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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 7, 1904.

DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of an-
noyance if they will take time to notice
these numbers:For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,
3 rings.For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 3
rings.For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2
rings.

For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

JAMES SHARP HAS GONE!

A wave of deep sorrow swept over the
city this morning when word came of
the death of James Sharp, who is known
and honored by the entire community.
It will reach to every part of the State.
Only to close friends and observing
acquaintances was his failing health
of late apparent. Even to them there
was no actual sign of immediate dan-
ger. He looked worn and somewhat
weary; that was all. And when the
news spread on Friday that he was
seriously ill and it was doubtful wheth-
er he would recover, surprise was min-
ished with sadness and a shock was ex-
perienced at the sudden tidings. Today
there is universal grief, that so good
and useful a man has gone from us al-
most without warning, and has left a gap
that will not be easy to fill. He was for
many years a most active and useful
citizen, serving this city and state in
important civil offices, and was promi-
nent in commercial and financial en-
terprises. In Church circles too he was
an able and wise counselor and minis-
ter, and his services have been valued
and extensive. James Sharp was re-
cognized as an honorable, faithful and
exemplary member of society and was
held in general esteem; his word was
undisputed and his reputation above
reproach. We shall miss him and his la-
bors and presence, and mourn his de-
parture. We condole with his family
and bereaved relatives, who are num-
erous and respected throughout the
State. But we have the assurance that
he has gone to mingle with the just
where pain and trial cannot enter, and
that in the great day of accounts he
will stand among the stalwarts and the
nobles of the Father's kingdom. With
sadness we bid our brother farewell.

LIBERTY MUST BE UPHOLD.

When people ask advice, or "seek
counsel," which is exactly the same
thing, they should examine their own
purpose before doing so. And another
thing, they should not waste their time
and that of others in such inquiry, if
they have already determined what to
do. In the latter case they are only
trying to shift the responsibility of
their own act upon somebody else's
shoulders.We make these remarks because of
questions frequently asked in reference
to joining a Union. We have to say
in reply: "You know what is the gen-
eral sentiment of this paper and of lead-
ing men among us on that question;
now you must act on your own action,
as an intelligent being who will have to
take the consequences whatever they
may be. And you should not want to
excuse yourself on the one hand, or
place the responsibility upon somebody
else on the other hand. Do what you
think is right and wise under the cir-
cumstances, and face the results for
yourself, whatever they may prove to be.It seems to us that labor organiza-
tions might, if they were reasonable
and just, remove the objections urged
against them and accomplish without
hostility the legitimate object in view
of such societies. The obvious fea-
tures of those unions are the determina-
tion manifest to dictate to employers
whom they shall or shall not employ,
and to force into idleness workers who
do not choose to join those orders or
associations. That is a species of
tyranny that will be resisted by both
capital and labor, as its evil effects are
more and more apparent, until the strife
culminates in a settlement which we be-
lieve will be disastrous to the oppres-
sors.We hear of firms which, while they
hate the spirit of compulsion proceed-
ing from the unions, feel that perhaps
they had better submit for fear of be-
ing boycotted in their business. They
therefore notify their employees that
they had better "join the union" so as
to make the business a union establish-
ment. This may be considered busi-
ness prudence, but it is really rank
cowardice and a step in the direction
of an infringement upon human rights.
They let the union dictate them, and
then endeavor, themselves, to coerce
their workmen into the same servitude.
This kind of "thing cannot last very
long in this free republic. Working

people must have that liberty which
the nation was founded to secure to all
its citizens. They may combine for
mutual profit and protection, under
such rules as they may formulate for
themselves, but they must not use any
kind of force to compel others to join
them or to prevent them from obtaining
employment. The same freedom to
work outside of a labor union must
be preserved to them as to become a
member thereof. Employers must be
at liberty to engage non-union workers
as well as members of any labor or-
ganization. There ought to be no dis-
crimination upon that ground alone,
unless the tyranny of the unions be-
comes so great that retaliation is made
necessary.

