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SALT LAKE CITY, AUG. 28, 1909.

## OUR LORD'S DAY.

A correspondent writing from Indian Valley, Idaho, asks: "Why do we, as members of the Church, observe the First day of the week as the Sabbath, when it is plainly stated in the Ten commandments that we should keep the Seventh day?"

Members of the Church cannot be in doubt regarding the proper day upon which to assemble in worship, partake of the Sacrament and rest from physical labor. For the Lord expressly stated in the revelation given Aug. 7th, 1821: "But remember that on this the Lord's day, thou shalt offer thine oblations and thy sacraments unto the Most High, confessing thy sins unto thy brethren, and before the Lord." This relates to the First day of the week. As Church members we have, therefore, a direct command to observe Sunday, which is the Lord's day.

But this day was also observed by the Christians in the first century, undoubtedly by Apostolic advice. In the first Apostolic age when it became necessary to separate the church from the Jewish synagogue, the ancient festivals, including Sabbaths, were abrogated, but instead of these, the Lord's day was observed with the greatest reverence. That this change was really effected in the Apostolic age and, therefore, with the full knowledge and sanction of the Apostles must be accepted as proved by the Scriptures. A well known commentator observes:

"The alteration seems to have been made by the authority of the Apostles, and to have taken place the very day in which our Lord arose: for on that day the Apostles were assembled; and on the seventh night afterward they were assembled again. The celebration of these first two Sundays was honored by our Lord's presence. It is, perhaps, to set a mark of distinction upon this day in particular that the intervening week passed off, as it would seem, without any repetition of His first visit to the seven Apostles. From that time the Sunday was the constant Sabbath of the primitive church. The Christian, therefore, who devoutly sanctifies one day in seven, although it be on the first day of the week, not the last, as was originally ordained, may rest assured that he fully satisfies the spirit of the ordinance."

Let it be remembered that, owing to the shape and motions of the earth it would be utterly impossible to keep the seventh day, or any one day of the week, at the same time, by all men. No one day can be observed simultaneously all over the earth. When it is morning in one part it is evening in another. It may be Saturday in one part and Sunday in another, owing to the difference of time in different longitudes. If this is remembered it will appear perfectly clear that no law can be given for all the children of men as to which day in the week to observe. The only possible enactment that can be given is that one day out of seven be set apart as a day of rest and devotion. Where this is done the commandment is fully complied with.

That the first Christians assembled on the first day of the week is evident from the testimony of Justin, the Martyr, who wrote:

"On the day of the sun, we all make a common assembly; since it is the first day in which God made the world."

It is true he ascribes to this Christian rule a mystic reason, but the fact of the assembling on that day is none the less a fact. Justin adds:

"Jesus Christ our Savior rose, on that day, from the dead."

"For the day before that of Saturn, they crucified Him, and on that Saturday, which is Sunday, He, appearing to His Apostles, taught these things to His disciples in a way we have delivered for your inspection."

Justin says that on the day called Sunday, there is made a gathering into the same place of all that live in city or country, and the memoranda of the Apostles, or the writings of the prophets, are read as long as may be. Afterwards, the reader having ceased, the president makes verbally the admonition and exhortation to the initiation of these excellent things. Then we all rise and pour forth prayers. Then the bread and wine are taken.

Justin wrote in the first half of the second century, and there can be no doubt that the Christians at that time observed the first day of the week.

For these reasons, we as church members keep Sunday holy. The Lord's day, which is Sunday and not Saturday, is a Christian institution, sanctioned by the Apostles in the beginning of our era, and by our Lord Himself in our age, in the revelations given through the Prophet Joseph.

## UTAH AT THE FAIR.

This has been a great week at the Seattle fair for Utah. Wednesday was Utah day. Thursday was dedicated to Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, and Logan. Friday was the cadet ball at the Washington state building. The visit of the Tabernacle choir is one of the great features of this exhibition. It is estimated that about 2,000 Utah visitors have been at Seattle this week. This is a splendid showing for one state.

We are glad Utah had an opportunity of sending some of her singers and boys to the fair. We are proud of them, and also of the singers and children who did not go. We want everyone to become acquainted with Utah. We know of no more direct way to the hearts of our fellow-men than ac-

quaintance. We want them to hear our singers and musicians, to see our children and learn what Utah does for their education, and, in fact, to find out everything about the State and the people here. A great deal of misunderstanding exists, owing to the activity of the enemy who is always busy sowing tares. It can be removed only by giving the world an opportunity of seeing Utah as it is, at close range. "Seeing is believing."

The boys owe a great deal to Mr. Jackling, through whose generosity they were enabled to make the trip in a body. We hope they will profit by what they see. Every industrial exposition is a school in which a great deal of knowledge can be obtained concerning the progress of the world in civilization and the resources of the country represented. We hope the boys will profit by what they see, and learn all they can from the fair.

## MOSES THATCHER.

The "News" gladly accords space to the following communication from "A Friend":

"To the Editor—As there now remains no journal in Salt Lake City, through which a Democrat may hope to obtain a hearing, may I ask the Deseret News as a non-partisan paper, to allow space for the following thoughts, suggested by the passing of Moses Thatcher?"

"With his differences with his Church, or with his own religious views, I have nothing to do, and no comment to make. He was content to leave those things to be passed on by a judge from whose decision no writ for error ever issues, and surely his fellow men should be equally content."

"With Moses Thatcher's career as a Democrat, however, I am somewhat familiar, ever since the day when Utah's citizens separated on national party lines. All his life, during the early struggles of the state, during the bitter onslaughts of the Liberal party, his energies and his talents were all on the side of the people, but he used to sigh for the time when the local differences could be buried, and when our citizens, 'Mormon' and 'Gentile' alike, could enter upon political campaigns as the people in other states did, without a thought of their religious differences. It was one of the dreams of his life realized, when he saw the Democratic party of Utah founded, and when he could labor for the principles he loved, in common with his friends and many of his old foes."

"What his labors were for the Democracy of the State, is a part of the history of the state that can never be effaced. His speeches on purely party principles, in some of those early campaigns, are masterpieces of oratory. Few men excelled him in oratorical gifts, and had his health permitted he would often have been called upon to go upon the national stump, as he was called on more than once, for his advice in the councils of the leaders of his party. How gladly he would have responded to such a call, those who knew his intense loyalty to Democratic principles are fully aware. Democracy with him was a second religion, and the fact that Democracy was apparently a losing cause in Utah, never made the slightest difference in the intensity of his allegiance. He had been too long on the side of the minority to be discouraged by defeats."

"It is not often that men receive on earth, the rewards for their struggles, but Moses Thatcher received a partial reward at least for his labors, in the nominations, unsought by him, that his party tendered him more than once for the high position of United States Senator. That he appreciated the honor done him, and that he felt it was a payment in full for what over the party owed him, his friends fully know."

"Had the fates ordained that Moses Thatcher should have filled the senatorial chair from this State, rather than some of those to whom the honor came, what a different chapter in our history, at least, posterity would have been called on to read!"

## A FUTURE COMBAT.

The following clipping from The Monitor, a Catholic weekly and the official organ of the archdiocese of San Francisco, has found its way to this office. It appears under the caption: "A Utah Prediction."

"The eyes of Catholics are turned on Salt Lake City this week, where a great cathedral is being dedicated by the chief of the hierarchy in America. This fact adds interest to some Salt Lake ideas on religion which we came across a few days ago, set down in the Deseret Evening News, Utah's leading newspaper. Commenting on the number of converts received into the Church during the past year, the News remarks that it will probably be a surprise to many a hard-working Protestant minister to learn that so many thousands every year abandon the Protestant ranks for the 'Mother Church.' But it is not surprising. Protestantism, having abandoned the doctrine of continuous revelation and accepted the Bible as its only and ultimate standard, and then having admitted the right of higher criticism to lower that standard, necessarily finds itself in a perilous position in which its defenders can see nothing but defeat. That is assuredly a frank statement, coming from a non-Catholic source; yet it is wholly within the bounds of truth. As to the future, the News makes an unusual prediction. It believes that in time the Protestant churches will gradually become absorbed, and that the final discussion concerning faith will be carried on between the Catholic church and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the two extreme wings of the forces professing Christianity. These two extremes will ultimately meet, and the News, after all intermediate divisions have laid down their arms, or joined one side or the other. In that meeting, then, would come the final test. And signs even now seem to point to its result, reminding us to keep faith in the promise of our Lord, that the gates of hell shall not prevail against us. For the Mormon faith will little strength in that future day, if it follows out the lines it is fast falling into now. Outside of naturalism, says Father Doyle, who has just come from a missionary trip to Utah, the Mormons have little religion now, and they are losing hold of their young folks. There can be but one victor in that final discussion."

The Monitor seems to agree with the "News" as to the probability of the future alignment of the religious forces, and it is confident of ultimate victory for the church it represents. The Latter-day Saints, our contemporary says, have little religion now, outside of

naturalism, and they are losing hold of their young folks.

We beg to differ with The Monitor on this. The fact is that the great majority of the Latter-day Saints are fervently devoted to religion. They attend their meetings, study the word of God, pray, fast, give of their means for missionary and other purposes, and many of them spend years in the missionary field without financial remuneration. A large portion of the young folks are engaged in Sunday school and other Church work, and even those who seem to be indifferent are generally willing to defend the faith of their fathers if it is assailed in their presence."

But even if it were true that the "Mormons" have little religion now and that they are losing hold of their young folks, that would not prove that the principles enunciated by the Prophet Joseph are about to cease to be a power in the world, or that the Church is in danger of defeat. Those principles are eternal. The principles of Judaism were not rendered ineffective by the transgression and apostasy of the Jews. The dispensation itself was not discontinued until it had served its divine mission. It is so now. The Church will never again be destroyed."

For the sake of illustration let us remind The Monitor of the well known fact that in the early centuries of our era it did not, to the superficial observer, look as if out of the then existing churches should grow up a Catholic church, a world power. Through persecution the leaders were sacrificed and their followers were left to the care of inferior men, often neophytes, who may have been learned by men, but sometimes only imperfectly enlightened on questions of theology. There could not have been, apparently, much religion left when Tertullian exclaimed: "The bishop of bishops has become the patron of adulterers," or when another father, in agony cried out: "O God, to what days hast thou reserved me!" The heathenism taught in the school of Alexandria was entirely foreign to Christianity. That age, too, seemed to have lost hold of the young folks, for thousands apostatized whenever the flames of persecution were kindled. If the Catholic church survived persecution, and apostasy and corruption, there is no logical ground for the conclusion of the Monitor as to the "Mormon" Church."

The fact is that the Church has been re-established in this age, never again to be destroyed. It matters not what men may do. It matters not if hundreds fall by the wayside. Others will be raised up to take their place. The principles are even now penetrating the thought of the world, and when the proper time comes millions will gather to the church that enunciated those principles. It will take time. The work now being done is preliminary. It is ploughing and sowing, and irrigating, and cultivating. The harvesting will come in due time. The Church that in its infancy, stood the apostasy, the persecution, and martyrdom of Missouri and Illinois, has stood a test that sufficiently shows the genuineness of its faith. It will grow and become strong and fully equipped for the final combat, no matter what nature it may assume."

## WATCHING THE REPORTS.

Never were the pulse beats of an Old World monarch watched with more solicitude by the general public than the scanty bulletins concerning the health of Mr. Harriman are in the business world. Harriman controls millions. Somebody has just calculated that recent sales of bonds and accumulations of railroad earnings must total about \$30,000,000, representing the available balance at Mr. Harriman's command. This is the statement made:

