use his own words, it filled his whole being and quickened him spiritually, intellectually and physically. It never left him. He was as susceptible of it to his last hours as on the day when he received it directly from the Lord.

This inspiration guided him through all his labors and travels and ministry at home and abroad. His whole life was devoted to the cause of Christ and the salvation of man. Whether out among the nations preaching the Gospel, or visiting the branches and stakes of Zion, or directing the enterprises and temporal works necessary to the development of the community and the advancement of the State, as a legislator, a co-operative leader, an Apostle of the Lord, a counselor in Israel, a President of a Temple and of the Church, and a Prophet of the living God, Lorenzo Snow was equally active and able, as a great spirit devoted to the truth, the welfare of humanity and the glory of the Eternal Father.

It has been evident to his intimate associates, for some weeks, that he was failing in bodily strength. Still he rallied and rose to the occasion, when action was needed in his high calling. He was alive to his duties and was President to the last. On Sunday, through the faith and prayers of the Saints, he was enabled by great exertion to meet with them in General Conference. His presence and address will not be soon forgotten. Hardly expecting to speak but a dozen sentences, when he arose before that vast congregation of about twelve thousand persons, he made a most impressive address and, as though anticipating his early departure, he repeatedly expressed his desire that those to whom he specially spoke should remember his words. He told the Presidents of Stakes and their Counselors that, with the Bishoprics, they would have to bear the full responsibility of their positions, because the Twelve would have to open and direct new missions abroad. In this he was most pointed and emphatic, and his voice rang out clear and strong as he stirred them up to this solemn duty.

President Snow, at his first active assumption of the position to which he had been called at the head of the Church, had the strong desire to lift it from the burden of debt which was upon it in consequence of the troubles through which it had passed. He was inspired to revive among the Saints obedience to the law of tithing, and his travels through the Stakes infused a new spirit among them in relation to it. The response was remarkable. It enabled him to pay off many obligations,

to reduce the rates of interest that were being paid, to aid financially many of the interests of Zion, and to see before him the approaching end of the debts of the Church.

But his time had come. His departure is a great loss to the people over whom he presided, and they will feel it keenly. But what a welcome he will meet on the other side of the veil! The Prophets, Apostles, Elders and Saints of the last dispensation who have "gone before" will greet him in Paradise, and rejoice at the aid he will render in the great work now in progress in the spirit world.

To his bereaved family we extend our sincere condolence. But God will comfort them and they have the consolation of knowing that he has finished his work with honor, and will await their coming to the place he will prepare for them in the mansions of the blest. The Church will feel his loss greatly. But the Saints have learned by experience that its perpetuity is assured. The place left vacant by death is filled at once by divine provision, and with each succession there is eminent fitness developed to carry on the work of the Lord, and preside over it according to its needs and progress.

Our departed President will be ever known in Israel as one of the chosen and anointed sons of God, sent on earth for the work of the last dispensation, who magnified his calling, suffered for the truth's sake, and made a great impression upon his generation. We bid him farewell with tears. May we meet him again with smiles, and share with him the glories that await the righteous and the pure in heart!

THE BATTLE BEGINS.

The Democrats have held their convention, framed their platform, and nominated their candidates for the national election in November. Full particulars will be found in another part of this issue of the "News." All the nominees are pledged to support the platform adopted. The keynote of its music is the enforcement of the city ordinances. That is made the chief aim of the nominees.

The discussion that took place over the plank here alluded to, was not in the nature of opposition to its purpose, but simply as to the policy of announcing it in the terms employed. That should be clearly understood. There was no fight against the principle involved; the difference of opinion was as to the policy of presenting it in that form.

The ticket we regard as a strong array of names and we now await the action of the Republicans, to see if they can better it. That there is an issue of moment before the citizens cannot be disputed. There are many important things to be considered, but the move, meant for the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic takes first place at this juncture.

THE SCHLEY LOOP.

To the average reader the reports of the proceedings of the Schley court of investigation, though very excellent reports, are neither elucidating nor edifying. But this much can be gathered from them that the famous loop of the Brooklyn was made for the purpose of avoiding being rammed by one of the Spanish ships.

It may not have been proved that the Brooklyn was in imminent danger of a collision, but the testimony of officers of the Brooklyn shows that that was the impression of Commodore Schley, and that the maneuver was executed with admirable skill. Possibly Cervera did not mean to ram; possibly the American admiral was mistaken in his judgment as to the danger to which his ship was exposed; but if he at the time felt convinced that the Brooklyn could be saved from being rammed, only by a loop, it was clearly his duty to resort to that trick.

The testimony of the commander of the Brooklyn, Holston, is important on this point. According to him, the loop was made in order to avoid the ramming of the Brooklyn by a Spanish vessel. That was the purpose, he testified, of Commodore Schley in giving the order, and it was designed and executed with promptness. If the court takes that view, the loop episode will be put down in the annals of naval warfare as one of the brilliant incidents of a most glorious battle.

