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Y. M. AND Y. L. CONFERENCE.

The thirteenth general annual conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be in Salt Lake City, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 12, 13 and 14, 1908. All officers and members of the associations are requested to be present at all of the meetings of the conference, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to the Saints generally to attend the meetings to be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 14, at 2 and 7 o'clock

JOSEPH F. SMITH. General Superintendent Y. M. M. I. A. MARTHA H. TINGEY, President Y. L. M. I. A.

SUICIDE STATISTICS.

In the June number of McClure's magazine George Kennan has a remarkable article on the somewhat gruesome subject of suicide. That this is an important subject is clear from the fact that this country alone has about 10,000 suicides annually and that Europe has no less than 70,000 each year. What is the cause of this self-destruction? What is the remedy for a mania that is on the increase everywhere?

Mr. Kennan presents some facts of general interest. He finds that suicide is specially prevalent between the fifteenth and fifty-fifth parallels of north latitude, the number within these parallels being 172 to the million, and the largest number outside being 93 to the million. Climate, he says, has little or nothing to do with it, but season and weather a great deal. Contrary to the general impression, suicides are least numerous in December and most numerous in June, and far more numerous on the clear and beautiful days of June than on wet or cloudy days. "Sulcide weather," then, is not the dreary weather of winter but the cheerful summer weather.

A remarkable fact that seems to be born out by statistics is this, that the suicide rate is reduced by any great and absorbing public calamity or excitement. This, Mr. Kennan says, is universally true of wars, but was just as marked in connection with the destruction of San Francisco. The suicidal impulse increases rapidly from childhood to old age. It is much higher among the officers and soldiers or sailors of armies and navies than among any other people. The rate is higher among physicians, lawyers, journalists, teachers and all professional men except clergymen than among other classes. There are fewer sulcides by far among women than among Another remarkable fact brought out is this that suicides are more common among Protestants than Catholics, and among the Christian nations than the Jews. And the question is whether this does not furnish the clue to the solution of the problem. There is, on the whole, less faith in a future in Protestant than Catholic nations; there is, we believe, more genuine religious sentiment among the Jews than their Christian neighbors, at least in most of the European countries where there are many Jews. Does this not indicate that suicide is a by-product of that civilization which has no use for faith?

sylvania early in the last century, from Germany. Over half of the sect still lives in Pennsylvania, but from there several colonies have gone West. The conference at Des Moines this year marks the 200th anniversary of the foundation of the sect in Germany. Their name signifies 'dippers," because they teach baptism by immersion.

The Dunkers have retained many of their peculiarities. They insist upon the utmost plainness in dress, jewelry ribbons, neckties and all manner of adornment being considered an abomination. They refuse to be soldiers, to take oaths, or engage in lawsuits, and they do not believe in a salaried clergy. The ministers are chosen from the congregation and continue their previous employment after ordination. Their meeting houses are devoid of ornament. The great event of the year in a Dunker, community is the so-called

love

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services.

This service begins feast. feet washing, each sex separately, according to what they believe to be the custom authorized by Scripture. A meal follows. The religious kiss is then exchanged, the elder who presides kissing the older men and he in turn his neighbor, until the kiss has made the round of the men. The last member returns to the elder

and kisses him. In the same way the women also kiss, but the elder in starting the ceremony merely shakes hands with one of the older sisters. The men and the women sit separately at all The Dunkers have brought into our

century some of the ideas and traits of character that distinguished many

of the dissenters of two, or three hundred years ago, who fought bravely for the principles of religious liberty we now enjoy. Those dissenters had many queer notions. They had but little light compared with that which we enjoy, but they sacrificed their all for the principle of liberty of conscience. They fought at that time, as advance guards. the battles without which bigotry and tyranny would still have ruled supreme in the world.

### RESULTS OF EXERCISE.

We have been requested to call attention to a free lecture on physical culture to be given this, Thursday, evening by Dr. Anderson, in the Packard Library.

"The best results of exercise," the Doctor says, "are to be found in the control thereby gained over the nervous system, and not in muscular development."

This is a new conception of the function of systematic physical trainingone that will commend itself to thoughtful and observant people.

