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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 15, 1908.

BURDETTE P. BURDETTE.

The sad story of the death of Elder Burdette P. Burdette in the German mission has already been told, but full particulars have first been received in a letter from Berlin. The writer, Elder Edwin Q. Cannon, corrects some impressions that have perhaps been formed concerning the recklessness of Elders in risking their lives in dangerous rivers. He shows that the occurrence was one of those acts of Providence of which human wisdom can only accept, in all humility, the divine explanation: "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter."

According to the letter, on Tuesday, July 14, Bros. Burdette, Hanks, Gowans, and Buehler, and two German brethren, Bant, and Cremer were swimming in the Oberr Teich, a swimming pond just outside of the city wall. Bros. Hanks and Bant were quite good swimmers, while the other brethren could swim very little. In the place where they were swimming are two or three logs, chained in the water so that they cannot float away, for the swimmers to climb on, or cling to, as they see fit. One of the logs floats in water which is said to be about seven feet deep, and which lies about ten or twelve feet out from where an average sized person can wade. It was to this log that Bro. Hanks swam, and Bro. Burdette with much difficulty followed him. Both reached the log and climbed up on to it. Then Bro. Bant swam out to the log and climbed on it, and the three rested there. All at once Brother Burdette fell off into the water and came up about four feet from where the log was. As soon as Hanks and Bant saw his predicament, they jumped to save him, but, as drowning persons will do, he threw his arms around them and all three went under. The two boys then had a hard time freeing themselves from his grasp, and as soon as they did so, although weak from exertion, started diving for him, but to no avail.

A number of bystanders as well as the boys in the water, were calling for help, but others said that they were just fooling, and much time was lost. There were very many people there swimming, and they naturally made a great deal of noise and it was quite a while before the boys attracted general notice. Two or three men, who were already in the water, started diving for him but were unable to find him. There happened to be a very good swimmer there, who belonged to one of the swimming clubs in Königsberg, and who, seeing what was wrong, hurriedly undressed and dived in and brought the brother out, but, as it proved afterwards, too late. Some said he was under the water only four minutes; other seven, and still others as high as twenty, but Elder Cannon is inclined to believe that he was under water about twelve or fourteen minutes. Upon his being brought to land, steps were immediately taken to remove the water from the body and a doctor was hurriedly called, but all was unavailing.

Elder Burdette was evidently prepared for his sudden departure. His thoughts were on things eternal. On the Sunday before his death he preached a sermon to the Saints in which he told them of the death of Brother Goddard. He told them that the speakers at the funeral of Brother Goddard had said to the friends of the family and the Saints that such men are needed on the other side, as their talents could be used there as well as here. He (Burdette) asked them if they felt that they had improved their talents to such an extent that they could meet their Maker and be of use to him. He told them that he had tried to advance and improve himself, and he felt that if he were called he was willing to go.

Elder Burdette was an exceptionally talented young man. Wherever he went he made himself valuable on account of his faithfulness, integrity, and industry. Whatever he did, he did with all his heart. As an employee his services were always in demand and he made rapid advancement. As a missionary he was loved by all he met. The Saints in Königsberg, particularly, esteemed him very much and looked up to him, and his sudden departure was a great loss to them. But he has left with them, as with his friends at home, the testimony that he was prepared and willing to enter that other sphere of activity where such excellent qualities as were his, are needed, just as much as here.

To those who mourn the thought of reunion brings consolation. That thought is balm to the wounded hearts. "Blest hour when righteous souls shall meet.
Shall meet to part no more;
And with celestial welcome greet
On an immortal shore!
Each tendered blissed with pain,
With endless bliss is crowned.
All that was dead survives again,
All that was lost is found."

FEEDING THE WORLD.

Whatever politicians may imagine to be the future "destiny of America," among the so-called warlike nations, it is clear from statistics that the present work of our country consists in feeding, and not in fighting, the rest of the world.

Of course we do not, from philanthropic motives, supply other nations with a portion of our own bounteous harvests, for we get full value for

whatever we export; yet this trade serves to avert actual famine and to relieve a dire scarcity of food in many other countries almost every year.

This country exports one-fifth of the wheat, one-fourth of the hops, one-third of the corn, two-fifths of the meat, nearly one-half of the oil-cake and oil-cake meal, almost one-half of the leaf tobacco, two-thirds of the cotton, and four-fifths of the cottonseed oil, that constitutes the international commerce of the nations of mankind.

