OUR
Work on Wheels
AND AFOOT
IN
UTAH

DURING 1908.
Being the Story of
The Utah Gospel Mission
of Cleveland.
(Incorporated 1900.)

CHIEFLY FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS
PRESENTED JANUARY 19, 1909.

Office at
1854 East 81st Street;
Cleveland, O.
THE REAL MORMON ISSUE.

One can hardly emphasize too strongly the fact that the fundamental need of the Mormon people—that alone which will solve the problem so it will STAY solved—is the TRUE RELIGION in place of their false and really pagan system. That is the whole issue in a nutshell. Nothing else can touch the real, bottom need of the every-day Mormon. He is what he is, because he believes his system to be the ONLY TRUE RELIGION. All the other evils of the system depend on this. Make him see that his doctrine contradicts every fundamental teaching of the Bible and reason, and he will begin to open his eyes, and if honest with the truth, to change his belief and character. That is the only way to solve the Mormon problem. We are just as surely in a great battle of religions as ever were Elijah and Ahab; and the issue is the same, "If the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, then follow him." (I Kings 8:21.)

Seldom has there been an opportunity of service offered to clear-headed, consecrated, strong men, equal to this. And seldom, indeed, has there been an equal chance to transmute money into enlightenment of soul through the self-denying labors of such men. Christian friend, HELP US to find both money and men, for the sake of the Kingdom of God.

ACTION OF THE PRESBYTERY OF UTAH.

Springville, Utah, Aug. 26, 1904.

To the Presbytery of Utah:

"Your committee appointed to consider and report upon the work of the Utah Gospel Mission, with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, and the statements made before the Presbytery by Rev. John D. Nutting, the secretary of the organization, would recommend the adoption of the following:

"In view of the fact that there are in Utah some 33 towns of over 500 population, and about 185 towns with less than 500 people, in which no Christian work has ever been done* the Presbytery of Utah does hereby recognize the Utah Gospel Mission as a most effective agency in reaching these non-Christian people with the saving truths of the Christian religion, and a valuable means of supplementing the work of the Christian churches in Utah. The Presbytery also commends the self-sacrificing labors of Secretary Nutting in his efforts to reach these needy people with the Gospel of our Divine Savior and Lord."

R. G. McNiece,
N. E. Climenson,
S. F. Wishard,

("This refers to ordinary Christian work.) Committee.

ACTION OF THE M. E. CONFERENCE.

At the Annual meeting of the Utah Mission of the M. E. Church, held in Salt Lake City Aug. 15, 1905, the following resolution was adopted:

"We express our confidence in the work of the Utah Gospel Mission, under the direction of Rev. John D. Nutting, and earnestly desire for him and his co-workers the utmost success in their efforts to spread the gospel in the destitute portions of Utah and adjoining States."

ACTION OF THE UTAH BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Whereas, The Utah Gospel Mission is engaged in preaching the gospel of salvation in our state and in distributing helpful literature by house-to-house visitation, Therefore be it

Resolved; That we assure the Utah Gospel Mission that we appreciate the importance of and sacrifices necessary to maintain this work, and commend them in their labors. (Adopted at Salt Lake City, Sept. 31, 1908.)
THE STORY OF 1908
IN THE WORK OF THE
UTAH GOSPEL MISSION

With a territory about 250 by 600 miles to work in, where all grades of people and all phases of Mormonism may be found, much diversity in our work is of course to be expected. Utah has more than twice the area of Ohio; eastern Idaho is also almost solidly Mormon and contains nearly another Ohio; while the Mormon districts of western Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and Oregon have perhaps still another equal area; besides which there are the large regions in Mexico and Canada, besides many scattered Mormon homes all over the West and probably in every State in the Union. And all these outside Mormon regions ought to be reached by our kind of work, as well as the central districts which we have been working. If enough good people only understood the facts, it would be possible to do this. The purpose of this little booklet is both to let our friends know what we have been doing and to help all to get the viewpoint which we find.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORK DURING 1908

Perhaps the best way to realize what has been done is to trace out the journeyings of the wagons during 1908, by the dotted lines on the sketch-map herewith; in connection with the descriptions given and the anecdotes of the work on the closing pages of this booklet. But one should remember the great size of the State, and that each dotted line often represents the passage of several wagons, or of one passing several times, so that these parts of the lines should be doubled, quadrupled, or even sextupled to give the right idea. All the wagons center at Salt Lake late in June each year, and start out from there for the next campaign as soon as ready.

We aim to cover the whole field with a given kind of literature before working any part of it with another kind. Thus in some years, as in this, we must finish up the left-over districts, etc. Besides this we have this year covered a very large new region, recently opened for settlement and with unusually poor roads, which reaches to the extreme north-east corner of the body of
the State and includes the Fort Duchesne and Vernal regions. The most difficult travelling we have ever experienced was perhaps here the past fall, with mountainous roads newly made over clay soil and often soaked with the late rains. Several breakages in the wagon occurred, and several times the rope and tackle which accompanies each wagon had to be called into requisition, or the aid of a passing vehicle invoked, to escape from being stalled in a mud-hole. To get into this great region the wagon had also to climb over a mountain pass nearly 8,000 feet high, or about 3,500 feet above the valley where they started.

This is the last large region in Utah which we have not before visited. But the Kanab region on the south and the Moab district on the east are yet unreached,
being still more difficult of access; though these have together only about 2,000 souls. We hope to reach these sometime, as God opens the way.

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THE MOVEMENTS OF THE WAGONS.

The year opened with No. 3 wagon in San Pete Co., with Bros. Fischer, Mix and Wuelfkin; No. 2 was in Cache Co., near the northern boundary of the State, with Bros. Moore and Carson; No. 1 was in the suburbs of Salt Lake to the south, with Bros. Dinsmore, Gillespie and Tenney. All these wagons centered at Salt Lake late in June, where the changes of men were effected. After a month of work here we started South and spent a month at work in the beautiful little city of Provo; and thence to Spanish Fork. Here wagon No. 2 left us and started to cross the divide for the large eastern region already mentioned; where they labored until starting south for Price, late in December. The other two wagons, being short of men, stayed together and finished the region where they were and then went to Salt Lake early in December, where with sad hearts we were forced to lay No. 1 wagon aside in storage until men can be found to run it—probably till June. No. 3 then went north to Morgan, east of Ogden, and was laboring there when the year closed. It is thus seen that the most of the year's work has been in the central
north-and-south portions of the State, and the most of this part in places of good size. About two-thirds of Salt Lake itself has been worked during the year.

THE WORKERS DURING THE YEAR.

There have been fourteen different men in the work during the year, besides the Secretary for nearly five months; but eight has been the largest number at work at one time, and this was only for the first five weeks of the year. One of these then left; and two of the new men could not come till very late, one being detained by an attack of typhoid and the other by an imperative business matter. The usual June changes thus left us with a very small force at the time when it should have been the very largest. The average number of men to about June 15 was seven; for July, August and Sept., five besides the Secretary; for the entire year, somewhat less than six, as against eight for 1907. This has been a sore disappointment to us, but could not have been avoided on our part except by accepting men who wished to come but were not suitable.

Special mention should be made of Bro. Carl Fischer, who closed two years of faithful service in Wagon No. 3 last June, to take up other work; and whom we were very glad to welcome back in the opening days of 1909. Also of Bro. Thomas Hodge, who returned in August last year after an absence East because of ill health, and of Bro. R. H. Mix, who remained in the work, till December. Bro. Hodge would gladly remain permanently in the work, but has at this writing (Jan.) been compelled to return East again, as the winter work

Bro. Thomas Hodge,
Starting Out for Calls, at Vernal, Utah, Nov. 1908.
is too severe for his health. He has been in the work in all about six years; and it is hard to see what we could have done without him at several periods.

Denominationally, the men this year have been as follows: Baptist, one; Congregationalist, one; Christian Alliance, one; Methodist, three; Moravian, one; Presbyterian, five; Progressive Brethren, one; total denominations represented, seven—truly an object-lesson in Christian unity which should be impressive to people who are taught that all denominations are teaching different fundamentals and constantly fighting one another!

Educationally, nine men have been college graduates; one, also in his Seminary course; one each a graduate of the New York, Chicago and Nyack Bible training schools, another from the German school, and the other a college sophomore.

Owing to this small and separate condition of the force, we are not able to present our friends with a cut of all the men in a single picture, as we always wish to do; but give the best we can.

A GLIMPSE OF THE WORK DONE IN 1908.

I. The Colporter Work.

The shortage of men of course affected the amount of work done in all departments. And the greater average length of the calls in the colporter work has also tended to lessen their number, though advantageously. We would be glad to have calls always at least 30 minutes long, with 40 minutes or even an hour in specially hopeful cases, and many of these latter calls repeated before leaving the town. In respect to length of calls and repeated visits the work of Wagon 3, with Messrs. Fischer, Mix and Wuelfkin, during last winter, was perhaps the best we have ever had; though the latter half of the year has seen good work, also. Hence the figure of 12,672 calls made in 1908 as against 17,708 in 1907 is not really as much smaller as it seems. The families visited probably contained at least 70,000 people. About 5,000 of these homes were also visited with tract-bills and verbal invitations to our meetings.

This colporter work has been done in 73 places, ranging in size from the cross-roads settlement to Salt Lake City with its 75,000 people; and besides these places we have visited a great range of country having only
scattered homes. Much of this latter work was done on horseback, leaving the wagon with one man to work in the central village and the other two men riding perhaps many miles a day to find the scattered homes with the gospel message. The small number of villages above given does not convey any adequate idea of the work done, both because of this scattered work and of the unusually large size of the places visited. For instance, the time given to Salt Lake alone equalled fifteen weeks of the average force for the year, and that in Provo took about five weeks for the average force.

Of the 73 places visited, even though so many were central and large, about 42 are without any local Christian work; and in many others the work is very small.

The literature used this year has been the same as last, the main booklet being the "Wonderful Story of the Wonderful Book," containing 104 pages and cover, which is described in our Publication List on third page of the cover of this issue. It has proved exceedingly well adapted to the work, and will be treasured in many homes for the future. Over 11,000 copies of this have been used, aggregating about 1,184,490 pages of the best possible material to stimulate thought and Bible Study on the greatest themes of Christian truth and personal religion. New literature will be needed for next year, as noted further on.

II. The Evangelistic Work.

Two hundred and fifteen meetings were held, in fifty of the 73 places visited. In Salt Lake City we held fourteen street meetings with over 2,000 people present; in Provo fifteen with over 2,900 present. The chilly evenings began unusually early this year, making street work impossible after about Sept. 19, instead of continuing several weeks longer, as usual. The total attendance at the 215 meetings was 14,902; an average of over 69. The very small attendance at the meetings in the newly-settled eastern region (only about 20 for each of the 18 meetings) and that of still less in one place of about 3,000 population, on account of storms, political meetings and seeming priestly control, lower this average below that of any other year. The average of last year was 85.

In the services held while all the wagons and crews remain together, the Secretary intends to preach at least once on each of the great subjects, and usually takes charge of all the meetings, leading the music and
answering the public questions. This is largely that the best presentation of the subjects to our peculiar audiences, and the best methods of conducting meetings, may be made clear to all the new workers. The total attendance of the meetings this year at which we were together was 7,680; they were 70 in number, and the Secretary preached at 49 of them, besides conducting nearly all and preaching several times at other services.