In support of this novel theory, the gentleman referred to argues that gymnastics, dancing, athletics, swimming, rowing, golf, tennis, etc., all affect the central nervous system, and especially what he calls the muscle brain (the Rolandle area). "The brightest mind the world has ever known," he says, "could do only what the body permitted-it could do no more. When the physical

substance fails (physical substance includes brain tissue) the mind has no tools with which to work." We think that it is really past con-

troversy that the object of rational physical education is to prepare the body for complete living; that is to make a reliable basis for psychic activity. It is no doubt desirable that every one should take systematic exercise; but few will exercise when alone, or keep up the practice; hence the need of company. The gymnasium, the tennis court, the golf links, give company

and add zest to the work. A person may faisely argue that he has no time; but if he does, it is reasonably certain the day will more speedily arrive when he really has no time.

over, who will be Secretary Taft's suc- ; ussor in the cabinet? The Lusitania carries forty-nin clocks. Small wonder that she makes

record time crossing the ocean. A Guild on a presidential ticket would not necessarily represent the interests of the guilds or of the corporations.

A correspondent asks on what the fame of New Jersey rests. The battle

of Trenton, mosquitoes and anarchists. Colonel Watterson says that no patriotic American should refuse a nomination for the vice presidency. Well, who has?

The Salvation Army has a factory in Europe where musical instruments are made for its members. They never use them in this country.



Mr. Debs urges his followers to "touch eFbows." Presidential candidates are generally understood to urge a different kind of "touching."

George J. Gould says that he will give his sister, Madam Anna Gould, his blessing when she marries Prince Helie de Sagan. How much will it be for?

"Where have our forests vanished to?" cries the orator. Let him look in the streets of our American cities and



#### II. THE REIGN OF WATER.

Before proceeding with the geog-phy proper, a little more should be inadequate. raphy proper, a little more should be

said concerning the geological basis of our story-the mountains, rocks, soils, mineral veins, and ore bodies, In the school room, for the purpose

of impressing the memory and of arousing a livelier interest on the part of the student, we treat these topics, which would otherwise be dry to the average youth, as a sort of dynamic process of life, growth, and action; we cance caldrons, and in the course of the supposed wonderful upheaving and boiling of bygone ages, they think that moisture and chemical action first dis-solved and later precipitated from so-lution the gold, silver, lead, copper, bis-muth, antimony, sulphur, and other minerals, and that these materials lodged in the crevices of the sandstone, and its read in cuerty webs alappeal to his imagination by referring these formative processes to the dominion of the most active participant in the work. Since moisture is the chief, though by no means the only, agency concerned in the production of stratified rocks, and generally, of those mineral formations not more directly due to the agency of heat, this part of the work of rock and soil making, of the formation of ore bodies, and the crystallization or accumulation of min the erals from aqueous solutions, we call "the reign of water." It is sound pedagogy thus to appeal to the fancy in order to fasten the attention of the

learner upon what we would have him consider. Moreover, since "Men are only boys grown tall, And hearts don't change much, after all," it may be that devices of the class-room are suited also to the

mental attitude of the average reader. THE MAKING OF MOUNTAINS.

As is well known, the gradual loss of the earth's internal heat was the efficient and common cause that forc-ed up the mountain chains by the wrinkling or folding of the crust. The one case noted of mountains formed by the bulging of the upper strata through the intrusion of rising flows of granite-like substance is an excepof granite-like substance is an excep-While the mountains were rising

behold them as telegraph and telephone poles.

In the matter of turning corners automobilists should be made strictly to conform to the speed limit, a thing that few if any of them do. There is more danger to pedestrians in turning a corner than in any other place, for they have no warning and little chance to dodge. In New York the speed limit on turning corners is five miles an hour, and the ordinance is rigidly en-

forced. Let it be in Salt Lake.

# GOOD TIMES HAVE COME.

Los Angeles Examiner.

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GOOD TIMES HAVE COMMEN-Los Angeles Examiner. The country is waking up. Mills and factories that have been closed for months again hum and whir with action. Trade is improving. Mer-chants are reinstating employes they were forced to dispense with last fall because of the flurry in Wall Street. All over the land commercial men are proparing for a prosperous season. Soon the wheat fields will turn brown. It will take an army of men to har-vest the crop. In the Northwest and in the West and South, thousands of acres of new land this year have felt the first touch of the plow. The tim-ber country is resounding with the hols of the are. In the great manu-facturing centers of the East fear has field from owners of plants. Many chimneys that were long grown cold are now sending up their former vol-umes of smoke, Orders roll in. The human family must be supplied. There is money in the banks, and the specter of distress is dimmer. St. Louis al-ready has re-employed thousands of men who have remained idle since Oc-toher 1. In the Kansas City district thirty-five thousand infiners who have not used a pick in many a day have for more men to work in her cotton fields. Ship-building has been given a healthy impetus on the Pacific coast.

familiar were certainly formed in pe-riods more recent than the supposed universal reign of fire. They therefore hold that mineral fissure veins were a

product of the rising flows of molten or igneous rock. In these seething vol-canic caldrons, and in the course of the

MORE RECENT VIEWS.



ores consist of quartz veins of various kinds, containing free gold, or else gold associated with copper, silver, or bis muth, and sometimes with iron pyrite and other minerals. Two telluride ores, calaverite and sylvanite, contain gold in combination with the rare metal tellurium.

In communities with the second second

lodged in the crevices of the sandstone, and limerock, and in quartz veins al-ready present. Others suppose that the mineral veins were formed from the forcing of melted rock into fissures of hard rock. Sulphur, vapor, and other gauses escaping from the melted rock would form, sulphuric acide and would readily dissolve the metals. As the acid water evaporated or became mixed with alkalies, the minerals would crystallize out and fill the crevices along the walls of the opening occupied by the melted Our lead ores, besides galena, are Our lead ores, besides galena, are named cerusite, a carbonate; anglesite, a sulphate; wulfanite, a lead moly-date; and pyromorphite, a lead phos-phate common at Alta. Mercury oc-curs in the red mineral called cinna-bar, common at Mercur; the red ox-ide of lead, minium, is occasionally found

bar, common at Mercur; the red ox-ide of lead, minium, is occasionally found . Our copper ores present many spec-imens prized for their beauty of color. Azurite is blue, and malachite is green. Both are of frequent occur-rence in showy masses, often associ-ated with other minerals, and of many striking hues. Bornite, composed of iron and copper; chalcopyrite, somewhat similar to bornite in composition; chrysocola, from which imitation tur-quoise gems are made; cuprite, or red oxide of copper; and metallic or pure copper, are chief among our deposits or specimens of this metal. The iron ores of Utah include hem-atite, which is common, dark red. of-ten rusty looking, sometimes brilliant, or even black, but always grinding in-to a cherry-red powder; limonite, sim-ilar to hematite, but containing water of crystallization and grinding into a brown powder: magnetife, or magnet-ic iron ore, yielding a black powder. Pyrite, or fool's gold, is a well known and attractive-looking mineral, but of no commercial value. SOME OTHER MINERALS. out and fill the creates along the walls of the opening occupied by the melted rock. These ores, they say, would be sulphides (sulphates, the writer would suppose). If near the surface, they fur-ther conclude that the oxygen of the air would attack the sulphides forming oxidized ores.

Sale Monday.



FORMS now at 18c each—UNUSUAL VALUES. THE REMARKABLE SALE OF MEN'S TIES CONTINUES, GOOD 50c VALUES GOING NOW AT 20c. Four\_in-hands, tecks and bows

-all new patterns. 

#### YELLOW RELIGION.

A.

There is "yellow" religion as well as "yellow journalism." A few days ago the dispatches told of an address delivered in Pittsburg, in which the speaker characterized his hearers, who were chiefly ministers, as "fudge-eating mollycoddles," and "stiffs and salary quacks," who ought to be drowned in mud-puddles.

This preacher, an eastern exchange assures us, is very popular in the West. He is said to have swept everything before him in town after town of Illinois, Minnesota and other States. He has gathered all the Prostestant denominations in a given place into his work, had them build him a "tabernacle, and in it has held meetings three times a day for weeks at a time, kindling enthuslasm and winning converts by hundreds. Yet throughout his preaching, and, indeed, his praying, he uses every vulgarity and irreverence, and language, addressing his hearers, and the Almighty, in the idiom of the saloon, the guttter, and the yellow newspaper. One Western audience it is said, he recently carried by storm with the assertion that he was going to stay in that city and preach "till hell freezes over, and then I'm going to get a pair of skates and keep on soaking it into Salan."

We doubt the justice of charactertzing this style as "Western." It is "yellow" preaching, pure and simple, on a par with the "yellow" journalism that finds its most liberal circulation in the larger centers of population of the East. But, whether it is Eastern or Western, it is reprehensible. It is a profanation of religion, It may attract large audiences, but the victories of religion are not measured by the size of gaping crowds. A quiet conversation with a thoughtful man or woman is productive of more good than a harangue to a multitude attracted only by curiosity.