W. M. Hayes in "The World's Work" for August, notes that the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, are our leading purchasers; but adds that Cuba takes \$5,000,000 worth of our animal products, mostly in the form of bacon, hams, salted or pickled pork, fresh beef, and hard, that it may the more exclusively devote its energy to the production of sugar, tobacco, and other crops suited to its climate and soil.

The same authority reports the average annual farm value of the products of African farms for the last five years up to 1907, inclusive, at \$5,537,000,000; the value of our agricultural exports, at \$931,000,000; and the value of our agricultural imports at \$330,000,000, thus leaving an excess of agricultural exports over imports of \$401,000,000.

Like many other writers, Mr. Hayes depreciates the large exportation of coarse grains, which carry abroad the chemical fertilizers almost to the value of the price of these raw products. Thus, the grains and oil-cake carry with them nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, "worth at current prices for the fertilizer ingredients tens of millions of dollars."

Just how to prevent this loss of valuable fertilizers is not clear. Up to the present time, the sewage of cities has not been very generally or very effectively used as fertilizers in this country; while the use made by farmers of even the present supplies of barnyard manure would not argue that they should be supplied with more of it by home-feeding. Nevertheless, if the farms could concentrate more of their agricultural surplus and turn more of it into higher-priced animal products by home-feeding, some of the loss of soil fertility could be compensated.

At present it pays so well to export the crude surplus, that the more refined methods make slow progress.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

Mr. H. L. Stoddard, in an interesting article published in a recent number of the Arkansas Gazette, adduces several proofs in favor of the proposition that this country had intercommunication with Asia "not less than a thousand years before Christ." The book of Mormon, as is well known, tells of the immigration of Lehi and his household from Jerusalem, and this event is supposed to have taken place about the year 600 before our era, accepting the common calculation of Biblical chronology. The Book of Mormon also tells of earlier intercommunication between the two hemispheres, and according to the teachings of the inspired founders of the Church, man first appeared on this continent. Here man, as some scientists now maintain, is indigenous. Here the Garden of Eden was planted. Here Cain murdered Abel. Here the City of Enoch was built. Here Noah preached and built his wonderful ship. Science will ultimately, we believe, find the proofs of the great truths revealed to the Prophet Joseph, and through him, to the world.

Here is one of the remarkable finds which point to Asiatic intercommunication. Mr. Stoddard says:

"Three or four years ago a gentleman while looking up data in the Smithsonian Institution, found the likeness of Buddha, the patron deity of the Buddhists, on a shell and thoughtlessly published an account of the matter. This shell had been found many years before in Toco mound, in Tennessee, by Cyrus Thomas, and had been segregated as an all other evidence is that in conflict with the theory advocated by the complacent coterie which has settled the question. Another likeness of Buddha was found in a mound in Georgia, also. Buddha statues in Yucatan. The representations of the T'ieh-K'ieh (Tah Gook) have been found at Cusco, and also by Clarence B. Moore at the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, while exploring the Black Warrior river mound region in Alabama, cuts of which are shown in his late volume, 'Certain Aboriginal Features of the Black Warrior River.' Referring to the specimens shown in his book, an eminent authority states, 'that it seems to be a representation of the well known Korean symbol, presented upon their flag, a Yin-Yang, another name for the T'ieh-K'ieh.' He said this, however, subsequent to an article published in the American Antiquarian on 'Phallic Symbols in America,' (vol. xxv, No. 3, 1900, vol. xxvi, No. 5), and failed to give the author of these articles credit. In these articles illustrations are given to show that the Yin-Yang, or T'ieh-K'ieh, swastika, sun symbols, serpent symbols, as well as the Greek 'Fret' (teselated border) have been found in the mound regions of the Mississippi valley, Yucatan and Peru.

It may be remarked that Buddha, in the opinion of some scholars, is none but Noah.

Mr. Stoddard mentions another remarkable find, thus:

"At Monte Albán, Mexico, Señor Bofors, governor general and national director of the Archaeological Department of the National Museum, found a true obelisk. A true obelisk is a shaft of one piece of stone, quadrangular in shape, the apex being finished by four right angled triangles of 45 degrees each; the dimension at the top being one half the dimension at the bottom. This was the true declination of the sun 5,000 years ago at the vernal equinox, Cairo, Egypt, as indicated by the great pyramid of the time of Krufu, 250 B. C. This great pyramid, as well as all other pyramids of Egypt, were built for the purpose of ascertaining the true year's length. That is Capri-Cornus, of winter solstice, to the vernal equinox, thence to summer solstice, which was very necessary information to the teeming millions of the Nile valley. Some of the Arabic lines of the pyramids indicate 38 1/2 degrees, 40 degrees, 41 1/2, 42, 44 1/2 and 45 degrees, which, as stated, was the declination of the sun at vernal equinox, Cairo, 5,000 years ago. In making this calculation, the 'regression of the poles' must be taken into consideration (vide, the Rational Almanac by Moses B. Cotsworth) which amounts to 1 1/2 degrees in every 5,000 years. This would place latitude 34 degrees (Menards Mound, Ark.) at the equator in a fraction less than 25,000 years. Or, if more clear, the regression of the poles (which is conceded by the highest scientific authorities) would cause the equator to be where we are now, latitude 34 degrees within a fraction less than 25,000 years."

Another remarkable find is that of a time-piece which is thus described: "In the spring of 1901, while plowing

on his farm, about six miles from Arkansas Post, Ark., W. N. Almond uncovered a large stone disc and two statues, male and female, which were enclosed by a complicated covering. This was broken, however, by the plowshare. The stone disc is wrought of Jasper, one of the twelve precious stones of the Babylonians, Phoenicians and Hebrews. Upon the obverse of the face are 38 half circles, geometrically true, comprising one complete circle. Each half circle represents 10 degrees of 40 minutes diurnal time, and by squaring the stone with the Polar star, it correctly indicates time, any time of day or night, if the moon is shining. It is only possible to indicate time on this stone by the Babylonian process of indicating time by degrees."

This type of dial, Mr. Stoddard claims, is described in II Kings XX, and Isaiah XXXVIII. He also says that Enoch used this same system of reckoning time, with the exception that the divisions were of 20 degrees, equal 80 minutes (instead of 10 degrees, equal 40 minutes, as upon this dial) and by this division he was enabled to dial the 16 hours of the longest day in the year (Summer Solstice) into 12 hours of 80 minutes each, to wit: 12x80 minutes equals 960 minutes, divided by 60 minutes equals 16 hours, or Summer Solstice, the longest day in the year. Thus it is conclusive that this type of dial was in common use 1000 years B. C.

It is perfectly evident that we know very little about the past history of this continent, but we know enough to suspect that a most interesting and momentous part of the history of mankind was written here. Gradually some of that history will be unfolded, and as it becomes legible it will furnish evidence of the authenticity of the most remarkable book of the age—the Book of Mormon.

INVESTIGATE SIXTH EAST.

A street paving petition is being circulated by residents of Sixth East street. It recites that the recent rains have destructively washed into that newly macadamized road, and asks for the resurfacing of the street with asphaltum.

This street was but recently completed. Some of it has had about a year of use. It is already wearing out. Laid at an expense that should have guaranteed twenty years' of good service, considering its width and the light travel that goes over it, the street has not given a single year of actual usefulness. For almost half a year it was more or less torn up. Then it was covered with a stone that is not fit for that use. This stone was laid upon it in such form and in such ways as to violate over half—more than ten out of twenty—of the rules and specifications laboriously and ridiculously drawn up by the City engineer. At that very time the Deseret News laid before the City council these important facts. The council did not look into the matter. No investigation was made. The street was "macadamized" at heavy expense to both the City treasury and the property owners. Now the residents condemn the work and ask that it be done over.

What do the City councilmen think of this matter? What do the taxpayers think? Will not the City council now make an honest investigation, and if it finds that a vast system of fraud permeates almost every line of the contracts for street macadamizing, apply the necessary remedy?

Before resurfacing any part of Sixth East street with asphaltum, let a square rod of it be taken up anywhere, and the work compared with the specifications in the contract. Let the citizens see whether or not they are getting what they pay for. By all means investigate the macadamizing of Sixth East street, if you dare to let the people know the true condition of it. And then there is Second avenue, which taxpayers say was "mud-amized" instead of macadamized.

HOPE FOR TURKEY.

The Turkish consul in New York has given out some interesting information relative to the revolutionary movement in his country, and he is very enthusiastic in his predictions of the future. "Let all the world know," he says, "that Turkey is no longer tyrannical and unhappy, but a free and regenerated Ottoman Empire, where racial or religious territory will be unknown. Until now Turkey has been a religious country, but hereafter we will have a national country, like the United States of America. The religion will be a matter of individual conscience."

It seems that for years the revolutionary sentiment has penetrated the people, until there were no less than 300,000 revolutionists in the army. This fact made it absolutely necessary for the Sultan to yield to the demands for a constitution. It was supposed that the visit of King Edward to the Czar meant that Macedonia was to be detached from the Turkish empire, and this danger hastened the revolution.

The Consul states that the new constitution is not founded on the Koran but is patterned after the French constitution. "We will follow," he says, "the steps of Western civilization and shape our laws and our public instruction upon the European methods. There are thousands of our young men who for the last two decades have studied in European and American universities; they will do great service for reconstruction of the country and will help to spread education and civilization to every hamlet in the Empire. I have been myself eighteen years abroad and understand the West as well as the East. Today I received papers from Constantinople. They have already started to discuss freely the means by which the progress and the reform of Turkey could be accomplished."

We hope the new regime will bring peace and liberty to the people as well as stability to the government. Under freedom various nationalities can amalgamate, as in this country. In Turkey a number of nationalities have been held together in a way by fear, but have constantly quarreled and fought. Where such conditions prevail, there can be little progress. When people quarrel and fight and live with a knife on the throat, they cannot devote time or energy to the creation of prosperity. Under a free government and civilized conditions Turkey should

once more become a great power. It was weakened by constant wars until it became "the sick man," as were Rome and all the ancient world powers; through peace it may again become strong.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.

The banquet at the Commercial club in honor of the Japanese Consul General at San Francisco, Mr. Chozo Koike, was in every respect a pleasant function. It was an American-Japanese alliance in miniature in which the sentiments of respect and good will expressed by the speakers were general and genuine.

The Consul-General was emphatic in his assurances that Japan only desires peace, and Governor Cutler, in his neat little speech, was equally emphatic in his declaration that the United States has nothing but peaceful intentions and ambitions. It was a regular peace banquet. But it is true that the two countries represented desire peace with all the world.

Japan, in her very national symbols, expresses this desire. When you think of Japan among the nations, you do not think of a dragon, or a lion, or an eagle, or any beast of prey, but you think of the Rising Sun, of the cherry blossom and the crysanthemum. These are the beautiful national emblems of the Mikado's subjects, and their sentiments are in harmony with these emblems.

We hope the Consul-General will find his brief sojourn in this City pleasant, and that he may be eminently successful in his important mission.

A VIKING SHIP.

According to the Manchester Guardian the remains of an old viking ship have recently been found near Tonsberg in Norway. The vessel is 70 feet long and 16 feet 6 inches broad, and was dug out of a tumulus two and one-half miles from the shore on a farm. It was not intact. At some remote period, probably hundreds of years ago, it had been unearthed by someone who had pillaged the mortuary chamber of many of the curious relics undoubtedly deposited there in accordance with ancient tradition. But in other parts of the ship which had apparently escaped the notice of the intruders was found a large and extremely valuable collection of historic remains, including a four-wheeled chariot, richly and quaintly decorated; four sledges, three of them curiously carved; several beds, a spinning wheel, and a variety of kitchen utensils. Diligent examination of these has led to the conclusion that the funeral ship belongs to the ninth century.

One theory is that the second woman was a slave condemned to accompany her mistress in her last sleep. Many of the ornaments, mostly of carved wood, are unique.

Few bluff men are bluffers.

At times the young Turks act like a lot of boys.

The first duty of the aerial warships will be to conquer the air.

You can't keep a good man down. Just look at Count Zeppelin.

Is Mr. Bryan receiving as many contributions as congratulations?

Mr. Taft is too busy to attend the conference of the unemployed.

It is simply astonishing how the value of a dog goes up when it is lost.

Hereditary is the excuse offered for uncontrolled temper and conduct.

Thousands of Eagles marched in Seattle. They will soon take their flight.

Permanent peace in Central America! