

of the Lord. I bear record that God our Father in heaven and his son, the Lord Jesus Christ, appeared to the Prophet Joseph Smith. I bear record that men who had ministered in the authority of the holy Priesthood, while dwelling here upon the earth, as greater beings in their resurrected bodies appeared to Joseph Smith and ministered unto him and conferred upon him the authority of the holy Priesthood and gave commandment that the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ again should be sounded in the ears of the inhabitants of the earth. I bear record that that divine authority, the power to speak in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the right to call men to repentance and to an investigation of the glorious gospel, has been conferred upon the men who have been teaching us during this conference.

I admonish Israel to hearken to the voice of the good Shepherd as it has been made manifest through the presiding authorities of the Church, to follow that voice, to follow that lead, and God will be your father and friend and will continue to reveal unto you the truth that has been made manifest in this dispensation. I bear record that the things that we are teaching, the principles of the gospel, those fundamental principles—faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, repentance from sin, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost—that they have been revealed in our day, that they are just as full of power as they were in the days of the ancient Apostles, and that the gospel today, is, as it always has been and ever will be, the power of God unto salvation. God help us to believe it, and be true to it, forever and forever. Amen.

#### ELDER CHARLES H. HART

(Of the First Council of Seventy.)

I, also, my brethren and sisters, rejoice in the testimonies which the brethren have given us during this conference, and in the instructions and admonitions which have been presented. I rejoice in the just emphasis which the restored Church places upon principles and practices among men; that God is no respecter of persons, as is indicated in the revelation to the Prophet Joseph Smith, in the fifty-sixth section of the Doctrine and Covenants, in giving warning to the rich man and warning also to the poor man.

It is a matter of continued satisfaction that we have the right view of education. The president of the greatest university in the United States, so far as numbers are concerned, has defined education to be the capacity of a self-conscious being to adapt himself to environment and the power to change that environment. That environment he divided in two classes—the well known physical and, more important than that, the spiritual;—having to do with what makes up the so-called civilization of mankind, man's art, his science, his literature, his institutional life and, last but not least, his religion. So the president of that great university, Columbia, makes a plea for

religious training and our Church is successfully solving that problem of giving religious training without impinging upon the rights of other religionists to have in our public schools neutrality so far as sectarian Christianity is concerned.

I rejoice in the teachings of the Church that this land of ours is God-protected; that it has a special mission; that it is governed by a constitution formed by wise men, raised up for that purpose; and that the Doctrine and Covenants gives us the essentials of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, expressed in these instruments, to the effect or in substance that all men are free and equal, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. I rejoice in the further fact that the boys of this Church, as also the boys of this state and of this Nation, have performed a noble part to perpetuate these principles in the world. When they went forth in foreign lands, singing:

God is in his judgment seat,  
Christ is on his tree,  
And Pershing's men are marching—  
Marching into Picardy;"

they had the true spirit of the Crusaders of old, who were willing to battle to the death to rescue the sacred sepulchre from the hands of the Saracens. I feel proud of the work that our boys did—the work of General Young and others. I have felt that it was indeed providential that that splendid body of men, grouped as they were, were not required, in the providences of the Lord, to undergo a baptism of fire and of death in the great conflict in which they were willing to make the supreme sacrifice, and should have credit for their willingness as fully as though the deeds had been performed. These men and we ourselves, I feel sure, cannot realize the importance of the work which has been done to sustain these great principles in the world. The "Mormon" Battalion boys, as we familiarly call them, did not realize the sublime service, for this state and for this intermountain country, which they performed in 1846-7. They were not permitted to live long enough to have a view of the full glory which was theirs; but, like Moses, were permitted only from afar to view the promised land. These men did not fully realize the glory which their posterity will receive from the works of their fathers. It is true that they heard their general say that history might be searched in vain for a like march of infantry; that they had heard General Kearny say, as repeated by General Cooke, that Napoleon had crossed the Alps, but that these men had crossed a continent; and after the lapse of all these years we begin to get a true perspective of the sublime work of these soldier citizens. Purely as a civic move our legislators have provided for a beautiful monument for these men, by appropriating \$100,000, and men not of this Church have been just as active and some of them more active, perhaps, than Church men, in the securing of this great tribute.