"First, it was announced that the Union Pacific had sold in bulk to a syndicate its \$37,500,000 Southern Pacific convertible bonds of 1909. A fortnight later the announcement was made that the Union Pacific had sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. the \$10,000,000 Atchafalaya preferred bought in July, 1906, at an average price of 102.55. This week it was reported on trustworthy authority that the Union Pacific's interest in Great Northern ore certificates had been liquidated. On June 30, 1908, the Union Pacific owned 77,000 shares of Great Northern ore, and if the price realized thereon may be taken at \$70 in the average, the proceeds amounted to about \$5,390,000. Approximately, therefore, the cash resources of the Union Pacific's treasury have been increased \$55,000,000 during a very short time. The cash resources of the Southern Pacific company also have been increasing. On April 30, 1908, they were \$33,522,933, an increase of \$27,769,468 since June 30, 1908."

But, notwithstanding the vast interests controlled by Mr. Harriman, no one need be nervous about the future of those interests, or take any hasty step. Even if Harriman should be suddenly summoned by death, the business of which he is the head would go on. The mantle of Elijah always falls on someone worthy of carrying it. Careful business men always make some provision against radical changes by which shareholders are secured against loss. Kings may come and go, but this does not affect, to any large extent, the fate of nations. There is hardly a place filled by one man which cannot be filled by someone else just as well. And the right person generally comes when needed."

## FOR THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

The fourth volume of the new Shaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge has been issued by the Funk & Wagnalls company. This is a great and reliable work which all interested in theological subjects will find of immense value as a work of reference.

The fourth volume is particularly strong in biography and history. There are biographies of Duns Scotus, Meister Eckhart, Jonathan Edwards, Erasmus, Eusebius of Caesarea, Fenelon, John Fox, Francis Xavier, Paulus Gerhard, and Justus Gengenius. Of historical interest are such articles as the "Druids," "Druses," "Dukhobors," "Dunkers," "Pascal Controversies," and the "Eastern Church." There is an article on "Egypt." The story of the "Congress of Ems" is told by Professor Mirbt; while that of the "Church of England" is from the pen of Professor D. S. Schaff. J. A. Cederberg contributes the article on "Finland," and Professors Goetz and Pfender that on "France."

The "Effect of the French Revolution on Religion" is described by Dr. Paul Tschackert, of Göttingen. Dr. Sharpless presents the history of the "Society of Friends."

Other articles deal with Bible subjects, such as "Ecclesiastes," by Kleiner; "Eden," by Rogers; "Elijah," "Elisha," "Enoch," all by Von Orelli; "Ephraim," by Nestle; "Euphrates," by Rogers; "Ezekiel," by Von Orelli; and "Galilee," by Guthe, as well as many others on ethical and scientific lines.

More golfers suffer at Myopia than from it.

All the aviators are crying, "Air, air, more air."

Spain would love to hear the sigh of the last Moor.

No news from Arden-on-the-Hudson is not good news.

A slot machine is bad; a political machine is worse.

Few sheepmen are familiar with Woolman's Journal.

Told to hold up, the automobilist complies with speed.

All saloon men wish that the prohibitionists would "dry up."

The trusts don't know just where to put their trust nowadays.

Henry Farmman's fame now is only exceeded by that of Darius Green.

On the golf links a chain of circumstances often leads to victory.

Politicians know to a tee which way to stroke the administration.

For taking a girl skydiving an automobile isn't in it with an aeroplane.

When a man's food doesn't agree with him he doesn't agree with his wife.

In the absence of the wings of a dove one can take an aeroplane and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth and be at rest.

Gifford Pinchot's output of speeches is almost equal to that of James J. Hill.

President Taft got lost in the Lynn woods. Under den Lynn den, so to speak.

In the school of politics the teaching of trades is one of the subjects most thoroughly taught.

It is most fitting that the first great meet of aeronauts should be in the country of Montgolfier.

Mr. Bryan says that he is a fixture in Nebraska. In other parts of the country he must be a moveable.

Senator Aldrich is going to Europe to study the various monetary systems. It will be a post haste course in finance.

Dispatches from Rheims say that the sporting blood of the aviators is up. An aviator whose sporting blood is not up is not much of an aviator.

