Two Notable Leaders In the World of Science; Pre-eminence Held by an American and an Englishman



to receive a Nobel prize, and Professor Albert A Michelson of the Uni- Of the Greatest Importance. versity of Chicago is the

Mr. Roosevelt was honored for his efforts in behalf of international peace, Professor Michelson for his researches in physics. The recognition Professor Michelson has thus received abroad has caused Americans to inquire more particularly who he is. Such a recognition establishes his place as one of determined, through his interferome the first of American scientists, alter, that the ways of light is the sam the first of American scientists, although there are many who are perhaps better known to the public in general than he. It happened that the award of the Nobel prize for physics came to him only three weeks after he internationally prominent when he con had received from the Royal Society of England for optical investigation the Copicy medal. His first notable invention was an instrument for measuring the velocity of light, and it was for measurement. These researches have an improved method of such measurement that he received the Nobel prize. His standard, the wave length, is a The money value of each of the Nobel natural substitute for the international prizes this year is about \$36,100. With meter. The success of Michelson in the money the professor receives a comparing the international meter

reared in San Francisco and graduated in 1873 from the United States Naval Not a Mere Scientist. in 1873 from the United States Naval academy, where he was made instructor in physics and chemistry in 1875. He remained there four years and then went abroad, studying at Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris. He resigned from the navy in 1881 and on his return to the United States accepted the chair of physics at the Case Scientific school, Cleveland, O. In 1889 he took a similar chair at Clark university. Worcester, Mass., and three years later became professor of physics at the University of Chicago. a position he still holds. In 1887 he became a member of the international commissive profound thought and study to a member of the international commission of weights and measures. He has received the degree of doctor of laws religion and religious education. Sir from Yale university and that of doctor of science from Cambridge university. England. He is a member of many learned societies and author of engineering, mining and metallurgy on a number of scientific works. Per-haps the fact that Professor Michel-land at a cost of \$2,500,000. He has to matters the lay mind finds difficult tallty of the soul and his pamphlet en-of comprehension accounts for his not titled "The Substance of Faith In

was the first American ment regarding the nature and proper ties of light and the methods of as-

To the layman the importance of such study may not at first glance be apparent. By way of illustrating the ubject, the remarks of Professor liam Hallock of Columbia relative to Professor Michelson may be quoted: He said: "If we are ever to have in-terplanetary communication it will be means of Michelson's discovery the length of the light wave. He has throughout the universe. It is the one unit of measurement, for instance, that we know to be the same on Mars and on the earth." The Columbia professor added that Michelson first became measurement. These researches have extended over the past twenty years. medal and a diploma.

Professor Michelson was born at put our system of measurements on a foundation which the generates consider as permanent as the universe.

son's researches have been of quite a been talked about recently for his technical nature and so have pertained views on the subject of the immorof comprehension accounts for his not being quite so famous in his own country as his standing among the scientists of the world would seem to justify. Professor Michelson has devoted Sir Oliver takes an advanced positive demonstrate the continued existence of the immortality of the soul as a reasonable belief from the standpoint of science. Unlike some popularly been called "Sir Oliver takes an advanced positive demonstrate the continued existence of the soul as a reasonable belief from the standpoint of science. Unlike some holds that it is the duty of science to the standpoint of science. Unlike some holds that it is the duty of science of the continued existence of the soul as a reasonable belief from the standpoint of science. Unlike some holds that it is the duty of science of the soul after the death of the body is found in the phenomena



PROFESSOR ALBERT A. MICHELSON.

SIR OLIVER J. LODGE.

Sir Oliver takes an advanced posi- extend as far as our knowledge of ma- suggest that science will yet positively

he says, must be regarded as estab-lished facts. There is too much evi-dence of the possibility of one mind acting upon another at a distance and of genuine spiritual manifestations for such phenomena to be lightly disregarded, although the science of psychic research is still in a rudimentary state. The idea that there will be a resurrection of the human body, that its atoms will be regathered and re-united with the immaterial part so as to constitute a complete man to last forever, he characterizes as a pagan superstition. Nevertheless, he says there can be no doubt of the continuance of human individuality. No gen-ulne science has presumed to declare the soul a purely imaginary nonentity. It must be acknowledged by science, he contends, that no really existing thing perishes. It only changes its form. As this has been shown clearly in the case of matter and energy it must also be true of consciousness, will, memory love and other activities which interact with matter and appeal to the bodily senses and which will survive

after the body is dead.

The so called "Sir Oliver Lodge Catechism," which was put forth experimentally not long ago before a meeting of ministers, puts a guise up-on the Darwinian theory of evolution which may be new to many who have not thought seriously upon the subject. The first question in the catechism is "What are you?" and the answer is, I am a being, alive and conscious up on this earth, my ancestors having ascended by gradual processes from lower forms of animal life and with struggle and suffering become man."

But Sir Oliver would have any one

who wishes to understand his views upon the origin and character of humankind put with this answer those to other questions. For instance, in the answer to question No. 2 he says, "At a certain stage of development man became conscious of a difference between right and wrong, so that he lost his paradise of animal innocency and entered upon a long struggle, with many fallures, which would ultimately culminate in a paradise of human achievements, with the aid of the highest among mankind." Add to this question No. 12, "What is to be said of man's higher faculties and achievements of the highest among achievements are achieved and taught and suffered in Palestine nine. The highest among achievements are achieved and taught and suffered in Palestine nine. The highest among achievements are achieved and taught and suffered in Palestine nine. The highest among achieves a characteristic and the highest among achieves achieves and the highest among achieves and the highest among achieves mankind in art, in science, in philoso phy and in religion are not explicable toward goodness and truth, that prayer as an outcome of a struggle for existence. Something more than mere and God and that it is our privilege life is possessed by us-something through faithful service to enter into represented by the words 'mind' and the life eternal, the communion of 'soul' and 'spirit.' On one side we are members of the animal kingdom; on EDWARD HALE BRUSH. members of the animal kingdom; on

type of existence and are linked with the divine.'

the divine."

It may not be generally remembered that before Marconi had even been heard of Sir Oliver Lodge had demonstrated a method of wireless telegraphy. It has been claimed that he rather than Marconi ought to have the beauty of being accomined the authors of being accomined the authors of being accomined the authors. honor of being acclaimed the author of the wireless system of communication, Professor Willis Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, once said: "Sir Oliver Lodge is the pionear in this invention. Marconi and all others have only followed in his footsteps, and, if I may use a slang phrase Lodge is far and away ahead of the 'whole bunch' and entitled to the great-

est credit."

Hertz and Sir Oliver were working on the electro magnetic waves inde-pendently in 1887 and 1888, Hertz seeking them in the air, in space, and Lodge looking for them on long w circuits. Both found them about the same time, measured their length and experimented on their reflection and other properties. It was these researches which afterward blossomed into wireless telegraphy. It was for his researches into the electro magnetic waves, his experiments as to the passage of light through moving mediums and his discovery of means for measuring the speed with which elec-trified atoms travel through liquids and thereby convey the electric cur rent that he received in 1898 the Rum ford medal of the Royal socie of the highest honors an English scien-

tist can obtain.
At fifty-seven Sir Oliver is a man well preserved and of handsome ap-pearance. He was knighted in 1902 has received numerous honors from learned institutions and is the author of many works. In one of his recent books he has thus set forth the belief which forms the guiding motive of his

"I believe in one infinite and eternal being, a guiding and loving Father in

whom all things consist.
"I believe that the divine nature is specially revealed to man through Jesus Christ our Lord, who lived and

NEWS LETTER FROM CHICAGO

Municipal Ownership Becomes Subject for Investigation by United States Government.

BIG RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Results Lead to a Better Understand. ing of Bridge Building Principles--Safety of School Houses.

Special Correspondence. Chicago, March 23,-The announcement cabled from Argentine to the Chicago board of trade that in Buenos Ayres the grain exchange this week inaugurated a system modeled after that of the United States, including the buying and selling of grain and seeds for future delivery, promises greater stability in the world's markets. This new departure has the sanction of the government, merchants, shippers and producers, all evidently believing it essential to the best interests of that growing country. What that country most needs now is elevator and storage capacity, something very likely to follow the enlargement of her exchange dealings from a realiy cash to a future market. The sudden outpouring of her enormous crop, beginning early in January smashing prices suddenly the world over, was due to her inability to store the grain and sell it for future delivery. She was absolutely forced to sell because of the lack of these two essentials. The crop will hereafter be more largely sold as required, for immediate or future delivery, which will put an end to annual "bargain prices" offered in European markets by Argentine because of an inability to hold back what was not intendiately needed by consuming countries. The strides Argentine has made in 10 years in wheat production makes this change in far-away South America important to every wheat farmer and miller in the United States Only a breaking down of the future delivery system of the United States could affect them more directly. By the present American system much of This new departure has the sanction delivery system of the United States could affect them more directly. By the present American system much of the cicl of 1997 was sold at good prices for spet and future delivery before Argentine's big shipments caused the alump. This put many extra millions in farmers' bank accounts throughout the United States, and it could not have occurred had not selling for future as well as spot delivery been possible.

CHICAGO'S POPULATION.

Three hundred persons per acre is the density of population in Chicago's most thickly settled ward, according to figures just compiled by the city statistician. No allowance in this is made for streets, so that in reality the ratio is much higher. Other novel facts are brought out by the figures. One ward alone the Tweith, has a population of 30,000, or enough to put it well up on the list of the first 50 chica in the country. The Seventh ward scores another big total, on account of the University of Chicago, which is within its boundaries. The total population of Chicago for 1908 is put at 2,540,000, although this is probably an overestimate. Chicago has definitely passed Berlin. In population, however, and America can now claim two out of the largest four cities in the world. The nux of foreign lamnigrants has continued unabated during the past year. Over 170,000 Germans now reside in this dity, and according to the latest figures half the Bohemian population of the initial of the street in the soundaries.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

ukase has been issued to this country's consular agents in Europe and elsewhere, instructing them to report on the conduct of public utilities in the cities where they are stationed. The first of the reports have already begun to come in and the conditions they disclose are interesting in the extreme. In Germany, for example, municipalities are generally allowed to engage in almost any business which the council may regard as for the public welfare. Some of them operate mines and facmay regard as for the public wellare. Some of them operate mines and factories, while municipal bakeries and butcher shops are of common occurrence. In Belgium there are no state laws governing municipal corporations. The city of Brussels alone has nine separate municipalities, which are autonomous and have the right to grant franchises within their respective limits. The telephone service is operated entirely by the government. atarm at the enormous increase in mu-nicipal indebtedness. The reverse is the case in Saxony, where the gas-plants operated by the cities of Leip-sig, Dresden and Chemitz have proved so profitable that the German public is clamoring for a reduction in rates. These gas plants were started over 70 years ago and are among the earliest municipal ventures of this kind in the world.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Railroad problems of the world will advance another step toward solution as a result of discussion by railroad presidents and engineers from the four corners of the earth who were present at the ninth annual convention of the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance and Way association sessions held fin this city this week. This is really an international organization. Its membership represents nearly 180,000 miles of the total 220,000 miles of railroad in the United States and includes officials of systems in Canada, Mexico, England, Germany, Russia, Japan, Australia, Africa, New Zealand and the Philippine islands. This year particularly important problems are to the front. The growing scarcity of timber for ties has caused universal alarm, Suggestions were made that the railroads but forest lands and grow their oversal cannot be the contract lands and grow their oversal cannot be the contract lands and grow their oversal cannot be the contract of the contract lands and grow their oversal cannot be the contract lands and grow their oversal cannot be the contract lands and grow their oversal cannot be the contract lands and grow their oversal cannot be the contract lands and grow their oversal cannot be contracted to the contract lands and grow their oversal cannot be contracted to the contracted gestions were made that the railroad forest lands and grow their own ber. A uniform system of railway saling was also discussed. Probignaling was also ably the most interesting feature of the conference, however, was the re-port of a committee of experts who have been experimenting with the trength of bridges. In a unique series of experiments, heavy freight and les of experiments, heavy freight and passenger engines were run at top spaced over selected bridges on the Il-linois Central, Rock Island and other railroads, while the experts recorded with specially devised instruments the effect of the moving leads. The results have led to a better understanding of bride building principles, and should help in reducing the annual leath roll of accidents which now make Amercan railways the most unmake Amercan railways the most an-safe in the world.

COURSE IN SHOPPING.

High school courses in shopping and university training in the selecand university training in the selection and purchase of materials is the latest suggestion in the way of higher education for women. The plant is advocated by a member of the University of Chicago, and several public spirited women who all not think thely alsters dress well enough, have contributed maney to give the experiment a trial next year at Northwestern university. It the department proves to be a success, the university will appoint a permanent instructor. With this beginning, there is no telding how far the movement may spread, if the hopes of the Chicago women who are urging it, are realized. "We have our fads and our foldless and have been led around all our lives by the fashion plats and the shopping mania," declared a member of the Chicago Woman's club at an afternoon session devoted to this burning problem. "We may as well admit it. What we must do now is to incorporate in our educational system some recognition of the fact that the girls of lotaly are going to be the incorporate of the nation and give them some training finat will enging them for this sort of life." Other speakers urged a campaign of education to teach American women how and when and what to buy. "Art has no chance with Chicago women," waited one of them. "Club members bewall the fact that they cannot buy tion and purchase of materials is

boy's passion for cramming his pockets. No woman with 'grown-up ideas' has it."

FIRE, MENACE IN SCHOOLS,
The rigid inquiry into the safety of school houses, resulting from the Collinwood, O., fire disaster in which so many children lost their lives in Chicago, has resulted in a clash of authority between the city and the school trustees. The city has ordered fire escapes upon fiteproof buildings, but the school board says that it is not amenable to orders of the city officials, because the school system is supported by state taxes. An Illinois autonomous and have the right to grant franchises within their respective limits. The telephone service is operated entirely by the government, however, as will shortly be the case in England in regard to the long distance lines. The principal feature about the growth of "municipal trading" in the latter country appears to be the general alarm at the enormous increase in municipal thebethess. The reverse is the case in Saxony, where the gas officials, because the school system is supported by state taxes. An Illinois statute that is 50 years old has been discovered requiring fire escapes on every building more than two stories high. According to Prest, Schneider of the school board, the enforcement of this statute literally would close every downtown hotel and half of the office and manufacturing buildings in Chicago. The school buildings have been built absolutely fireproof, to office and manufacturing buildings in Chicago. The school buildings have been built absolutely fireproof, to make them safe, and Prest. Schneider indignantly has said: "There are 240 school buildings in Chicago which have rooms on the third and fourth floors. There are in these buildings 1,500 such rooms. Compliance with this law would call for the erection of 1,500 outside staircases, at an average expense of \$400 each or \$600. erage expense of \$400 each, or \$600,-

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The beautiful duet composed by Prof. Evan Stephens, and sung by the two Pratt boys, is at last in print, and available to singers in general. It has been handsomely gotten up in music sheet form by the News.

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LATEST OGDEN NEWS

M. St. Chaffray, Representative of Le Matin, with the Party-Tramps Pressed Into Service.

(Special to the "News.")

Ogden, March 27.-The first French car in the New York to Paris automobile race reached Ogden last night at 11:25, and tied up for the night. It will leave this afternoon about 3 o'clock on he last lap of the continental trip of the great race

The car, which is a De Dion Douton, s in charge of M. St. Chaffray, cor-respondent of Le Matin, the Paris

is in charge of M. St. Chaffray, correspondent of Le Matin, the Paris newspaper which is conducting the race in conjunction with the New York Times. A. Autran is chauffeur for the car, and E. Las Paris machinist. William Graham of Evanston, piloted the car into Ogden from Evanston.

The three Frenchmen, upon arriving in the city, after leaving the car at a garage, went to the Reed hotel where they retired early. The "News" representative was cordially received by the Frenchmen this morning, and M. Chaffray, who speaks English fluently, talked entertainingly of the trip. He said the car is of 30 horse-power and carries 8,000 pounds. Some of the worst difficulties of the trip were encountered in Wyoming, and at one place it took 20 hours to travel 29 miles, as in that distance five bridges had to be build. M. Chaffray charged the American and Italian cars with destroying the bridges after they passed over them. The bridges were left for the German car, which is following Municipal ownership has at last become a subject of investigation by the United States government. A general wall the fact that they cannot buy for the German car, which

costumes explains the lack of funds.

The shopping mania is like the small boy's passion for cramming his pockets. No woman with 'grown-up tackle was crected to pull it out but the continuous contin

garding gambling houses in Ogden be given him so that he can proceed against them. When Sheriff Wilson and his deputies went to visit the alleged places Wednesday evening, they found all the doors locked to them, and they could not effect an entrance, as they had no authority to break in doors. The matter of closing gambling in Ogden is now back to the signers of the petition, who must present what evidence they have before the county attorney can proceed. fore the county attorney can proceed.

Heber Pinkham was arrested at
Hooper this morning by Deputy Sheriff Olsen, charged with stealing the
double harness of Orson Christensen
Tuesday evening, when the latter's

wedding reception was being held A. S. Higham, sentenced to three years for forgery, was taken to Salt Lake today by Sheriff Wilson. Deputs Sheriff Murphy today took Ella Bibbins, a colored woman adjudged de-

TEMPLE NOTICES.

The Salt Lake temple will close on Friday evening, April 3, and re-open on Tuesday morning, April 7, 1908. JOSEPH F. SMITH.

The St. George temple will close on Friday, March 27, 1908, and re-open Tuesday, April 14, 1908. DAVID H. CANNON,

The Manti Temple will close Friday,

March 27, and open Wednesday morning, April 8, 1908. LEWIS ANDERSON.

The Logan Temple will close on Thursday, April 2 and reopen on Thursday, April 9, 1908. WILLIAM BUDGE,

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12 bars Pur o Glycerine Sosp.....
5 bars Swift's Pride Soap......
6 bars Pearl White Soap....... choice groceries and fresh meats. Try a few of those fine Camellia Oranges. The best In the market,

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Our prices on rice, sago, beans, bacon, hams and all other goods are accordingly low.

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Spinach

Fresh Pineapple. Strawberries. Grapefruit. Bananas and Oranges.

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