We are of the opinion that the right
ends in view of the unions may be
reached, without the hateful, oppressive
and diabolical measures and means
that have become parts of those socie-
ties, fostered by persons whose material
interests are bound up in and derived
therefrom. The compulsion which
drives out workmen from making an
honest living, simply because they will
not put themselves in bondage nor en-
force it upon others, is not to be borne
by freemen in a country like ours, and
if those societies want to stand, they
will have to eliminate from their regu-
lations and methods the elements of
force and coercion which if continued
will work their ruin, as sure as that
light and truth and liberty will pre-
vail.

NOTHING TO COME FOR.

Clergymen of the present day are
greatly exercised about the absence of
young men from the church services.
They find, not only that their attend-
ance is much less than it should be, but
that it is decreasing at an alarming
rate. Mr. Edward Bok, editor of the
Ladies' Home Journal, has investigat-
ed the matter, and his conclusion, as
stated in the Outlook, is that the per-
centage of attending young men is now
eight per cent less than it was nine
years ago.

Mr. Bok learned from a number of
clergymen that, in their opinion, the
cause of the absence of the young men
must be sought in Sunday amusements.
Many of them blamed Sunday golf;
others, the bicycle. Mr. Bok, however,
found that the condition was the same
in country communities, where golf is
not played. What was the cause there?
He commenced to inquire among the
young men themselves, and, as a rule,
the answer was, "one does not get
enough out of the services that are
preached to make the effort worth
while to go to hear them." One young
man said:

"Why, Dr. — (mentioning the name
of all the ministers) isn't practical.
It is all theory, words, words. He
doesn't seem to go into the world
among men. Too much old Palestine
and cloister study. Doesn't know men,
only books. I thought it was myself,
for a time. But father says the same,
although it came hard for him to
confess it. Now he doesn't go any
more."

Mr. Bok accepts this as the true an-
swer to the question why young men do
not attend church services in larger
numbers, and concludes as follows:

"I have studied this question of the
young man and the church for many
years now, and I have come to the con-
clusion, whether we ministers choose to
like it or not, that the fault lies as
much with what we preach, as with
the more, as with the willingness of
the young man to come and hear us. The
young man will come fast enough, if
you give him something to come for."

We believe there is more truth in this
than some ministers are aware of. Ser-
mons too often consist of a string of
words, conveying very little practical
sense. Ministers talk, although they
have no special message. They try to
please, to entertain, because they are
paid to do so. But it is a laborious
task to many of them.

But this is only one side of the ques-
tion. There is another. It is not true
that all young men are anxious to
go where they can receive instruc-
tion, or that they shun places where
there is no intellectual food. How
many of them would attend the lectures
given in the various institutes of learn-
ing, for disinterested love of knowl-
edge? Would not the lecture rooms be
pretty empty but for the fact that re-
ward for parents and friends, or am-
bition for the future, coupled with the
discipline of the school, to some degree
compels attendance? On the other hand,
do not any number of young men will-
ingly attend poor shows, frivolous gath-
ings, boxing matches, races, etc.? This
they do, certainly not because at such
places there is "something to come for."
They do it, because it agrees with their
taste.

The fact is that they will neglect the
reading of the Bible, and their prayers,
as readily as they will neglect the pub-
lic worship. They will, perhaps, en-
joy a poor novel, but get tired over a
chapter of the Gospel which portrays
the life of the Redeemer. Must it be
admitted that the reason is because in
the Bible there is nothing "to come
for." One that goes to church on the
Sabbath day, in order to worship God
and enjoy the companionship of His
children, will find much "to come for,"
be the sermon as poor as can be, may
even if there is no sermon at all.

The people who were invited to the
marriage feast of the King's son, in the
parable, did not neglect to come be-
cause there was nothing "to come for."
They simply "made light" of the in-
vitation, and went their ways, one to
his farm, another to his merchandise,
while others were openly hostile to the
King. That tells the story of today.
The hearts of men are turning away
from God. They can very easily find
excuses, as did these invited guests.
But the real cause is not revealed in
the excuses.

