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THE NATIVITY.

"There were in the same country shepherds keeping watch over their flock by night, when, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God, and say-ing, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." earth peace, good will toward men."

If the salvation of the world had been left to human ingenuity a plan very much different from God's would, without doubt, have been devised. The Savior would have been born in a palace. His lineage would have been through a family on the height of power and glory. Or, His coming would, at least, have attracted the attention of the entire world, through wonderful manifestations.

As a matter of fact, the apocrypha tell wonderful stories about the nativity, proving what human wisdom would have suggested, had Divine wisdom consulted it. They tell how, at the moment of the entrance of the Savior into the world, "the pole of the heaven" stood motionless, and the birds were still, and everything in creation suspended motion, "Everything which was being propelled forward was intercepted in its course." Animals fell down in worship, and the infant was given speech and told of His divine origin. But none of these wonders happened. The Almighty works through perfectly natural channels-no less wonderful, since all nature is His miracle. "The unfathomable depths of the divine counsels were moved; the fountains of the great deep were broken up; the healing of the nations was issuing forth; but nothing was seen on the surface of human society but this slight rippling of the water; the course of human things went on as usual, while each was taken up with little projects of his own."

The shepherds who went into the city of Bethlehem, directed by heavenly messengers, found none of the imaginsigns of glory with which RTY painters and poets have adorned the manger and the cave. There was no silver star to mark the place, no visible angels hovering in the light above the infant, What they saw with the outward eye was a Galileean workman well up in years, and a young mother with an infant child whom, since there was none to help her, she herself had wrapped in swaddling What they saw was so far clothes. from divine manifestations, as generally understood, that the entire scene must have caused them to doubt the heavenly origin of their vision in the

ook them to Boston. When the cargo was taken up in front of Faneuil hall the marketmen fell over one another in their greed to get the new trees. They sold out the entire lot at an enormous profit, and clamored for more. The next year about 50,000 trees were

taken to Boston from the shores of Hancock county, chiefly from Castine, Orland and Blue Hill. The third season trees were sent to New York and captured the hearts of the dwellers in the American metropolis. At the end of four years the average shipment of Maine's firs was 700,000 trees a year. It soon increased to more than 1,200,000, and then to 1,500,000.

This means quite a sum of money to those engaged in the trade. Allowing only seven and one-half cents for the average price on Christmas trees delivered at the station, and placing the number at 1,500,000, the revenue from trees alone will be \$112,500. Added to this is, say, \$10,000 for berries and trailing evergreens to be made into wreaths. This means 20,000 barrels of flour, or 10,000 cloaks for the women, or as many overcoats for the men. It means joy in many homes, and that is best of all.

SANTA CLAUS LETTERS.

A few days ago an order was issued that all letters addressed to Santa Claus, finding their way into the postoffices, were to be sent to the deadletter offices.

There was a reason for this. At first an occasional letter addressed to the good Saint was found, and the pathetic story was told in the newspapers, with the details of benevolent giving added. As a result letters to Santa Claus multiplied all over the country, and the postoffice officials, on investigation, found that most of the letters were penned by professional beggars and frauds. To protect wellmeaning philanthropists against im-

position, the order was issued. And so the dear public has had another much needed lesson in the necessity of adding wisdom to benevolence. There are reliable agencies through which to distribute gifts to those who are needy, and anyone who has more to distribute than he can attend to personally, should select such organizations. Personal investigation and personal giving are the very best forms of charity, for nothing softens the heart as much as personal contact with those who suffer. There is really no other way of joining heart to heart. The rich man who only permits Lazarus to feed on the crumbs that

fall from the table cannot feel, as a brother should for a brother, for the sufferer. The Master went, personally, among the poor and afflicted and healed them and fed them, and that is the very best form of charity. But those who cannot do that can select responsible organizations and institutions through which to dispense

their bounty. We do not want to offend anyone, but as an illustration we wish to state that the New York Evening Post claims that, according to the testimony of the General of the Salvation Army before the Supreme Court, of the funds collected by that organization, 40 per cent goes to the officers for salaries and 50 per cent the solicitors keep for commission. Now, we do not know what the facts exactly are, but it is evident that charity that costs anything like 90 per cent to distribute, is misplaced. and hishong in the words and ministers of churches, who will be pleased to place gifts where they are really needed and to do so without remuneration. We should be wise as well as benevolent. FEATURES OF OUR LORD. No authentic record has preserved to the world the features of our Lord. His spiritual and mental characteristics are delineated in the Gospels with unmistakeable clearness. They are presentAGAINST HAZING.

it certainly calls for some energetic efforts to stamp it out. In his address President James says, in part: "There should be no misunderstand-ng on the part of the student body or the general public as to the attitude of authorities of the University of Illi-nois on the subject of hazing. It is a nois on the subject of hazing. It is a rule of the board of trustees that stu-dents found guilty of hazing shall be dismissed from the university. Since

of hazing have been dismissed "Hazing is a violation of good man-ners and of the right of individual lib-

versity. "In its milder forms it is a nonsensi-"In its milder forms it is a nonsensi-cal and almost idiotic form of amuse-ment, unworthy of the support or favor of any sensible university stu-dent. It was looked upon as a compar-