Another point that seems to be brought out by the inquiry is this, that the officers of our navy need education and training in that patriotism which places the honor of the country and the service above all personal considerations. It has been made painfully apparent that cliques and cabals are existing in naval circles, and they mutually belittle one another, and do not at times hesitate at defamation. The existence of such a state of affairs is incompatible with safety. Unless a radical reform is effected, such jealousies and spitefulness may become dangerous at a critical moment.

THE QUESTION OF RANSOM.

The Chicago Record-Herald in a strong editorial protest against the paying of a ransom for Miss Stone, now in captivity among brigands. The possible consequences that paper says, would be "a train of atrocities that would shock civilization. The horrors of past Turkish barbarities would be mild in comparison. To pay the ransom of \$10,000 now asked by the Turkish brigands would immediately imperil the lives of hundreds of missionaries not only in Turkey and Bulgaria but in other Asiatic countries. The knowledge that the American board of missions is able to appropriate that amount of money to ransom a missionary, or that Christian people in this country are willing to raise in short notice to save a missionary's life would be followed by the seizure of other women engaged in missionary work in foreign lands and their subjection to cruel and inhuman torture."

This is, no doubt, correct reasoning, but the logic of an emergency is often vastly different from every-day logic, and this appears to be an emergency. An American woman is in peril among barbarous bandits, and common sense revolts against sacrificing her, even for prudential reasons. This is at least the view taken by the American public. For money is coming in for her ransom from all parts of the Union.

It is very well to speak about covering the domains of the Sultan with the guns of our battleships, but how would that secure the release of the captive, if it is true that the outrage was committed in defiance of the Turkish government?

The danger supposed to come from the payment of a ransom must be obviated in some other way. If bandits all over Asia should, by that precedent, be encouraged to engage in wholesale abduction, the governments having jurisdiction over territory in which the bandits operate, should be made to pay every cent of the money extorted, and good interest besides. If this policy is carried out, there will be little danger of further capture of missionaries. When the money gathered for the benefit of Miss Stone has secured her liberty, it should be collected from whatever country is responsible for the harboring of the outlaws. It might then profitably be set apart for an emergency fund out of which other ransoms might be paid, if necessary. When paid out a second time, it should again be collected and deposited somewhere for a similar purpose. We presume the Balkan states would soon tire of paying excessive ransoms in behalf of their bandits, and exert themselves to clean out the strongholds in which they operate.

Before this affair is consigned to oblivion, it would be well for the Washington authorities to investigate whether the Turkish government is entirely free from responsibility in the matter. Probably they are at work inquiring into it now. But it would be no harm to know for certain that the ransom demanded is not a retaliation, in a sneaking, roundabout way, for the damages paid recently by the Sultan, on account of former outrages against American missionaries. If some of the bandits could be captured and given an opportunity to tell their story before a consular court, they could exonerate the Turkish government, or give the full particulars of the case.

MARQUIS ITO'S MISSION.

Marquis Ito, Japan's "grand old man," is said to have come to this country for the purpose of securing closer relations between Japan and the United States. He is also said to contemplate a visit to Great Britain for a similar purpose. He is quoted to this effect: "There is no telling when we [meaning Japan] will need assistance," and it seems his mission to America and Europe is to find powerful allies for his country, before the day of necessity shall actually have dawned upon it.

An alliance between the United States, Great Britain and Japan would be a most powerful combination. United, those countries would be in a position to shape the history of the world. But such a delirium is not to be. It may be true enough, as to the United States, that "the period of exclusiveness is past," but this country is not looking for alliances that necessarily would entangle it against foreign countries. A defensive and offensive alliance with Great Britain and Japan would at once involve the country in disputes with powers, the friendship of which it would be bad policy to forfeit, for the benefit of another nation.

The relations existing between the United States and Japan are, and have always been, of the most friendly nature. They will continue so, even if any proposition looking to an alliance contrary to American traditions, must be declined. This nation prefers to stand alone, if circumstances should force it to take up the defense of its own flag. And except when its own vital interests are involved, it has no desire for wars and conquests.

The Premier's mission may meet with complete success in Great Britain. Those two countries have a common rival in Russia, and even a dual alliance of that nature might cause Russia to hesitate before taking further aggressive steps either in Korea or toward the Indian frontier.

RUSSIA'S WEAKNESS.

When Russia is viewed only as the immense giant that is steadily growing and pushing his neighbors out of the road, so as to get more room, the paternal administration of that country commands a certain degree of respect and admiration. But when the internal conditions of the vast empire are studied at close range, it is seen that the outward show of power and influence conceal a great deal of rottenness. The apple is being devoured by worms.

This is the impression that glooms the description of Russia, written by a Frenchman and quoted in the New York Evening Sun. That author has found, it seems, "a national discontent in every rank of society, an administration more than ever given over to routine and corruption, a most grave-

ly embarrassed financial situation, a government at bay, that feels on every side the ground giving away beneath its feet."

One of the reasons for this state of affairs is the religious intolerance encouraged by the government. At first the Jews were about the only objects of persecution, but their sufferings did not excite much sympathy. But the curse of the spirit of intolerance is this, that its greed increases, as its hunger for victims is catered to. If given one sect, it demands others. It has been so in Russia, and now Protestants and Catholics feel the hand of persecution, as much as the Jews.

An instance of this is related. A railroad official had to dismiss a subordinate, and he told the reason why in the following signed statement: "I, the undersigned, station-master of the station of N—, herewith declare that the sole reason for the immediate dismissal, pronounced by me, of the pointman Jean Lazur, formerly of the army, married, and father of five children, was the fact of his being a Roman Catholic. During the whole time he performed the duties of pointman the above mentioned has distinguished himself by his exactness, punctuality, good conduct and sobriety. His superiors have never had anything but praise for him in every respect."

Thing of a condition under which such a proceeding can take place! No wonder that there is unrest in the country among all classes. When to this comes industrial depression, bad harvests and threatened famine, it is but natural that revolutionary seeds should be sown broadcast. It is suicidal for a state to infringe on the sacred domain of religious liberty. When that is done, all institutions are in danger.

The position of the Czar himself is not enviable. The French writer says of him:

"His very isolation has something tragic in it. Czar Nicholas II, lives mostly at the very modest chateau of Alexandria, quite near Peterhof, which is so small that even the servants cannot find room there. And doubtless dark fears haunt him, since by his command the steamboats from St. Petersburg to Peterhof along the shore on which the chateau of Alexandria is built have had to cease running. On the 4th (17th) of March last, the day of the affray in the Place de Kazan, at St. Petersburg, the Czar wished to come and speak to the students in person about their grievances, and when he was prevented from doing so the Czar broke down in tears. It is said that he has given himself a year's respite, but that at the end of that year he will choose between the only two lines of policy possible henceforth—to yield, or, as M. Siplashia has it, 'to terrorize Russia!'"

BUDDHIST PROPAGANDA.

The London Express thinks the Buddhists some day may ask the authorities at South Kensington to hand over the huge black Buddha in their museum, so that they may form a London center for the missionaries who are now being dispatched all over the world. Already Buddha has a temple in Liverpool and has gained over to his way of thinking a peer of the English realm.

It is plain that the mission propaganda, the Express quotes a Japanese consul as follows: "Buddhism is spreading to a very great extent. Of course, its progress is slow—only twenty converts being added to their number during the last three years. It is plain that the mission means to stick to its work, and, having made a firm basis in America and got one foot into England, I do not see why in a year or two it should not extend its tentacles into other European countries besides. There is no reason why Buddha should not have his missions as well as other religions."

Is it possible that Pat Crowe is one of the band that abducted Miss Stone? A strange woman is Carrie Nation. She ever prefers to give trouble to giving bonds.

Hail Chaine says the discords of the Christians pain him. Not so the sales of "The Christian."

Nothing so strengthens a man's memory for names and faces as a nomination for public office.

By society's "smart set" it is considered a great gaudier to pronounce the President's name in two instead of three syllables.

Valuable marble deposits have been discovered in Sanpete. Does this mean that Sanpete will give the rest of the State the marble heart?

President Roosevelt is to receive the degree of LL.D. from Yale university. It is meet that the President should be able to doctor laws.

Miss Stone has been located on the top of a mountain on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier. At present she is the capstone of this particular mountain.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Cape Colony. This is at least a variation upon the tenor of proclamations issued by General Kitchener in the past few months.

We have received another communication from Rev. W. H. Bagby in controversy about "Divine Healing" which is crowded out of our columns today, but will appear shortly.

Civil war in Afghanistan would most likely prove to be a little bonfire that would start a great conflagration in Asia, in which the chief participants would be Europeans.

"The Right of Way" is the title of a very popular novel. It should have a great sale along the line of the Oregon Short Line and San Pedro in southeastern Nevada.

Some of the officers who have testified before the Schley court of inquiry say the admiral was excited under fire. But not one has said anything to convey the idea he himself was not as cool as a cucumber.

It is said that Emperor William is anxious to issue a challenge for the America's cup. He is free to do so but he would have to meet the defender boat on the same terms that any other challenger would. As a sportsman he certainly would ask no other terms. Should he lose and become choleric it might lead to very disagreeable consequences. His majesty would ill brook the jollying and criticism that would inevitably follow his defeat, for the Amer-

ican press is no respecter of persons. But as yet he has issued no challenge and probably will not.

Yesterday was the thirtieth anniversary of the starting of the great fire in Chicago. And what a fire it was! For the loss of property it stands without a parallel in history. How a block after block was consumed by the flames the whole country thrilled with the news! And for days and days that fire burned, and for weeks and weeks it smoldered. And the whole country how generously it came to Chicago's aid! The aid was accepted in the same spirit in which it was offered. That fire made the bonds between the fated city and the rest of the country stronger than they ever had been, made them strong as nothing else could have done. And literally the great new city rose from its ashes, and it became the synonym of American push and energy. That push and energy were well illustrated by a story told at the time. A citizen of St. Louis hurried to catch the Chicago train when he heard of the fire. "What is the rush?" asked a friend. "Rush?" he replied. "Those damned Chicago fellows will have their city all rebuilt before I get there if I wait for the next train." And on he rushed. Today Chicago celebrates, the thirtieth anniversary of her great calamity. Great is Chicago!

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