Professor Bailey of Yale says that college graduates cannot spell. This probably is owing to the fact that an evil spell is upon them.

Conservation of child life would seem to be a more appropriate subject for discussion at a mothers' congress than at a conservation of natural resources congress, yet it was discussed at Seattle.

The convention of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy departments has decided that the use of benzene of soda as a food preservative is all right. Conversely those whose oppose it are all wrong.

A Daniel come to judgment! "Kelsey says he will bolt the ticket. Apparently only cares for the American party so long as he holds a fat job," says the Tribune, the organ of the "American" party. Most certainly. He sells in the same boat with all the "Americans," the basic principle of whose patriotism is holding "fat jobs."

## FLOWERS FOR GRANDMA.

Mrs. Louise Coulson.

One bright, sunny afternoon in the loveliest month of the year—May—grandpa and little Edith went out for a long pleasant walk. Grandpa wanted to go to the public park, as he was old and feeble, and knew that if he fell tired he could sit down on one of the many benches placed at convenient intervals under the shade trees and rest. But little Edith wanted to go out beyond the suburbs, to the hill side, where the wild flowers grew so luxuriantly and beautiful and where she could gather them without fear of restriction. So she said: "Oh, grandpa, let's not go to the man-made park, where we have to just keep right, 'cause the man walks up and down all the time and he looks so cross, and I want to gather a nice big bouquet for dear, sweet, grandma. You know that she just loves flowers, just like she did when she was a little girl like me, and then grandma has to sit in the great big

chair all day long, and ma says that I am young and that I must take grandma's place for her."

Little Edith's argument prevailed, for grandpa could not resist the sweet sensitive pleading of his favorite grandchild, especially when she referred to the life-long companion of his declining years. He, too, could remember when the sweet face of hers, which, though old now, yet daily turned with a smile of trust and calm assurance of his love to him, was not so wrinkled as now, and they walked along—Edith, joyous, laughing and skipping here and there, first to pick up a pretty pebble, then to pluck a wild flower; grandpa, studying up the pages of the past. He was thinking of the days when they, too, gathered wild flowers together, laughing and chatting the while.

His mind goes stumbling back over all the rough mountainous ways and by-ways of 60 years or more, and he can so vividly recall all of the sweet, shy glances, the innocent, graceful courtesies, the timid caresses of dear grandma, when she was a little girl like me, and then grandma has to sit in the great big

creedly made; the great manly heart he laid at her feet, the kiss he pressed on her priceless, unblemished lips that sealed their betrothal. Again he stands at the holy and sacred altar of marriage.

Dear, old grandma was so beautiful then; and she is beautiful to him yet, but that bright spring morning, of all mornings, in his long eventful life, remains fresh and sweet in his memory. As she stands as an angel of love and tenderness beside the door of heaven's blessed edifice, the old stone church, all radiant in her loving splendor, wreathed in God's flowers of natural bloom, the sun shines brightly through the deep windows, showing the whiteness of brow and the soft, swan-like throat giving a glimpse of the delicate pink tinge on cheek and lips. Yes, grandma was very beautiful as a bride, but grandpa thinks her lovelier as the tried and trusted wife of so many long years of care and toil, of joy and gladness.

But grandma wanders on. Those are sweet reflections. Then he remembers changes, he takes his girl bride away from home and kindred, among strangers. But what matters, their love is strong and steadfast, and all sufficient to assure their content and happiness. Their world is within their own four walls. Their interest in each other's welfare. And now, grandpa's mind comes to another morning—just as the sun arose over their mountain home, bursting through the clouds of early dawn—radiant, refulgent with such brightness and gladness that two birds went flitting from bough to bough in a newer song, a sweeter thrill than they thought they had ever heard before. Ah, so beautiful a morn, then, came into their home a babe to bless their love, their hearts and their home. And grandma, then the young mother, looked at him, so beautiful a morn, then, came into their home a babe to bless their love, their hearts and their home. And grandma, then the young mother, looked at him, so beautiful a morn, then, came into their home a babe to bless their love, their hearts and their home. And grandma, then the young mother, looked at him, so beautiful a morn, then, came into their home a babe to bless their love, their hearts and their home.

Gathering flowers for grandma, With fingers nimble and fair, Gathering flowers for grandma, Sitting in the great arm chair.

Gathering flowers for grandma, With her face so calm and sweet, Gathering flowers for grandma, Where earth and heaven meet.

Surely the flowers are of heaven, Gathering flowers for grandma, The flowers are God's blessing, Gathered from off His hill.

Gathering flowers for grandma, To brighten her cozy room, Gathering flowers for grandma, To cheer her journey home.

## MEXICAN COLONIES.

A correspondent of the Herald, Mexico City, dated Chihuahua, July 25, has this to say about the Mexican colonies founded by Latter-day Saints:

The colonies of Galeana (district) located in the northern part of the state are without doubt the most prosperous in the country. They have lived there but 15 years and at the present time they produce an enormous quantity of wheat and flour and export fruit and cheese to the United States.

"The people of these colonies are called 'Mormons' and are recognized as a highly honorable and industrious people. Colonies of this kind, near the Grandes, figures as the head of these colonies. It has more than 1,000 in-

habitants, and possesses public schools sustained by more than 600 pupils. A company formed by the principal colonies has just finished the construction of a great canal for irrigation which serves to carry the superfluous waters of the Casas Grandes river to a reservoir of immense capacity, called 'Las Lagunas' (the little lakes), which is formed by shallow natural lakes, where can be stored a great quantity of water that may be conveniently employed in the irrigation of the fertile and cultivated lands of these colonies. This work is already complete and has commenced to produce magnificent results. The project will be completed in the centennial of our independence, 1910, but in this present year it will be put into service."

Imposing lists of the dead and wounded in the newspapers. The undertakers are busy outside coffins, the coffin industry flourishes, graveyards expand, surgeons live on trifling wages of hummingbirds and peacocks' brains, and car builders are kept busy building new cars to replace cars smashed into kindling wood. Thus the daily railroad wreck sets the wheels of industry a-whirl. A car here, a whole train there, a head-on, there a rear-end collision, here a leg broken, there 20 or 30 lives taken—and so the foundation of prosperity is laid.—Los Angeles Express.

No Train Wreck in a Year. From low life in a train wreck during the year 1908 is a belated bit of news that has found its way at last across the ocean. A singularly unprogressive people, buttoned up in their insularity—yet evidently hiding some capacity to feel shame, else they would not have concealed so long data that must invite critical comparison. There is not a state in the Union that cannot excel that record. Some of them exhibit death rolls that are as creditable to our railroad managers as they would be to generals in time of war.

That not a single passenger in the United Kingdom was killed in a train wreck during the year 1908 is a belated bit of news that has found its way at last across the ocean. A singularly unprogressive people, buttoned up in their insularity—yet evidently hiding some capacity to feel shame, else they would not have concealed so long data that must invite critical comparison. There is not a state in the Union that cannot excel that record. Some of them exhibit death rolls that are as creditable to our railroad managers as they would be to generals in time of war.

## Z. C. M. I. Showing of New Models

Depicts the favorite styles for fall wear in an exclusive manner.

## Ladies' Suit Styles.

Two-piece suits will largely predominate during the coming fall and winter.

The suit coats will be longer than last season, the average length from forty to forty-two inches, although some will measure as much as forty-eight inches. They will be hipless, but shaped closer to the form than ever before.

The prevailing models are shown in broadcloths, chevots, serges and wide wale worsteds and other rough surface weaves.

Jet and Moire are being favored in trimmings, but few garnitures will be used on the suits, as the strictly tailored effects are preferred.

Skirts of suits, will be pleated, but flares are declining in favor. The semi-tailored effects being shown more than formerly.

## New Millinery.

Many stylish creations in fall millinery are ready for your inspection.

High turbans and large picture hats are especially stylish and although the new effects are devoid of frills and trimmings, compared to last season's styles, their grandeur and elegance are decidedly attractive.

