

FACING THE CRISIS.

It is being daily burned into the consciences of thinking men and women that world peace, seemingly so near a few months ago, like an elusive ignis fatuus, dances deceitfully in the darkness of the world's benighted vision, adding doubt to disappointment and leading farther and farther into the morass of confusion and perplexity.

Henry Ford is an ardent pacifist and a League of Nations advocate. Yet, his paper, *The Dearborn Independent*, for July 3, 1920, in its leading editorial under the caption, "Peace and Gunpowder," shows the impotency of the League of Nations as a means of enforcing peace, declaring that the League of Nations is "in a bad way," for Poland, one of the signatories to the Peace Covenant, has embarked on a course that "spells disaster." Poland, it should be remembered, is one of the new nations carved out by the world war and whose boundary lines were fixed by the Treaty of Paris. But Poland, just like all the rest, is greedy for more and starts out to get what she wants. The editorial reads:

Poland could not be prevented from attacking Russia, Lloyd George told a committee from the League to Abolish War. The League of Nations advised Poland not to fight, but could not prevent it, because it had not the power. He intimated that the League of Nations did not amount to much anyhow, and that this was an old war with which it did not have much to do.

Comes Jan Christian Smuts, of South Africa, one of the League's most ardent supporters and one of the real statesmen of the British Empire, and charges that not only did no one try to prevent Poland from starting a war, from embarking on a course that spells disaster, but that Poland was actively supported by French officers and American munitions.

This last is interesting. There is no governmental authority which could give Poland any munitions, but there has been a plentiful supply both in the hands of the government and in private hands which could be bought. A considerable part of the supplies left in France was sold. There were stocks left in the hands of manufacturers after the armistice which could be bought.

The League of Nations is in a bad way. It could hardly be otherwise, having been busily knifed in the United States and in Europe. Lloyd George may be right that the League tried and failed to stop the Polish offensive, but the sale of American arms to Europe to start new wars is something that comes within the ordinary powers of the American Government.

One wonders whether in the liquidation of the immense American surplus, the military authorities

charged with the sales made any inquiries as to the ultimate destination of the goods. On the face of things, their instructions probably were to get a fair price from a responsible purchaser. But failure to know where the supplies were finally going may cost the world dear.

Poland could harm no one to any great extent without arms and ammunition, but she seems to have no difficulty in getting all the munitions she wants, and that from the nations foremost in the League designed to prevent war! But we are told this Poland-Russia war is "an old war" with which the League of Nations had nothing to do. Just an old unsettled score that may as well be settled now as at any time, so why should the League worry? Let 'em fight it out! Besides, there were immense quantities of war material that must be salvaged or disposed of somehow, and Poland wants it so what difference to us does it make what she does with it? If Poland can dispose of a few Bolsheviks well and good. "But failure to know where the supplies were going," says this editor, "may cost the world dear."

If Poland is permitted to even up an old score with Russia, may not Germany, Austria, Turkey, and all the rest do likewise? All of them have old scores they would like to even up at the expense of the others, and that tells the story of the "perilous times" endangering the safety of all people at this time. Nor is our own nation free from the deadly virus. Had certain interests the power to enforce their designs, we would soon have an army of occupation in Mexico to even up some old scores.

Poland is not by any means alone in her imperialistic ambitions. Greece, too, has some old scores to even up which she is anxious to do while the picking is good. Being in better fighting trim than she has been since her modern revival, and held in leash during the war, she is anxious to take advantage of what appears to be a grand opportunity. The *Dearborn Independent*, same issue, also contains an editorial on the attitude of Greece under the caption, "Greece Seeks Battle." It reads

"In the welter of the Near East, Greece has a peculiar role. She is, in her own neighborhood, the strongest military power and Venizelos, her premier, earnestly desires to use this power while the using is good. Granted an empire under the Turkish treaty, he wishes to extend this empire while the possibilities still exist.

The position of Greece is the result of her attitude during the war. The internal, political conflict between the King and Venizelos kept her out of the war for a long time. She is the only Balkan land unravaged and strengthened by the struggle. The other lands were bled by three wars, devastated by invasion, and are all but powerless.

Greece was in the war only long enough to organize.

She is still fully under arms. She has 10 divisions of well-equipped good soldiers on the Asiatic mainland, ready to strike. She wishes to adventure in empire, though adventures in empire have proved costly to every nation that has tried them, in late years.

The Allies, for reasons of their own, are willing to let her try. Either they feel that she will fail or that her success will not be such as to endanger their interests. The Mediterranean is, after all, an English lake and when Greece is done they can do as they please with her."

Thus it is seen that the nations which talked the loudest about peace and self-determination are the first to "knife" the Treaty and League of nations, and the crisis which everybody thought was passed November 11, 1918, looms big as the war clouds thicken. In the dawning of grim reality, peace by the League of Nations route is discovered to be a will-o-the-wisp affair worth about as much as any other "scrap of paper."

Japan, another signatory to the League of Nations covenant, is busy in Korea and China. With her, self-determination is a meaningless term whenever and wherever it crosses the path of her imperialistic ambitions. The Kaiser has been eliminated, but Monarchy still lives. The world has not yet been made "Safe for Democracy," Though Self-determination was promised to all, the survival of the fittest still determines the destiny of the helpless, and the crisis of impending disaster has not been removed.

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS.

The Book of Mormon was published to the world in 1830.

At that time it was the policy of the United States Government to push the Indian back into the wilderness to make room for the oncoming white settlers, it being the prevailing opinion that the Indian was an untamable savage who had neither the capacity nor inclination to adopt civilizing influences. In his second annual message to congress, dated December 6, 1830. President Andrew Jackson said in part.

"It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress, and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes also to seek the same obvious advantage. The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the same progressive change by a milder process. The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States were annihilated or have melted away to make room for the whites. * * .. In the consummation of a policy originating at an early period, and

steadily pursued by every Administration within the present century—so just to the States and so generous to the Indians—the Executive feels it has a right to expect the co-operation of Congress and of all good and disinterested men."—Messages and Papers of the Presidents, Vol. 2. PP. 519-523.

By removing the Indians to themselves where they could follow their own ways it was thought their existence might be "prolonged," and possibly continued. "These treaties," the President declared, "being probably the last which will ever be made with them, are characterized by great liberality on the part of the Government."

This "liberal" policy was instituted by President Thomas Jefferson in 1804. The liberality was all on the white side of the treaty, the Indian being forced to accept a mess of potage for his birthright.

In his fifth annual message, dated December 3, 1833, President Jackson wrote:

"My original convictions upon this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That these tribes cannot exist surrounded by our settlements and in continual contact with our citizens is certain. They have neither the intelligence, the industry, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement which are essential to any favorable change in their condition. Established in the midst of another and a superior race, and without appreciating the cause of their inferiority or seeking to control them, they must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances and ere long disappear. Such has been their fate heretofore, and if it is to be averted—and it is—it can only be done by a general removal beyond our boundary and by the reorganization of their political system upon principles adopted to the new relations in which they will be placed. —Messages, Vol. 3. P.32.

In his seventh annual message, President Jackson wrote further:

"Such are the arrangements for the physical comfort and for the moral improvement of the Indians. The necessary measures for their political advancement and for their separation from our citizens have not been neglected. The pledge of the United States has been given by Congress that the country destined for the residence of this people shall be forever 'secured and guaranteed to them'. A country west of Missouri and Arkansas has been assigned to them, into which the white settlements are not to be pushed. No political communities can be formed in that extensive region, except those which are established by the Indians themselves or by the United States for them and with their consent." Messages, Vol. 3, P. 172

Such, in brief, was the policy of the Government, and the popular sentiment when the Boog of Mormon made its appearance. But before President Jackson had

penned a word of the foregoing messages, the Book of Mormon was on its way to the Indians with its message of hope and promise. Contrary to the then popular notion, the Book of Mormon declared that the Indian had a future. That the United States Government would become a "father" to them, and in time they would become a "white and a delightsome people." While this process of development is going on among the Indians, the Gentiles will become proud and extremely wicked because of their great wealth. That wickedness of every kind is increasing needs no argument to prove here. It is an admitted fact. But we will allow the Book of Mormon to tell its own story.