DUNKERS IN CONFERENCE.

An interesting religious conference is that which is being held at Des Moines, Ia., these days, of the sect known as Dunkers. These people came to Penn-

Proper physical education implies a knowledge of the laws of hygiene and sanitation; of how and what to eat; of the rules for ventilation, breathing, and relaxation. Every youth should be taught these simple laws of healthful living; and if he is so educated, he can not say, "I did not know."

## TEMPERANCE IN FINLAND

A Christiania paper is quoted as follows anent the prohibition law of Finland:

"The temperance movement in Fin-land was the one which reaped the greatest harvest from the recent strike. Prohibition of the sale of drink during the strike season was established throughout the length and breadth of the land. There was a veritable 'temperance spree' as a re-sult, and people had the rare and de-lightful experience for the whole time lightful experience for the whole time of not seeing an intoxicated person. Never had the police station stood so Never had the police station stood so empty, and never was there better or-der. Many enthusiastic persons were so impressed that they vowed not to touch drink again and to work for a drastic prohibitory law. They found that however much they had been ac-customed to drink it was not difficult to abstain when there was nothing with which to get drunk,"

The temperance movement is, apparently, sweeping the world. And wherever notice is taken of the effects of temperance laws, they are found to be encouraging. By the enforcement of good laws drunkenness is decreased and the business of police

Money never talks when the assesso is around.

courts made lighter.

So far Manager Hitchcock has encountered very few hitches

At the saucer track it was the pace that came very near killing.

Too much moisture may blight the peach crop with the yellow peril

George P. Morris was the first man to advocate preservation of the forests

There is something new under the sun. Chairman Harry S. New, for instance.

Should not the platform makers he inluded among the builders of the nation?

The prohibition wave in Kansas and Missouri has been followed by tremendous floods.

In the Kaw valley when the floods come the houses go whether built upon the sand or not.

Practically all but the shouting being

wearing down the ridges and plateaus wearing down the ridges and plateaus, the water in some places cutting across the ranges to form the present canyons. Geologists say that the amount of this erosion in parts of Utah has been so enormous as to be almost beyond es-timation, and this impressive fact calls for remark from the recorder of geographical notes. King supposes that an extreme depth of six miles, though the average must have been much less. the average must have been much less, the average must have been much less, was eroded from certain sections of the Wasatch mountains, and the detrit-us laid down as alluvial deposits that underlie the soil of the valleys. These layers of silt, sand, clay and gravel have thus accumulated in many of the valleys of Utah to unusual depths. The early government surveys reported that this "soil" as it was loosely called early government alrveys reported that this "soil," as it was loosely called, varies from a few feet to about 500 feet in thickness in the valleys of the Great Basin; but recent deep well bor-ings are reported to a depth of some 2,000 feet, and still "bed rock," or the bottom of the ancient alluvial deposits has not been reached.

THE STRATIFIED ROCKS.

THE STRATIFIED BOCKS. Whenever the eroded materials were laid down in water, they were assorted and better stratified; in time they solid-ified into compact stone, chiefly con-glomerate and sandstone both of which are abundant in many parts of the state. Limerock, likewise abundant is also a water formation. It frequently contains shells and other coral remains that show it to be a deep sea deposit, and hence more recent than most of our sandstone; though we have also our sandstone; though we have also our sandstone; though we have also much recently formed linerock. Some of our sandstone, geologically ancient, has been metamorphosed—changed by heat into semi-crystalline masses in which the stratification revealing its which the stratification revealing its watery origin is no longer evident; but most of our stratified sandstone ap-pears to have been of comparatively recent origin. At all events, it is clear that great seas and lakes have covered, at different epochs, many of our pres-ent land areas; for nearly all rock that is distinctly stratified shows thereby that it was formed under water.

## ABOUT MINERAL VEINS.

The mineral wealth, likewise, for which this state is somewhat noted, occurs in the form of veins, beds and replacement deposits, all now believed to be primarily of water formation. For each ore body consists of rock more or less impregnated with small quantities of the various metals of commerce; and these metals or other minerals are so disposed through the commerce; and these metals of other minerals are so disposed through the rock substance that they are thought to be of aqueous origin; due, that is, to depositions from water driven through the rock masses by internal forces or percolating downward through them from the force of gravity.