III. The Eastern Work.

More and more the Eastern work increases in importance, as the Mormon emissaries in various ways increase their efforts and get new footholds. (Note especially, on the growth of Mormonism, the chapter beginning on page 12 of this booklet.) Yet the extra strain on the Secretary this year from his prolonged and arduous absence in the West has made it impossible to do as much as usual in the East. And he was still further hindered by an accident while returning from the West, which made full work impossible for several weeks after reaching home. But he has spoken thirty-two times on Mormonism during the year, with about 4,000 people present. He visited twenty-two Seminaries, colleges and Bible training schools in search of men and seeking to inform the students on Mormonism so that they would be able to meet the issue in their future work; made a multitude of personal calls in finding funds, etc., and secured a circulation in the press running into unknown thousands for items and articles on Mormonism. Probably about 165,000 pages of our literature were sold or otherwise used from the office during the year.

The Secretary's evangelistic work in the West has already been mentioned under that head. He also made 125 colporter calls, and attended to all the routine work of finding places for the horses, wagons and meetings in each place, purchasing supplies, instructing the new men, etc. Our wagons are a sort of wheeled Bible Institute and Theological Seminary combined during the summer, with "personally-conducted" instruction on points of Mormon and Christian doctrine, apologetics, hermeneutics, homiletics, elocution, personal work and economics; with side topics on health, cooking, ventilation of wagons, care of horses and wagons, etc., occasionally thrown in. It may readily be imagined that such duties are no sinecure; especially when sand-
wiched between sermons every evening, at meetings which last till 11 or 12 P. M., as is often the case, and with hard study or calling in daytime hours, and the constant feeling of responsibility. If we could have even one competent and experienced man to remain several years with each wagon it would relieve this situation greatly, increasing the efficiency of the Western work and also enabling the Secretary to do much more in the East. For this we should all hope and pray; and work as may be possible.

The Secretary spent all the time possible during the summer in preparatory work on the new literature for distribution in the field. This is upon the doctrine of God, which is the great fundamental of both Mormon error and Christian truth. The booklet will contain not only the Bible truth about God, but in contrast both the pagan view and the Mormon belief; and in one part will show in parallel columns the similarity of the latter two beliefs and the almost entire contradiction of both to the Bible—which book Mormonism nevertheless arrogantly claims as its own foundation. It will also show how the Mormon view makes the other great Christian doctrines, about Christ, the Holy Spirit, sin, salvation, the gospel, the church, etc., logically impossible. The astonishing fact will also be brought out that Mormonism has completely apostatized from itself on this point—the present pagan doctrine of many flesh-and-bones, ex-human, so-called "gods" not being found in the Book of Mormon at all, nor in the first sixteen years of the so-called "revelations" of the "Doctrines and Covenants," (their second special book of "revelations;") while the doctrines about God which are found there are practically those which we teach and they now reject. This chapter has resulted from a special study of every allusion to the subject of God in their two most important books, and of much in the other one; and it would seem certain that such a plain contradiction in their own professed "revelations" would open the eyes of many and lead them to seek the true God for themselves. We ask the prayers of every reader of these words that this may be the case in multitudes of hearts. We expect to begin the use of this booklet by about April next, by which time we hope to have placed the present book in the hands of nearly every home except some in Salt Lake City— at least 43,000 copies in all, or 4,601,000 pages, besides over 200,000 pages used by others.
CONDENSED STATISTICS OF THE WORK FOR 1908, AND FROM THE BEGINNING.

FOR 1908

Calls made in the regular visitation ........................................ 12,672
(These families containing fully 70,000 people.)
Settlements visited this year .................................................. 73
(Of which about 42 were destitute of Christian work.)
Our special gospel meetings held .............................................. 215
(In 50 of the 73 places visited.)
Total attendance at these meetings ......................................... 14,902
(Average attendance 69; largest 325.)
Pages of gospel literature carefully used, mostly ours 1,254,890
TOTAL SUMMARIES, 1901 to 1908, INCLUSIVE.

Total number of Colporter visits made .................................... 100,179
Total number of invitation calls made, about ............................ 30,000
Total of all calls .............................................................. 130,000
Total number of different settlements visited ............................ 506
(Of these we have held meetings in 348 places. About 396 of the 506 were destitute of Christian work.)
Total number of meetings held .............................................. 1,341
Total attendance at these meetings ......................................... 109,400
(Average attendance about 82; largest, 800.)
Pages of literature used, mostly of our special kinds. 8,893,890
Miles traveled by wagons about 15,500; probably 18,200
more on foot and horseback; total, 31,700.

The totals of the eastern work are as follows: Addresses by
the Secretary, 405; circulation of his articles, etc., in the press,
about 2,275,000; literature used or sold from the office, about
1,240,000 pages; miles traveled by rail, about 53,200.
Total cost of all the above (both east and west) .............. $20,966.45

THE FINANCES OF LAST YEAR.

Our financial situation at the close of the year is
better than we feared it would be, and we end the year
with a small balance. But this is only another way of
saying that our force and work have been far smaller
than they should have been; though some economies
have been possible this year which could not usually
have been practiced. Not only would a full force of
men have added to the daily outgo, but it would have
made the new literature a necessity by November, as
expected a year ago; and these two items would have
added to our expense about $1,600, bringing the cost for
the year up to the figure anticipated in our forecast in
the last Report. The increased railroad fares have been
quite an added cost, as was expected. We have paid
for travel between Chicago and Utah alone, about $160
more than exactly the same travel would have cost us
a year or so earlier; and the Secretary's travel East
has also cost more. The return fares to Chicago of two
men alone cost $17.95 more each than formerly. This
is very trying, as the real cost of carrying men is no
more, and no law requires any additional charge. It
seems to mean simply that railroads under two-cent laws are taking moneys from benevolent treasuries to make up for reduced profits in other directions; which is a rather serious matter.

The following statement of our finances for 1908 is collated from the Treasurer’s Report, adopted at our Annual Meeting January 19th, and from the Secretary’s personal knowledge as to the sources and character of the receipts and expenditures. We continue our custom of not printing the names of donors, as being distasteful to many, and unnecessary:

RECEIPTS CLASSIFIED BY SOURCES.