THE EVENTS IN ASIA.

The achievements of the Japanese on
the Yalu river, and around Port Ar-
thur are heard of in this country with
both wonder and satisfaction. The "lit-
tle brown men," it is remembered, were
unknown half a century ago, and they
did not know much of the outside
world. But in that short time they
have transformed their government,
their army and navy, and are now pre-
pared to grapple, successfully as it

seems, with the Goliath of the nations.
This causes wonder. Some of the resi-
dents of this city will remember when
the now famous Japanese statesman
Ito, and party, passed through Salt
Lake City, and were storm-borne here
for several days. They were then trav-
eling around the world in search of
knowledge and information. That was
in 1872. Even then the world did not
dream of the sudden rise of an Asiatic
power that in thirty years would be
in a position to interpose a serious
obstacle to the onward march of the
Slavonic conquering hosts. The wonder
of "a nation born in one day," pre-
sents itself, in one sense of the word,
in Japan's history.

The successes cause satisfaction, too,
not because of hostility to Russia, but
because of the Russian diplomacy that
preceded the war, which is unintelligi-
ble to the American mind. Russia
solemnly pledged itself to respect the
integrity of China. On the strength of
this she was expected to withdraw from
Manchuria, as soon as practicable, and
the Russian government, finally, fixed
a date for evacuation. But the date
passed, and Russia continued her oc-
cupation of the province. Further, she
endeavored to force China into a special
agreement concerning Manchuria, and
when our government, with the assent
of Russia, made a treaty with China
regarding open ports, the Russian gov-
ernment sought by threats to prevent
the Chinese authorities from ratifying
it, although the Russian assent had
first been obtained. China ratified,
however, but Russia took possession
of the treaty ports and excluded from
them our consuls. For these reasons,
American sentiment is largely in favor
of the Japanese, though there is but
little doubt that Russia will, in the
long run, prove too strong for the
plucky islanders.

The final victory of Japan would
mean the awakening of Asia to a strug-
gle against Europe. It would be Jap-
an's business to marshal the military
and industrial forces of China, and
in it sure that they would not attempt
to become influential in India? Japan-
ese triumph would be of the greatest
portent to Europe. To this country it
would be welcome, if it would open the
Asiatic markets to free competition.

Kuropatkin hesitates to turn his other
check.No services in the Tabernacle to-
morrow.What brand of mineral water did the
Kaiser use?With Job the Czar can say, "That
which I greatly feared has come upon
me."If Russia cannot stop the Japs any
other way, she might try the injunc-
tion.The Boston haberdasherie seems to
be a thing of the past; a has been, so
to speak.In Russia the white man's burden
consists in getting out of the way of
the brown man.A Jersey cow belonging to Peter Bul-
ler of this city has given birth to tri-
plets. No race suicide there.Success doesn't seem to turn the
Japs' heads, but it looks as though it
would turn the Russian flank.If the skirmishing to get to the con-
ventions is so fierce, what will the fight-
ing be when they are reached?"I have nothing to say about candi-
dates," says Mr. Bryan. Can't he ex-
tend his resolve to other matters?At Hartford ex-Governor Waller and
Dr. Brothers almost came to blows,
both forgetting that Brothers should
dwell in unity.Labor has many friends, because
many say they are its friend, but a
dollar is about as good a friend as la-
bor has.Another Hartford convention made
famous, this time not by the secret pro-
ceedings, but by its rowdyish proceed-
ings.Oil has been discovered on the island
of San Domingo. Some of it should
be poured upon the island's troubled
political waters.The repairs to the ceiling of the Tab-
ernacle are not quite completed. They
will be finished so that services there
will be resumed on May 15.When a man is found dead with a
bullet hole in his head, it is quite safe
for a palmist to say that the broken life
line indicates a violent death.A learned exchange says that the safe
operator of today is not up to the
standard of his own predecessor. May-
be not, still he is up to snuff.The Salt Lake miner who went to the
St. Louis fair and was fleeced out of six
hundred dollars, was an exhibition,
rather than an exhibit from Utah.In New Mexico it is contempt of
court for a union man to speak to a
non-union man. Pretty soon it may be
less majestic to think, especially aloud.It is suggested that soldiers be re-
quired to learn to swim. It is a very
good suggestion, for if they are in the
right "swim" they may be made major-
generals.The Woman's building at the world's
fair is to contain the portraits of all
the prominent women of the country.
She who suggested the idea sowed
dragons' teeth.Judge Grosscup has started a cam-
paign of education for nationalizing the
corporations. Could Congress confer
upon them greater power than they
possess? Already they are about as
omnipotent as the national capital as
they are at the state capitals."Some crooks 'shove the queer' and
others merely have a queer way ofshoving the genuine coin," says the
New York World. But looked at either
way it is a queer proceeding.

Prof. Nelson is in receipt of the fol-
lowing telegram from Mr. B. P. Cum-
mings in New York, respecting his
forthcoming book: "The Putnam ac-
cept your manuscript. Terms more fa-
vorable than in my letter." What these
terms are we have not learned as yet.
It is hoped they are such that the pro-
fessor will be able to accept them. In
any event the book will probably be
ready for delivery in June.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Worcester Spy.

The Massachusetts senate has before
it a bill favorably reported which per-
mits the playing of golf and similar
games on Sunday afternoons. The lan-
guage of the bill is to "permit after 1
o'clock in the afternoon, on the Lord's
Day, such golf and harmless recrea-
tion or sport not otherwise forbidden
by law, as does not trespass on private
rights or disturb the public peace or
public worship, provided the partici-
pants in such recreation or sport re-
ceive no compensation for participating
and providing no admission fee or other
fee is charged for viewing or being
present at or participating in such recrea-
tion or sport."

Northwestern Christian Advocate.

How many think they would be hap-
py if they were only as rich as Croesus.
Croesus was supposed to be the richest
man in the world, though he was not
as rich as John D. Rockefeller or An-
drew Carnegie. Croesus asked Solon:
"Have you seen anything happier than
myself?" Solon answered: "Yes; Telus,
of Athens, who died after having given
a good education to his children and
grandchildren." Croesus asked again:
"To whom do you give the second place
in happiness?" Solon replied: "The two
brothers, Cleobis and Biton, who, dy-
ing, left a most excellent name for
piety." Croesus said: "What do you
give me no place at all?" Solon re-
plied: "I readily grant you a rich
power, but I cannot pronounce you
happy before you have happily
finished this life." Croesus was
not happy. Few rich men are, but
many happy people are to be found
among humble trading children of God
who are doing His will and faithfully
doing all in their power to give a good
education to their children and grand-
children. They are not content with
doing a great thing, but they are re-
ceiving a great reward for their faith-
ful efforts.

Sunday School Times.

Mastery of one's self comes through
mastery of one's self. Laggard in-
clinations, cowardly fears, weak halitings
in the face of known duty, need the re-
lentless whip of self-mastery. But no
man is master of himself who thinks he
is his own master. Every indwelling
power of mind and body, every burning
determination, every urgent demand
upon self for service, ought to get its
origin and temper from that great
self which is the utter yielding of
self to God's will. Only here is resolu-
tion and power for service, and the
right control of the whole man.

The Congregationalist.

One of Thoreau's quaint sayings was:
"A man is rich in proportion to the
number of things he can afford to let
alone." On this basis there surely never
were such opportunities for wealth
as at the present time, when we are
surrounded by beautiful, attractive and
tempting objects which are freely
bought and used by our neighbors and
acquaintances. To be able to resist
temptations to buy things which we are
just as well off without, and to indulge
in amusements and recreations which
are not for our physical or moral well-
being, to be able to limit ourselves in
regard to creditable indulgences—
these are evidences of a strong charac-
ter. One of the first and most import-
ant lessons which the mother of today
must teach her child is to let things
alone. When the baby has learned to
admire the pretty flowers without pick-
ing them, to see candy, fruit, or other
things which he knows "taste good"
without putting them in his mouth;
when the child has learned not to do
things simply because "the other boys
and girls do them"—then he can be
trusted to go out into the world alone,
or he can resist temptation.

The Outlook.

Literary circles are devoid of young
men, though young men continue to
write. Art institutes are not patronized
by young men, though young men con-
tinue to paint. And civic clubs are not
much in the favor of young men,
though young men continue to vote and
even attend caucuses. So it is not il-
logical to conclude that, even granted
that young men do not go to church in
proportionately large numbers, they
still may be very far from being irreligi-
ous. The suggestion, therefore, that
it is because young men lack personal
religion that they do not go to church,
falls to have very great force.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The list of contents of the Business
Woman's Magazine for May is, in part,
as follows: Texas, by W. J. Wise; "A
Statement of Divine Science," by Jan-
etie James; "The Transient of Liberty
Hall," by May Irene Copinger; "What
Women are Doing Today," by Linda
Lee; "Slavery in Santo Domingo," by
E. A. Wagener; "Colorado State Fed-
eration of Clubs," by Mary C. Brad-
ford; "Lewis Mortimer Powell," by A.
R. H. and "The Hoosier Schoolmaster,"
by J. M. Washburn.—Denver, Colo.

The leading article of the May num-
ber of the Improvement Era is a pa-
per by Dr. James E. Talmage on
"Prophecy as the Forerunner of Sci-
ence." This is worth while the sci-
entist study, for the information it con-
tains. On the "Editor's Table," this
month, will be found an account of the
Seventy-fourth Annual Conference, and
a brief article on the "Redemption of
Zion." Dr. John A. Widtsoe continues
his highly interesting article on "Joseph
Smith as a Scientist." Other con-
tributors are President A. W. Ivins,
George E. Blair, Hon. John M. Horner,
D. R. Lyon, Alice K. Smith, T. E. Cur-
tis, Mosiah Hall, Ph. M., N. L. Monson,
and J. M. Tanner. The Era keeps up
its high standard, and each number is
full of interest and useful informa-
tion.—Salt Lake City.

The current issue of Lealle's Weekly
is called the Southwest number. In
several illustrated articles it describes
the wonderful growth and the immense
promise of that region, its rich re-
sources, the big undertakings there in
mining, irrigation, agriculture, and other
lines. The opening at St. Louis of
the world's greatest exposition is sig-
nified in this number by three pages
of pictures of the world's fair buildings
and grounds. Among the other nota-
ble pictorial features are a page of il-
lustrations showing various phases of
the big conflicts in the far east; a page
devoted to the education of young In-
dians at the government school in
Phoenix, Ariz.; a fine display by the
amateur camerists; a glimpse of the
\$15,000,000 fire at Toronto, Canada, and
some sporting pictures.—New York.

The North American Review for May
is an important number, giving space
to articles on the current topics of ab-
sorbing interest. Mr. Pulitzer, in the
opening article, gives a statement on
what he considers a journalist's work.
This is in reply to the critics of his idea
of a college of journalism. It is followed
by an article by Count Cassini, the
Russian ambassador to the United

JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.
Geo. Romney, Vice President.

Z. C. M. I.

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States, which state: Russia's position in the Russo-Japanese war. The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, one of the leading lawyers in this country, has a paper in this number of the Review in answer to some critics who have taken exception to the peace commission's decision on the Venezuelan episode. The Right Hon. James Bryce, member of the British Parliament and author of "The American Commonwealth," writes an exhaustive review of Lord Acton's letters which is almost a biography of Lord Acton himself. Mr. Oscar J. Crosby, who has just returned from the Plains of Tibet, writes on the situation between England and Russia in that country. Prof. Goodwin Smith, the historian and author, writes on "The Immortality of the Soul," and Judge Willey, the attorney-general for the Philippine Islands, has prepared a paper telling the history of the organization of judiciary in the Philippine Islands and stating what must be done there.—New York.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

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