If time permitted I would like to read some of the remarks which one not of our Church has made in reference to the sublimity of this monument; but there is only remaining time for me to express the thought that our people will do honor to themselves in contributing to this monument, as they will realize as they learn the real accomplishment of these Battalion men; and that in the future they will be doing like credit and honor to themselves to rear a more costly monument to the memory of the boys who have been willing to make the supreme sacrifice for their country and for the world. I am sure that their labors will not be in vain; that there shall be no retrograde movement; that the history of international law and the world will not contain a chapter showing that while steady although slow progress was made through all the centuries of the past; that when we came to this enlightened Christian age, an age in which the restored gospel was received, that a retrograde movement set in, and that progress in the great branch of the law known as international law ceased and that there was a backward turning. I think that in the providences of the Lord the fruitage of the seven and a half millions of lives lost in the war will not fall to the ground and be futile, but there shall be a sublime and divine fruitage by the establishment in all the world of these principles for which the Constitution stands, an instrument given to us by inspired men, and designed to secure immortality to the work of man, so far as immortality can be imparted to human institutions.

Now there is only sufficient time for me to drop a word of testimony. I concur in the testimonies which my brethren have so sublimely and strongly given; and in addition I testify to the great joy that I have had in the past thirteen and a half years by being closely associated, in travel and in the work of the ministry, with these men whom, in a few minutes, you shall uphold your hands to sustain as prophets, seers, and revelators. I am a witness that they have been warned of danger that was unforeseen by mere human wisdom; that they have prophesied of unusual things which have come to pass that the sick have been raised under their administration, and that they have administered the word of the Lord as meat in due season to the people, and the people have had a refreshing of the Spirit under the ministrations of these my brethren. It has been my privilege to travel more, I think, with President Grant than with any other one member of the Twelve or the First Presidency, except perhaps the late Hyrum M. Smith; and I have learned to love very much President Grant for his courage, for his frankness, for the simplicity and strength of his life, and for his faith. My first thought before I was acquainted with him was that he would be more sympathetic with the richer than with the poorer people, but I soon learned how badly I was mistaken in reference to that. I rejoice that he has been called into this high position to preside over this Church, and I have the fullest confidence in the success of his administration. May the Lord bless him and his counselors and the Twelve, who have treated me

so generously, as generously as my own father could possibly treat me. Brother Grant has always treated me as generously as he would treat himself, and the other brethren, particularly the older brethren, and some of those who have departed, have been indeed fathers to me. I rejoice in my associations with them and with the Church, and I pray the blessings of heaven to be upon us all, in the names of Jesus Christ. Amen.

### ELDER LEVI EDGAR YOUNG

(Of the First Council of Seventy.)

There are eleven thousand Seventies in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. We have already organized one hundred and ninety-eight quorums of Seventy throughout the Stakes of Zion. They are beginning, more and more, each day, to cooperate with all the other brethren holding the Priesthood of God. As one of the seven Presidents of Seventy, I wish to say that it is our desire that the Seventies of the Church become the scholars and missionaries to preach the gospel in all the world. We want them to have the power, the love and the light of God to aid them in this great work. We sincerely hope that the Seventies will take upon themselves new life, new hope, new vigor, and prepare themselves for the ministry more than they have done in the past.

This has been a remarkable conference. The many testimonies given ring true. I bear you my testimony that everything that has been said is true; for the words, the sentences, the thoughts have been pertaining to the gospel of Jesus Christ. The fact that ever since the days of Abraham the Lord has called a portion of his family to bear witness of his great truths is an inspiring truth. This place in the mountains had been preserved for the people of God. It will always be a Stake of Zion. May we as Latter-day Saints, from this day on have our testimonies renewed that the Government of the United States was instituted by the power of God, and the way prepared for the coming of the gospel of Jesus Christ. May that testimony grow in our hearts, together with the greater testimony that God lives, and that the world needs a knowledge of the message of Jesus Christ. There can be no solution of our industrial, social and political problems until the world shall know for a fact that Jesus is the Christ and that we are living in a new day of the world's history. May we, each and every one of us, return to our homes, buoyed up in our souls, with a courageous feeling for the new day, and the promise of a knowledge of God and his great work. May the love and the light of this glorious gospel rejuvenate our spirits as never before, I ask it in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

### BISHOP CHARLES W. NIBLEY

(Presiding Bishop of the Church.)

It is less than a year since I stood with President Grant at the grave of our departed Prest. Joseph F. Smith. I then and there, on that sacred spot, made pledge and covenant with Prest. Grant that I would