"And because of his greatness, and his grace and mercy, he (God) has promised unto us that our seed shall not utterly be destroyed, according to the flesh, but that he would preserve them; and in future generations, they shall become a righteous branch unto the house of Israel." 2 Nephi, 7:105.

"For after the book of which I have spoken shall come forth, and be written unto the Gentiles, and sealed up again unto the Lord, there shall be many which shall believe the words which are written; and they shall carry them forth unto the remnant of our seed.

And then shall the remnant of our seed know concerning us, how that we came out from Jerusalem, and that they are descendants of the Jews.

And the gospel of Jesus Christ shall be declared among them; wherefore, they shall be restored unto the knowledge of their fathers, and also to the knowledge of Jesus Christ shall be declared among them: wherefore, they shall be restored unto the knowledge of their fathers, and also to the knowledge of Jesus Christ, which was had among their fathers.

And then shall they rejoice: for they shall know that it is a blessing unto them from the hand of God.

And their scales of darkness shall begin to fall from their eyes: and many generations shall not pass away among them, save they shall be a white and a delight some people." 2 Nephi 12:80-84.

"Yea, even if they should dwindle in unbelief, the Lord shall prolong their days until the time shall come which hath been spoken of by our fathers, and also by the prophet Zenos, and many other prophets, concerning the restoration of our brethren, the Lamanites, again, to the knowledge of the truth:

Yea, I say unto you, that in the latter times, the promises of the Lord hath been extended to our brethren, the Lamanites.

And notwithstanding the many afflictions which they shall have, and notwithstanding they shall be driven to and fro upon the face of the earth, and shall be hunted, and shall be smitten and scattered abroad, having no place for refuge, the Lord shall be merciful unto them:

And this is according to the prophecy, that they shall again be brought to the true knowledge, which is the knowledge of their Redeemer, and their great and true Shepherd, and be numbered among his sheep.

Therefore I say unto you, It shall be better for them than for you, except ye repent.

For behold, had the mighty works been shown unto them which have been shewn unto you; yea, unto them who have dwindled in unbelief because of the traditions of their fathers, ye can see of yourselves, that they never would again have dwindled in unbelief because of the traditions of their fathers, ye can see of yourselves, that they never would again have dwindled in unbelief.

Therefore, thus saith the Lord, I will not utterly destroy them, but I will cause that in the day of my wisdom, they shall return unto me, saith the Lord, I will not utterly destroy them, but I will cause that in the day of my wisdom, they shall return unto me, saith the Lord."—Helaman 5: 101-107.

In his first annual message to Congress, December 5, 1837, President Van Buren said: "The system of removing the Indians west of the Mississippi, commenced by Mr. Jefferson in 1804, has been steadily perserved in by every succeeding President, and may be considered the settled policy of the country."—Messages, Vol. 3, P. 391.

President Lincoln in his second annual message, December 1, 1862, was the first one to suggest a change in the policy of the Government toward the Indians, but his suggestion was not acted on, though he repeated it in succeeding messages. Not until 1869 was there any change when President Grant, in his inaugural address, March 4, 1869, said: "The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land—the Indians—is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course toward them which tends to their civilization and ultimate citizenship." Messages, Vol. 7, P. 8. Presidents Grant's new policy was simply "missionary work" among the Indians with a view to Christianizing and educating work" among the Indians with a view to Christianizing and educating them, the Friends being the first ones entrusted with the work. It was successful from the first. Later young Indians were taken to School and educated at Government expense. Then the School at Carlisle, Penn., was established where thousands of Indians have been educated, and today they are to be found in nearly all the large colleges and Universities. In his third annual message, December 1, 1879, President Hayes said:

"The experiment of sending a number of Indian children of both sexes to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, in Virginia, to receive an elementary English education and practical instruction in farming and other useful industries, has led to results so promising that it was thought expedient to turn

over the cavalry barracks at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to the Interior Department for the establishment of an Indian school on a larger scale. This school has now 158 pupils, selected from various tribes, and is in full operation. Arrangements are also made for the education of a number of Indian boys and girls belonging to tribes on the Pacific Slope in a similar manner, at Forest Grove, in Oregon."—Messages Vol. 7, P. 577.

As a result of this new policy, known as the Peace Policy, the Indians have advanced considerably, and their progress continues. Instead of becoming extinct, the Indians are increasing in numbers in the United States. Thousands of them have obtained citizenship and are making good in every line of useful endeavor. Among them are to be found editors, lawyers, doctors, ministers, teachers, musicians, actors, and mechanics of various kinds.

It was by a very small margin that the United States Government led out in the work destined to prove successful in making the Indian "one of us." In a letter from the Secretary of the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, Canada, to the writer the following information is contained:

"As soon as the Northwest Territories were transferred to Canada by the British Government in 1870, the Dominion Government began to take steps to educate and civilize the Indians of the country. Treaties were made with them to surrender their Indian title to the land, large reserves were given to them to be exclusively used by themselves, annuities were agreed to be paid them, seed, agricultural implements and stock were given them, Indian agents were appointed over them, and, in farming districts. Farm Instructors were employed to show them how to cultivate the land.

The Government of Canada is doing a great deal for the education of its Indian wards: in the Western Provinces and Territories and British Columbia it aids 119 day schools, 50 boarding schools and 15 industrial schools at a cost of \$326,916.00."

It is significant that the United States and Canada, independent of each other, should take similar steps to educate the Indians. But so it was, and so the prophets declare it would be. And it was Joseph Smith who said, "The Lamanites shall blossom as the rose." The tiny bud has already opened sufficiently to reveal the color of its interior beauty, and in due time the "rose" in its perfection will unfold to spread its fragrance abroad on the malodorous atmosphere of declining civilization. For the Lord has said they shall return to the God of Jacob, obey the gospel of Christ, and become "a delightful people."

Nor is that all. Once the Indians are brought to a true knowledge of Christ and become obedient to his gospel, they will become the instruments in the hands of God in building up a "holy city" on this land of

promise. That bit of interesting information reads as follows:

"And that New Jerusalem should be built up upon this land, unto the remnant of the seed of Joseph, for which things there has been a type: For as Joseph brought his father down into the land of Egypt, even so he died there:

Wherefore the Lord brought a remnant of the seed of Joseph out of the land of Jerusalem, that he might be merciful unto the seed of Joseph, that they should perish not, even as he was merciful unto the father of Joseph, that he perish not;

Wherefore the remnant of the house of Joseph shall be built up upon this land; and it shall be a land of their inheritance; and they shall build up a holy city unto the Lord, like unto the Jerusalem of old; and they shall no more be confounded, until the end come, when the earth shall pass away."—Ether 5: 6-8.

Further light on this important subject can be found on page 664 of the Book of Mormon, where it is said the Gentiles may "assist" in building this city "if they will repent." But elsewhere we are told that they will not repent but that they will "deny me," and be full of all manner of abominations, becoming so wicked that the Lord says, "I will execute vengeance and fury upon them even as upon the heathen, such as they have not heard." Needless to say, the Gentiles are fast drifting to the Niagara of destruction. Pride, the destroyer of nations, has laid hold of them and rich and poor alike are "dollar-mad," and pleasure bent, while the roar of the cataract grows louder the while.

After you have looked everywhere else for the cause of your unhappiness, turn the spotlight on your own heart, examine the thoughts in which you have been indulging, and you may find it.

Most people would rather fail, sicken and die than think—and they do.—Sheldon.

Boefre I resolve to do the one thing or the other, I must gain my confidence in my own ability to keep my resolves when they are made.—Abraham Lincoln.

"Tell it straight when you have a story to pass on—Neither more or less. The world spends years of time every day chasing down things that are untrue. It hurts, and wears life out to no good purpose"

—Farm Journal.

Do you get help and encouragement from the "ARIMAT"? Haven't you a friend it would help, too? Send us the name and address—we'll do the rest.