"In its coarser forms hazing is a vulgar, brutal, always demoralizing and sometimes dangerous form of sport which the university cannot counter nance or tolerate. It naturally leads to reprisals and may thus become a source of serious disorder within and without the university. In its worst forms, which fortunately have not prevailed

ference with private and public rights, 'Surely these are reasons enough not only to forbid its existence at the university, but to use every legitimate means to stamp it out. "All loyal and law abiding students are especially requested to co-operate with the authorities in putting an ab-

dition to the evil it does within the university brings dishonor upon the fair name of our alma mater throughout the state and country and natural-ly begets a prejudice against us which influences unfavorably the prosperity of the institution."

out at the beginning of the year and rages for a time, like a fever. It is, as President James, in a letter to the "News," says, difficult to eradicate, owing to the sentiment of parents and public officials on the subject, who, while condemning the thing in the abstract, in a mild sort of way, practically support it by a refusal to regard it as anything more than a bit of harmless horse play which will take care of itself in the long run.

"This view," our correspondent adds "is, of course, justified in regard to certain phases of it, but other more serious phases, which show themselves now and then in different institutions. are really the outcropping of the same spirit that shows itself in such an alarming way in the frequency of mob

parts of the United States." This, we think, is true. The colleges and universities of this Republic ought to be institutes in which young men and women learn to honor duly constituted authority and to respect the rights and privileges of others as much as their own. If they are not trained in the exercise of this principle of patriotism they are likely to go astray as citizens and become the supporters and

ha Bee. John Phonenix's definition of

woman suffrage question, Mr. Roosewater.

company.

Venus.

together is to be encouraged.





field. But to the eye of faith the divine light shone radiant.

In all ages men are apt to be mistaken concerning the message and the messengers of the Lord, unless their eyes are opened to see beyond outward appearances. Everyone of the apostles of our Lord was rejected by the majority of their fellowmen; they were treated as criminals, and slain. The past bids the present not to fall into its error, but to examine in humility and honestly the message that now is being delivered in all parts of the world, preparatory to the second advent of the Messiah. The message is true. The messengers may be frall, and very human, but yet the instruments in the hand of the Almighty accomplish His purposes in the earth.

Christ conquered, even though His earthly career ended on the Cross. Voltaire was mistaken when he thought he saw the evening of the Christian day. Diocletian was mistaken when he thought he had destroyed Christianity. The armies of the Lord are even now storming the citadels of evil in the world, and through His aid the victory will be complete and the nations of the earth will, with one accord, acknowledge Him King of kings and Lord of lords. The day is drawing near.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

Some good people have again made the proposition that the Christmas tree be abolished. It is urged that all who believe that the natural resources of the country are worth saving should refrain from decorating their homes and churches with the traditional green. It would seem, though, that the remedy ought to be some rational method in the cutting of the trees, by which the supply is saved from undue waste, and not the abolishment of the joy a Christmas tree brings to the hearts of children.' No doubt there are many abuses in the cutting of trees, and these should be abolished. The Christmas tree trade has become quite important in some parts of the country. According to the story, many years ago a party of hunters returning on a yacht from a caribou hunt in Newfoundland, called at Sargentville, on the eastern shore of Penobscot bay, and took a ride inland to visit some abandoned copper and lead mines in Blue Hill, Maine. The leaves had fallen from deciduous trees, causing the dark evergreens to stand out in bold relief against the neutral background of browns and grays. Stretching back from the roadside and sweeping over hill and valley were tens of thousands of young firs in the full vigor of growth. The owner of the yacht came to the conclusion they would make ideal Christmas trees. He hired some that the Lord did not consider this

ed to us for imitation. But the precise outlines of the bodily tabernacle are not made part of the Gospel story. The following has often been published as a report from a Roman official, Publius Lentullus, to the Emperor and plain. senate in Rome. It may be interesting reading even though not genuine:

"There appeared in these our days a man of great virtue named Jesus Christ who is yet living amongst us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a prophet of truth; but his own disciples call him the Son of God. He raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of disdead, and cureth all manner of dis-cases; a man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear; his hair of the color of a chestnut fully ripe, plain to the ears, hence downwards it is more orient, curling and waving about his shoulders; in the middle of his head is a shoulders, in the induce of his hear is a seam or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites; his forchead plain and very delicate; his face with-out spot or wrinkle, beautified with a lovely red; his nose and mouth so formed as nothing can be reprehended; his beard thickish, in color like his hair not very long, but forked; his look, innocent and mature; his eyes grey, clean and quick; in reproving, he is terrible; in admonishing, courteous and fair spoken: pleasant in conversation, mixed with gravity; it cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep; in proportion of body, most excellent; his hands and arms, most delectable to behold; in speaking, very temperate, modest and wise; a man for his singular beauty surpassing the children of men."

word.

The early Fathers were, by no neans, agreed on this question. Some of them, taking the ancient prophecies for their guide, depicted Him as a patient sufferer, a "smitten" outcast. Clemens of Alexandria says His beauty was in His soul and His actions, not in His body. Justin Martyr takes the same view. Origen says His body was small and mis-shapen. Tertullian says He had no human handsomeness, much less any celestial splendor. Celsus, the infidel, accepted this tradition and argued against His divine origin on that ground. On the other hand, St. Jorome and Augustine held that He was "fairer than the children of men," and this view has found expression in Christian art. But the very fact that so diverse opinions were held in the early ages on the physical features of our Savior proves