Balance with Cleveland Trust Co., Jan. 1, 1908.. 330.19
One contribution of $450 ........................................ 450.00
One contribution of $400 ........................................ 400.00
One contribution of $200 ........................................ 200.00
Two contributions of $150 each ......................... 300.00
Two contributions of $100 each ......................... 200.00
Two contributions of $75 each ............................. 150.00
One contribution of $50 ........................................ 50.00
Three contributions of $50 each ............................ 150.00
Six contributions of $25 each ............................... 150.00
Three contributions of $20 each ............................ 60.00
Four contributions of $15 each ............................ 60.00
Eighteen contributions of $10 each ...................... 180.00
Church, S. S. and C. E. contributions ................. 132.47
Refunds .................................................. 42.25
Interest on funds in bank .................................. 20.87
Smaller and unclassified sums ............................. 214.88

Total receipts per reasurer’s account ................... $3,099.66
Deducting refunds ........................................... 42.25

Leaves net contributions and balance .................. $3,057.41

EXPENDITURES, CLASSIFIED BY OBJECTS.

R. R. and field expenses of missionaries ................ $1,788.39
Printing and engraving, for both eastern and west-
ern work, including third edition of 15,000
booklets for field use ................................... 425.10
Rent of headquarters, telephone, etc .................. 334.85
Personal and traveling expenses of Secretary in
eastern work, including about 3,000 miles of
R. R. travel, postage, etc ................................ 203.26

Total as above ............................................. $2,751.60
Deducting refunds ........................................... 42.25

Leaves total actual expenses for Mission work ....... 2,709.35
Plus cash balance in bank Jan. 1, 1908 ................. 348.66
and refunds counted in receipts above .................. 42.25

Equals total receipts ...................................... $3,099.66

The Mission is deeply grateful to all who have helped
make the above showing possible during the past year.
Their support, in the prevailing financial situation, has
doubtless meant real sacrifices in at least some cases.
It has been doubly appreciated. We trust that with re-
turning prosperity the needed support for this year may
be more easily provided.
(It is of course understood by all our old friends that our large work can be carried on for the above limited sum only because every man gives his time without salary; only the really necessary expenses being provided. This makes a contribution nearly twice as effective as it would be on the other plan; though the real reason for this method lies in the objections held among the Mormons to paid workers. Salaries would greatly diminish the moral effect of our work.)

**Finances for the Year, 1909 — Outlook.**

Estimating our expenses as closely as is safe, judging from our past experience the expenses for the regular work will probably be about as follows; calculating on the basis of having a full force of men, as we ought:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present force of five men till June or later as engaged.</td>
<td>$805.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight other men for balance of year not covered by present force</td>
<td>920.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New booklet for Colporter work, 15,000 or more, two kinds, and freight to Utah, at least</td>
<td>450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New horse, replacing the one which died in 1908, and other expenses</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of eastern work and printing</td>
<td>700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for regular work as hitherto</td>
<td>$3,075.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above is for the usual work of the Mission as carried on hitherto, without reference to any increase in those lines or to undertaking urgent work in the East. At least twice this sum could be profitably used if the men can be found, as we believe they can. The Annual Meeting of the Mission Jan. 19 considered the possibility of doing more by increasing the office force somewhat and by co-operation with one or more men in the South; and appointed a committee to report on these matters soon. (See “Appeals from the Southland and East” further on in this booklet.)

Pledges in sight for the future and cash received at this writing aggregate $660 against the above amount; and we have substantial confidence in our past friends, and in new ones to be found, under God, that they will supply our needs. Much valuable time would be saved by the Secretary for other work in the cause if friends who can do so will write him at once saying what amount they expect to contribute this year, and about when we may look for it. And if some can speak to friends about the work and interest them, it will be a greatly needed help, also. Literature will be furnished free for this use. The Secretary will be glad to give addresses, either illustrated or not, where feasible.
"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

"What is the outlook in Utah?" "Is missionary work doing any good there; do you see any change?" "Is Mormonism growing or dying?"—such are some very pertinent questions which are frequently asked of the writer. In part they are difficult to answer; in part easy, but not so flattering as we would like.

THE PRESENT STRENGTH AND GROWTH OF MORMONISM.

One might write a volume on this subject without exhausting it. The writer has been immersed, so to speak, in the Mormon work for over sixteen years, and is personally acquainted with most of the towns from near the Yellowstone Park on the north to below the center of Utah, as well as with the proselyting efforts of the evil system outside of the Utah region. And every year he realizes more and more that there are features in Mormonism which so fit in with crude, lax, materialistic, unspiritual and un-Biblical thinking and living that it can get a hold upon some people everywhere; while the present great lack of clear doctrinal conceptions on the part of most persons lays many open to such attacks who would otherwise be invulnerable. And the house-to-house, crafty, personal, persevering methods of the Mormon "Elder" are Satanically adapted to finding out and snaring these souls,—very likely getting a death-grip on even church-members before the pastor or any other friend who is able to help them knows anything of their danger. Nearly 2,000 Mormon emissaries are thus quietly working from house to house all the time, in this and other lands. When a soul is snared they seek to attach him to their organization with bonds of the strongest character, embracing all his hopes of heaven and of their so-called "exaltation" as gods or goddesses there, and then to fill him with desire to proselyte neighbors and friends or to "go on a mission." Perhaps it seems strange to the reader that this can be done; but there is no question at all as to the facts.

INSTANCE THIS CASE

Which came under the writer's own observation in Chicago during the past year:

After a meeting a Mormon convert of not many years' standing urged the writer to call on her at her home and hear the wonderful story of her conversion to Mormonism. Having heard many such he was not
greatly attracted by that part, but hoped to do her some good and so went. She was a middle-aged woman, with husband and son present when we called. Earlier in life she had oscillated about among various religious fads, missions and churches, including the Mormon services; at one time having been received by vote to join the United Brethren church near by. But by a touch of the supernatural, as she believed, she was led to refrain from going to the communion service at which she was to be received, and joined the Mormons instead. We spent several hours at her home, on two occasions, going over the main facts and false doctrines of Mormonism and showing their error clearly by the Bible in which she professed to believe, and by reason. Nearly everything in our conversation was kindly, but she seemed as hard as a rock against the truth, and so blind to the facts! What the Lord has done for her through the literature left her we know not, but hope somewhat. Even in Utah one seldom finds a person more completely blinded. She told how she had worked to get her backslidden Catholic neighbor to become a Mormon; happily with the result of driving her back to her own church; and how anxious she was to have her son, (a clerk in a dry-goods house) "called" to "go on a mission"; in which desire he concurred. She avowed her belief in many gods with flesh and bone bodies; in polygamy, and in practically every one of the worst doctrines of Mormonism. And she was a convert from the midst of Christian influences! The Scripture "In whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not," (II Cor. 4:4) seems to describe such cases; "sold under sin" so completely that hope itself almost ceases to hope for them.

Yet in almost every large city such cases could probably be found. A recent Mormon paper tells of eight places in Western Pennsylvania and Maryland where "elders" were then working with success, in four of which regular services were being held. Of one sizable place it was said that "Things look rosy enough for a harvest there before long." Many people have never read the awful revelations of duplicity, pagan doctrine and polygamy in the Smoot trial, and others have forgotten them; while the "elder" now claims that Mormonism was "vindicated" by the United States Government in that trial, and the brand put upon its
traducers, the "ministers," who were proven liars! By like crafty statements, and by "wresting the Scriptures" as perhaps never was done before, they are deceiving people all over the land, and are also bringing hundreds every year from foreign countries. As these words were being written another Mormon paper brought the

FIGURES OF THE MORMON "EUROPEAN MISSION,"
(which includes Europe & Australia.) These state that

"There have been shipped during the year, through the Liverpool office, 1,297 persons, including elders returning and infants." It also says: "There has been a marked increase of the work performed over that of the previous year. During 1908 nearly five and one-half million tracts and more than one hundred and sixty thousand books have been distributed, and there have been a little over twelve hundred baptisms."

The same paper also gives the report of the

NORTHERN ILLINOIS (MORMON) CONFERENCE,
with the following figures:

"We have distributed 2,540 books of Mormon [at 50c each, bringing in $1,270], 145 other standard works, 9,932 smaller books, 133,885 tracts, 8,073 Liahonas, 426 Liahona subscriptions [$1 each], 55,800 families visited, 8,122 families revisited...... 67,522 gospel conversations, 887 hall meetings held, 887 cottage meetings, 598 open air, 118 priesthood meetings, 38 fast meetings, 17 children blessed, and 83 baptisms............. In the city of Chicago we have been very successful in getting the Book of Mormon catalogued in several of the largest mail-order houses of this city, through which we are receiving at the present time good return for our labors, and we look forward to see the time come when the Book of Mormon will become as common in the homes of the people as the Bible is today."

Almost every Mormon paper mentions new places where meetings have been established. "Elders" are often successful, to the discredit of our journalism be it said, in getting editors to publish their deceptive matter in order to advertise their work in a place where they are to hold meetings and seek converts. The Book of Mormon has also been advertised on Chicago and Minneapolis street-cars during the year. The writer heard the President of the work centering on Chicago say publicly that he had just contracted for 100,000 copies of the Book of Mormon for sale during the year, having sold 37,000 the past two years. (If we did not know something of the unreliability of Mormon statements this one would carry more weight.) The spirit in which this work is being done may be judged from the fact that this same speaker shortly said that "a man like Dr. ......." (a devoted and prominent Chicago past,) "ought to be given a good turn in hell, and in the hottest part, too."—because he had published a strong article on Mormonism the day before; and of a prom-
inent New York pastor, that he "was one of the biggest blacklegs that ever came to Utah." At this time there were claimed to be about thirty of these emissaries working in Chicago. They own a large, old brick church, which was formerly used for Christian services; and they claimed about 300 adherents. As long as there remain multitudes of people who can easily be deceived, together with such general ignorance of what Mormonism really is and such lack of general knowledge of Bible truth, there seems to be no stop to the continued growth of Mormonism in sight. But

**ITS GROWTH CAN BE ENDED**

by general information on these subjects, and its continued existence even in the West will also be eventually stopped by gospel efforts. Nothing can stand before the truth of God, if it be wisely and diligently used. But small efforts cannot adequately cope with a great evil. We must help many more to see the truth, and we ought to do it quickly. With its immense tithing receipts Mormonism is almost without financial limitations: and with practical control over the lives of its youth it can command all the workers it needs, as well. And these workers are willing to undergo much hardship to advance the cause of their system; none of them receives any salary, though expenses are often provided in whole or part by friends. Such work means
an immense amount of success, in spite of the truth and of all else with which they have to contend. And we need not expect anything else but the continued spread of the wicked system until we can do far more than has ever yet been done to forefend against its attacks and to deliver its own people from their error. Mormonism has about 2,000 men at work outside of Utah, with practically unlimited resources. What force and means shall we have during next year? Everyone can help; suitable men can go to the field; others can talk to friends, pray, and probably give. Will not the reader help?

Appeals From the South and East.

As these pages are being written appeals from both the South and East come to hand. From a Mississippi minister come these words: "The Mormons are as busy as bees here, and are literally honey-combing this southern country. They are sowing their literature unsparingly, visiting from house to house, preaching on the streets, and devising every possible way to delude the people. Nice, respectable people are selling their property and going West with these Mormons.... We need to get to work here immediately.... I had no idea till recently of the gigantic strides this evil had made in our southern states; it is appalling. A banker was recently telling me of many intelligent men who are accepting their teaching and becoming their followers.... A preacher told me this week of several nice families which had just gone from ——— to join the Mormons in the west."

And this from a letter from New York City; "The Supt. of our Deaconess Home at ——— (in New England) writes me of the imperative need of litera-
ture for distribution among the immigrants at that port. She says that "whole families, girls and women, are coming from England and other countries by every steamer. Please send in samples of literature. . . . ."

These letters partially voice a great need in the South and East, beyond question. We could use nearly or quite as much money effectively in these regions as we are using in the West, both in rescuing those who have already been victimized, and in forewarning others. We wish greatly that some one or more friends would provide the support for a good man or two this year in this work, independent of our treasury, we acting in an advisory capacity, unless closer relation should be necessary. Will not some friends consider this carefully? We shall be glad to correspond with any one about it.

Changes in the West.

"But in the West?" some one asks. Yes, there is change there; sometimes very rapid change. Salt Lake City has been metamorphosed since the writer first saw it, sixteen years ago. But the most of the new-comers seem to be irreligious, along with many other people; and the city is still the same old headquarters of the Mormon evil as before, while it is acknowledged by all to be one of the wickedest of cities in its vice. Yet the growth and change, and the work of the Tribune in showing up the glaring frauds and inconsistencies of Mormonism, seems to have loosened the attachment of many Mormons to their system and broadened their view, so that the city is regarded as in most urgent and hopeful need of just our kindly, house-to-house work. If it were possible to put a live, experienced man there, to work steadily all the time, we should be glad to do it. The same condition seems to prevail in some other towns where the non-Mormon element is considerable and educational advantages unusually good, even though the latter are under Mormon auspices. In one such place the past summer the contrasts were striking between Mormons who were openhearted and progressive, beginning to question and change their old beliefs under the operation of newer influences, and perhaps the bishop of the same persons, who would be of the reactionary type, advocating the extremest tenets ever advanced by Brigham Young himself, and doing it in a very bigoted way. Perhaps in another near-by town
the whole population would seem to be dead or blinded in the darkness of Mormon doctrine, as if hardly a ray had ever reached them, and under control in some way so that they would not attend our meetings, and so inactive in mind or prejudiced that they would make little or no response even in conversation during our calls. Yet the very next place to one such was about the brightest Mormon farming settlement we have ever visited—mostly of English blood, and of the one faith, but with a bishop seemingly so Christian that he gave up his services to let us have the house, and that we felt impelled to ask him to lead in prayer at our meeting, which he did very well. At our first service here we had about 175 people out of a scattered farming settlement of possibly 100 families. The next evening (Monday) 85 came, in spite of crushing pressure of farm work from fear of freezing up, and listened closely while the writer preached for 70 minutes on "The Truth About God," and the sermon was followed by good-natured and mostly earnest questions until about 11 o'clock.

On the whole, we find the local Christian pastors more encouraged than perhaps ever before; and we believe that there is reason for the feeling. The leaven of truth is slowly working. If there were more leaven put in, it would work faster and more widely. The field is white, indeed, for the harvest. The writer has often felt that if he had no other responsibilities he would just go and live among this people, pouring out his heart and God's truth among them without other support than what they would supply, staying in one place as long as necessary and then going to another. He believes that not only would he be cared for but that a very great work would be done. O, that men might be raised up to do this work! Only by sacrifice can this people be won; perhaps our winning will be about in proportion to our evident sacrifice. Certainly multitudes of these people were led into Mormonism through the sacrifice of the "elders" in going "without purse or scrip," as they often say they do, in their work; and it's equally certain that the unsalaried feature of our work adds greatly to its effect with them.

The outlook for any missionary work in difficult fields must always be a hope-look and a faith-look. The promises of God are sure, that His work shall not be without results. The seed may be slow in germinating;
much of it may never start into life. But the writer is one of those who believe that a slow but sure change is going on in the minds of many Mormons, which bye-and-bye will result in a metamorphosis of the doctrinal contents of the system beside which the changes in Salt Lake City will be as nothing! And he believes that among the causes which are bringing this about must be counted the work which we are doing and have already done. In seven and one-half years we have visited practically all the homes twice, using many tons of gospel literature suited especially to the needs of the people; and have preached the good old gospel to about 110,000 persons, besides talking more or less on gospel subjects to about an equal number. Though much less than it might have been, it is good to think that we have done even this much; and we know it will not be without results for the Great Day and beyond!

A NEW FEATURE IN OUR WORK—SUPPLYING BIBLES.

Last June inquiry came from the Denver office of the American Bible Society, New York, as to whether we could arrange to act as their agents in supplying the people with the Word of God. Our wagons being already taxed to carry our own literature and workers, the matter presented problems; but these were arranged and we began the new work in July. We had always made it a feature of our work to ask if the people had Bibles, and if not, to urge them to buy them; as well as to urge the proper use of the Word. Varied were the responses received to our inquiries. Usually the reply was that they had a Bible; but further talk almost always brought the statement that they did not use it much, or hadn’t opened it in such and such a time; and frequent difficulty in bringing the Book to light when desired for reference made us feel that sometimes the existence of one in such a home was at least doubtful. At least these facts, taken together with the almost universal lack of knowledge of the Word beyond certain so-called proof texts of false Mormon doctrines, long ago showed to all our men that there was almost universal practical if not actual destitution of the Message from God. And probably not a dozen copies of the American Revised Bible could have been found among all the people before we began selling it.
By its superior clearness in better renderings and in avoiding verse-divisions, this version is of great advantage in dealing with any system whose supposed Biblical foundation consists chiefly in the difficulties and obscurities of the version in use. Hence we have especially urged the Revised version, though carrying both. When cash was not at hand we have taken eatables for men or team instead. At the price of 28c. for the round-cornered, minion American revised, and 23 cents for the King James of the same size, it is no wonder that people will buy. Our sales have not been large, but about 125 Bibles and 30 gospels and Testaments have been placed in homes and schools; and we hope to do better in proportion this year. Some incidents on the last pages of this booklet will help to understand the feeling of the people toward the Bible, and their need of it.

DENOMINATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

We are very grateful for the continued co-operation of the United Presbyterian denomination in the support of this work. The largest sum named in our financial statement was from this source, through the Board of Home Missions. The support of about two men was voted by the General Assembly, after our President had presented the matter to the Missionary Committee and the Secretary had been given a hearing before the Assembly. It has been a great pleasure to have the hearty co-operation of the pastors where we have been the past summer, practically without exception. Several took active part in our meetings, and all were hearty in expressions of sympathy; while social amenities and sometimes substantial support for the "inner man" were gratefully appreciated. We seek always to aid the local Christian work in every way possible. Upon motion of one pastor, who had known intimately of our labors, the Utah Baptist Convention voted a new resolution of approval for the work, which appears on the second page of the cover of this booklet. By invitation the writer also spoke before the Presbyterian Teachers' Association, and the work was warmly commended by pastors afterward. The Session of the church at Manti also passed a vote of appreciation, for the work done there.
THE TRUE THEORY OF WORK FOR THE MORMON PEOPLE.

The work of the Mission has always proceeded upon the theory that the only honorable way to cast out error was to replace it with the truth; that minds sincerely believing error need kindly enlightenment on the points in question, and cannot rightly change their view until such is given. Of course the spirit of love for souls and the utmost possible wisdom from above are presupposed in this statement; nor must we forget that prejudices, rather than actual conviction of the supposed truth of their errors, is often the controlling fact. But our experience has demonstrated the principle beyond a doubt, to the writer's mind. Which of us would change our beliefs without seemingly adequate reason in facts presented? To do so would be treason to intellect, to truth and to God; and it could not be done without dishonesty. That is the way the Mormon feels, too.

It is painful, however, occasionally to hear some one say that doctrine and theology do not count for much, and that we "must be very careful not to oppose the doctrinal views of the Mormon; he is as sore as a boil on these points, and if you touch them you will hopelessly offend him. Just preach the gospel to him; it is the power of salvation to him as to every one else." Such views are dangerous, because they are vitally untrue. After talking with at least 100,000 Mormons in our work, of all classes and in all parts of the country, we know that they are not thus sensitive or offended, except in very rare cases. On the contrary, they are almost always very willing, if not anxious, to talk over their most important beliefs thoroughly, and they think far more of a man who comes out fairly and frankly in opposition to their views than they do of one who dares not say his soul is his own or stand up for what they know he believes to be fundamental gospel truth. Of course if there was any way of getting the surrender of will which makes a sinner into a follower of Christ without using the basic truths of the gospel, this would be unnecessary. But it is the order of nature and of God that the will acts usually in view of the facts of the case; and the facts must be presented before action upon them can be had. The choice of will, also will be apt to be right and permanent about in proportion as these facts are thoroughly understood. Mormon and
other frauds get adherents by making them believe that falsehoods are fact. We must show them the truth to get them out of the clutches of error. There is no other way. Paul did so; Peter did so; Christ himself did that way; and all the great victories of the Cross are won that way—by storming the citadel of human will with a loving bombardment of the truths needed.

PEN-PICTURES OF MORONISM FROM OUR WORKERS IN THE FIELD.

(The following are a few incidents from the weekly letters and reports of our workers, illustrating the conditions and need in the field.)

"Last night, as well as to-night, six or seven of the young 'deacons' on the way to the 'priesthood' meeting stopped in. They stayed for a couple of hours, and we tried to make them think a little. Ages 12 to 16. I asked one of the brightest what he was baptized for. He replied with the usual 'For the remission of my sins.' I asked him what the word remission meant. He replied that he had never looked it up. I tried to show him how the water might wash away the dirt, but hardly the sins; and asked him what the hands were laid on for. 'O, I know, but I can't think of it; confound it, it's just on the end of my tongue, but I can't say it.' They told how the bad fellows were sent on a mission, just to reform them; how some stayed good when they returned, but some went back to their old habits. None of the boys knew what baptism meant; somehow the water washed away the sin. I finally got them to see the ridiculousness of the idea that water washed away the sin like dirt. One little boy said, 'I heard them say of him (one who drank) that they ought to have kept him under an hour and a half. He thought it would take that long to wash away, or rather soak the sins out.'

"This will probably be my last report. This week I met a man who prophesied that if I did not accept his testimony and receive the gospel (Mormonism) within five days I would come to an awful and sudden end. ... . . . His wife said that everything he ever prophesied before came true, so she warned me to repent and receive the truth."

A Mormon lady on tithing: "The Lord says, Pay tithing. Again he says Pay it to Joseph Smith. I do it. I don't care if he throws the money on the street. It's none of my business."

"In —— the population is 720; the families 53;
these figures are official and just out. Over half the men here used to be polygamous.”

“An ‘elder’ said: ‘There is no hell.’ I said that all wicked men would like to do away with hell; but you might just as well try to do away with heaven, for both are clearly taught in the Bible. ‘We do not believe that the Bible is translated correctly,’ was the answer. There is always a loophole for the devil to escape!”

An old Mormon was very bitter against me when I called. He said that all sectarian ministers are liars and that I had come to Utah only to misrepresent the Mormons in the East. One needs surely the love of God in order to keep sweet in all circumstances.

“An apostate told me that in the Endowment House the Christian minister was represented by a finely-dressed man shaking hands with the devil, because they were of the devil. I asked him what he had thought of this at the time. ‘O, I thought it was quite natural.’” (The influence and character of the ministry must be ruined in the minds of the people, to make way for the priesthood. Ed.)

(Of Pres. Jos. F. Smith) “They tell me that ‘he is the mouthpiece of God on earth,’ and what he says a good Mormon will do, in politics as well as church.”

Speaking of work in Salt Lake and of attending a Mormon S. S. theological class: “The class was discussing the attributes of God and which of these the Son of Man possessed. . . . Several attempts were made to divert the class to the mere physical likeness and bodily form being from natural generation, (which is all that is usually recognized at all, Ed.) but the leader held the class close to the spiritual likeness in a most orthodox manner. . . . I have called the second and third time on several families, and found many disclaiming all allegiance to the Mormon church.”

(In conversation with a Mormon who had been a member of several churches before joining the Mormons,) “God is a man with body, parts and passions. It seems foolish to me to conceive that God is not material.” This is the substance of a long talk.” (And is the universal Mormon doctrine, pagan as it is. Ed.)

“This is the confession of all, or nearly all, when I talk with the people, Mormon and others, about the importance and value of reading the Bible. ‘That’s good; I know we ought to read and study it more. I don’t read it much.’

“One Mormon woman 73 years of age said: ‘I have never read the Bible through, and now I am blind and cannot read it.’ A Mormon man, when this subject was brought up in calling, turned to his wife, and pointing
to his Bible on the shelf, said, calling her by name; ‘I have not read that Bible in three years.’”

A Mormon telling about his conversion to the system in Sweden said he went out to pray in the woods and asked the Lord to tell him if the “elder” who had been talking to him “held the priesthood,” and a voice spoke to him as clear as noonday, “He has.” I asked him, How did you know the voice came from God? “The voice came from my right side, and the devil always comes on the left side,” was the reply.

“I had visited all the morning and until one o’clock, when I was invited to come in at the house where I called next. The family was at dinner; and the lady invited me to take dinner with them. After dinner I explained the book, (our ‘Wonderful Story’) and the teachings of the gospel; and urged them to read the Bible. I sold them a Bible and thanked them for their kindness. The lady said, ‘I am glad you called and for your talk. Come again.’”

The story of the conversion of a Mormon family through our work; “They came from Kentucky about six years ago. Three years ago the man was down with typhoid and one of our men came to the house for a call. There was another Mormon there at the time, who argued with the missionary for two or three hours straight. All this time the sick man simply laid quiet, drinking it in. He said that was the first thing that had set him thinking, and after a good deal of investigation (our literature was given them) he and his house except one older daughter joined the — church at — (the next town.)

“A Mr. S——— who came to Utah about forty years ago ‘for the gospel,’ (Mormonism) and discarded it soon after his arrival, made a full surrender to God last Thursday morning and seems to be a very hopeful case. After considerable talk we knelt in prayer and he himself began to pour out his heart in prayer to God, and the Lord spoke peace to his heart.”

“I heard a certain Mormon elder of Salt Lake say in his talk that the distinguishing difference between the sectarian churches and the Mormons was that the former ‘needed the Bible for their guide and to take texts from to preach, but we do not as Latter Day Saints need the Bible, (pointing at the time to the Holy Bible lying on the stand.) We positively do not need it.’ Referring to the coming of the Mormons to Salt Lake valley to settle, he said, ‘It was not a guide; what could it have shown them how to get the water out to irrigate the land with?’”
OUR PUBLICATION LIST

Below we list some very useful publications on Mormonism—our own issues except the last two, which are inserted because of their extraordinary value. We can also supply Mormon books. The first price given is for a single copy, the second for ten copies, the third for 100—all prepaid.

**True Mormon Doctrine.** Stated in quotations from Mormon works; very valuable for distribution where “elders” are working ........................................... 6c, 12c, $1.

**The Private Doctrines of Mormon Theology.** Additional quotations, for discriminating use only .................. 3c, 12c, 75c.

**Mormon Doctrine and Christian Truth.** The only careful discussion of Mormon Doctrine ever published. 88 pages; very valuable. Every Mormon convert and every pastor should have these .................................................. 10c, 75c, $5.

**Some Mormon Stories.** Anecdotes of Mormon life, Illustrated ...................................... 1c, 7c, 50c.

**Mormonism Proclaiming Itself a Fraud,** with cut of title-page of first edition of the Book of Mormon, and **Mormon Morals** ........................................... 2c, 12c, 65c.

**The Main Facts** Regarding Mormon growth and power, the Christian missionary work hitherto done among the Mormon people and the further important facts and statistics. Illustrated ........................................... 3c, 12c, $1.

**The Story of a Mormon Convert.** The true story, over his own name, of a good friend in N. Y. City, who was deceived by the “elders” but found the light again largely through our work. Very important ........................................... 3c, 10c, 75c.

**The Special Difficulties of Work Among the Mormons,** and how they may be overcome. Very important facts 3c, 10c, 75c.

**Present-Day Mormonism and Its Remedy.** Eight articles by Rev. J. D. Nutting, from a syndicate of religious papers early in 1904, giving a sketchy view of the history and character of Mormonism, difficulties and successes in missionary work, Josephite (Iowa) and Brighmite (Utah) Mormonism compared, etc., Very helpful in getting a correct general view. 20pp. .............................................................. 5c, 35c, $1.00.

**The Guard’s Great Question.** A pithy collection of stories and teaching concerning the New Birth and how it may be obtained, with suggestions to young Christians ........................................... 3c, 10c, $1.

**The Wonderful Story of the Wonderful Book.** A concise, plain, interesting presentation of the miraculous origin, preservation, translation, character and power of the Bible; with some of the evidences for it and against all other professed books of revelation, reasons for its systematic use, rules for understanding difficult passages, a compendium of its chief teachings in classified passages for ready reference, and a special study of the passages claimed by Mormons as proving their false doctrines. 104 pages, 11 engravings; very valuable for young Christians and Bible-classes everywhere, as well as for a statement and refutation of Mormon doctrine. Should have a very wide use ........................................... 10c, 75c, $6.50.

**Mormon Doctrines Analyzed** and their errors demonstrated in the light of the Holy Scriptures, by Wilfred S. Hale, M. D. A fine contrast between Mormon Doctrines and the Word of God, chiefly arranged in parallel columns ........................................... 5c, 50c, $4.50.

**The Origin of the Book of Mormon.** A scholarly lawyer’s demonstration of the Smith and Rigdon authorship of the book, 56 pages ..................................................... 10c.

**The Mormons and Their Bible.** A complete annihilation of the claims of the Book of Mormon, from internal evidence; by Rev. M. T. Lamb. Illustrated, 152 pages. Every Mormon should read this book ..................................................... 25c.

Sample packets, containing all but the last two on this list and our circulars, postpaid 35 cents. The same, omitting No. 8, 30c.

The whole list 65c.
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(January 9, 1909.)

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