

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 held 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. TINGLEY.  
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 especially prevalent between the fifth and sixtieth 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 June and most numerous on the clear and beautiful days of June than on wet or cloudy days. "Suicide 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 suicides by far among women than among men.

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?

#### YELLOW RELIGION.

There is "yellow" religion as well as "yellow journalism." A few days ago the dispatches told of an address delivered in Pittsburgh, in which the speaker characterized his hearers, who were chiefly ministers, as "fudge-eating mollycoddlers," 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 Protestant 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 enthusiasm 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 gutter, 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 skating it into Satan."

We doubt the justice of characterizing 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 Pennsylvania 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 the most 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 feast. This service begins with 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 services.

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. These 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.

over, who will be Secretary Taft's successor in the cabinet?

The Lusitania carries forty-nine 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.

The missing mail pouch containing fifty thousand dollars and consigned to New York, now appears to have been consigned to oblivion.

Mr. Debs urges his followers to "touch elbows." 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 Heli 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

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 enforced. Let it be in Salt Lake.

#### GOOD TIMES HAVE COME.

Los Angeles Examiner.

The country is waking up. Mills and factories that have been closed for months again hum and whirl with action. Trade is improving. Merchants are reinstating employees they were forced to dispense with last fall because of the flurry in Wall Street. All over the land commercial men are preparing for a prosperous season. Soon the wheat fields will turn brown. It will take an army of men to harvest 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 timber country is resounding with the noise of the axe. In the great manufacturing centers of the East fear has fled from owners of plants. Many chimneys that were long grown cold are now sending up their former volumes 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 already has re-employed thousands of men who have remained idle since October 1. In the Kansas City district thirty-five thousand miners who have not used a pick in many a day have returned to work. The South cries for more men to work in her cotton fields. Ship-building has been given a healthy impetus on the Pacific coast.

#### UTAH

Brief Notes on Its Physical Features, Resources, and Development.

By J. H. Paul.

#### II. THE REIGN OF WATER.

Before proceeding with the geography 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 appeal 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 and accumulation of minerals 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 he 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 classroom 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 cause of the rising and edging 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 action of rising flows of granitic-like substance is an exception. While the mountains were rising, atmospheric forces were at work 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 have leveled the mountains, 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 of successive uplifts, was eroded from certain sections of the Wasatch mountains, and the detritus 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," in some places, varied from a few feet to about 500 feet in thickness in the valleys of the Great Basin; but recent deep well borings are reported to a depth of 500 feet and some of the "red rock" or the bottom of the ancient alluvial deposits has not been reached.

THE STRATIFIED ROCKS.

Whenever the eroded materials were laid down in water, they were assorted and better stratified; in time they solidified into compact stone, chiefly conglomerate and sandstone both of which are abundant in many parts of the state. Limestone, 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 much recently formed limestone. Some of our sandstone, geologically ancient, has been metamorphosed—changed by heat into semi-crystalline masses in which the stratification revealing its watery origin is no longer evident; but most of our sandstone and limestone appears 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 present 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 and 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 geological theories in relation to the formation of mineral veins was a dream-like combination of fact and fancy. They supposed that the hot sea waters covered the bed of the first fire-formed rock resulting from the cooling of the earth's crust; that these waters formed the most ancient sandstone beds, by grinding up and thus depositing the rock materials over which the waters rolled; that while the primitive waters were hot, they dissolved the metals with which they came into contact 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 salt or other minerals are deposited in the soil saturated with them. This simple and

#### 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 reefs and scattered about by the action of subsequent deposition. Generally, however, gold

#### COMMON ROCKS.

As before stated, the commonest of our rocks or minerals is quartz. It includes jasper, a black stone, chalcedony, a crystalline variety, and opal, an iridescent stone. It is the most widely distributed of rocks. Some of it was undoubtedly fire-formed, though much of it, especially in petrified formations and about hot springs and geysers was deposited from alkaline waters.

Limestone, a water formation, is very abundant here. The various calcareous or lime rock minerals include travertine, or calcareous opyx; gypsum, the crystallized form of which is our celestine crystals, from Wayne county and famed for their great size; and satin spar, which is fibrous and silky. Calcite, a crystallized carbonate; apatite, or calcium phosphate; and aragonite, a carbonate, are other varieties. Common clay is composed of aluminum, oxidized and generally combined with silica and other materials. The aluminum minerals of Utah include kaolinite for crockery; topaz, a crystal gem; and various silicates, rock for the turquoise. It is sometimes called Utahite.

#### THE TRUTH!

By special arrangement with Miss Grey, known as "A DOLL HOUR," will be presented at 1042 Broadway, Matinee and Evening performances. Matinee prices, 25c to \$1.00. Evening prices, 25c to \$1.50.

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No other house in the state pays so much attention to the knit goods trade as we do and none of them offer the values.

SOME LEADERS WE OFFER NOW.

LADIES' KNIT VESTS, 10c, 15c, 25c, 30c to 50c.

LADIES' KNIT DRAWERS, 25c, 30c and 35c.

LADIES' LITTLE UNION SUITS, a special at \$1.00.

LADIES' WHITE FEET HOSIERY 20c and 25c.

We are selling a Special Lot of LADIES' HIP 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.

LEAD, MERCURY, COPPER, IRON.

Our lead ores, besides galena, are named cerussite, a carbonate; anglesite, a sulphate; wulfenite, a lead molybdate; and pyromorphite, a lead phosphate common at Alta. Mercury occurs in the red mineral called cinnabar, common at Mercury; the red oxide of lead, minium, is occasionally found.

Our copper ores present many specimens prized for their beauty of color. Azurite is blue, and malachite is green. Both are of frequent occurrence in showy masses, often associated with other minerals, and of many striking hues. Bornite, composed of iron and copper; chalcocite, a sulphide of copper; chalcophyllite, somewhat similar to bornite in composition; chrysocolla, from which imitation turquoise 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 hematite, which is common, dark red, or even black, but always grinding into a cherry-red powder; limonite, similar to hematite, but containing water of crystallization and grinding into a white, yellow, blue or green smithsonite the carbonate, and sphalerite, yellow, red, black, the sulphide of zinc; stibnite, a gray sulphide of antimony; also the bluish minerals tetradymite and realgar. Azurite, bornite, white, yellowish, or pale green.

Besides these, there are the coal-like minerals—anthracite, cannel coal, lignite, ozokerite, wurtzite, and graphite.

From the lake waters, we get halite, or common salt, crystallized on the shores; and mirabilite, the sodium sulphate crystals that appear when the lake water falls below the freezing point.

#### SOME OTHER MINERALS.

Others of our mineral species, more or less known to local collectors, are barite, or heavy spar, containing barium, carnotite, containing the rare metals vanadium and uranium; manganese and pyrolusite, containing manganese; realgar the red and orpiment the yellow arsenic sulphide; the white, yellow, blue or green smithsonite the carbonate, and sphalerite, yellow, red, black, the sulphide of zinc; stibnite, a gray sulphide of antimony; also the bluish minerals tetradymite and realgar. Azurite, bornite, white, yellowish, or pale green.

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#### THE NEW LYRIC.

John E. Clark, Manager.

The Cameraphone!

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