THE EARLIER THEORIES.

The exposition of the earlier geolo-gists, in relation to the formation of mineral veins was a dream-like com-bination of fact and fancy. They sup-posed that the hot are waters covered the bed of the first fire-formed rock re-sulting from the cooling of the earth's crust; that these waters formed the most ancient sandstone beds, by weinding up and then derositing the crust; that these waters formed the most ancient sandstone beds, by grinding up and then depositing the rock materials over which the waters rolled; that while the primitive ocean was hot, its waters dissolved the me-tals with which they came into contact much more fractly than they now do; and that when these waters, charged with minerals, sank into the rock, some of these metals were deposited in the form of veins, much as sail or other minerals now crystallize out of water saturated with them. This simple and

MORE RECENT VIEWS. Still others, and these seem to the writer to be the latest and best au-thorities, hold that the true fissure veins and also the minerals in the ore beds were deposited from water. Hot alka-line solutions will freely dissolve many of the minerals and, as we have seen, quartz itself, the more usual constitu-ent of fissure veins. These solutions might be due to some form of earth-heat, but would not necessarily be as-societed with eruntive action. They heat, but would not necessarily be as-sociated with eruptive action. They would deposit the quartz veins and the included metals in the crevices of other rocks; and even from percolating waters passing through the various rock lay-ers and depositing their dissolved minerals as they evaporated or as they were neutralized, in case they chance to be either strongly acid or alkaline the metallic minerals could accumulat the metallic minerals could accumulate by a process of successive enrichment in ore beds, or be left in various ways in the rocks permeated by these waters All these are matters for the miner-alogists yet to make plain; and any hasty conclusion, so far as one may have any view on this obscure but ab-sorbing controversy of rival theories would be much like a landsman's opin-ion of the comparative merits of ocean

ion of the comparative merits of ocean MANY MINERALS FOUND HERE

MANY MINERALS FOUND HERE But however they were formed, Utah has probably more different kinds of minerals than occur, in any similar commonwealth. Only the principal groups can be emumerated here. A complete list, prepared by Maynard Bixby may be obtained from R. H. Of-ficer & Co. of this city. Every county contains many varieties of interesting cabinet specimens. No list as yet pre-pared indicates in perspective the rela-tive abundance or importance of the mineral specimens obtainable in any given place. Briefly, Frisco abounds in graphite. mineral specimens obtainable in any given place. Briefly, Prisco abounds in lead, silver and other forms: Tintle, in gold, lead, silver and rare copper arsen-ates: Mercur has in addition, orpiment realgar, calcite, cinnabar: Iron county various from ores; Washington adds fossil trees containing argentite; the Thomas mountains offer the topuz crystals; many localities have pyrite. Utah onyx and quartz and calcium minerals in their several forms. Many of the rarer minerals are encountered in districts widely separated. To col-lect a cabinet of these specimens, not-ing their locality, composition and use, is a most fascinating avocation. Ama-teur collectors will be interested in an enumeration of the leading groups of Utah minerals. point. Utah minerals.

steamers.

#### COMMON ROCKS.

COMMON ROCKS. As before stated, the commonest of our rocks or minerals is quartz. It en-cludes jasper, a black stone, chalced-ony, a crystalline quartz, and opal, an irridescent stone. It is the most wide-ly distributed of rocks. Some of it was undoubtedly fire-formed, though much of it, especially in petrified forma-tions and about hot springs and geysers was deposited from alkaline waters. Limestone, a water formation, is very abundant here. The various cal-clum or lime rock minerals include travertine, or calcareous onyx; gypsum, the crystallized form of which is our selenife crystals, from Wayne coun-ty and famed for their great size; and satin spar, which is fibrous and silky. Calcite, a crystallized carbonate; apa-tite, or calcum phosphate; and ara-gonite, a carbonate, are other varieties. Common clay is composed of alum-tions and and sinky is composed of alum-

Common clay is composed of alum-inum, oxidized and generally combined with silica and other materials. The aluminum minerals of Utah include kaolinite for crockary; topaz, a crystal gem; and variscite, a rock resembling the turquoise. It is sometimes called Utahlite,

#### GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold is widely distributed in small quantities in rock, sands, and soils, and in the waters of the ocean. When it occurs in sands, it has usually been washed from the rock reins and scat-tered among the detritus by subsequent deposition. Generally, however, gold

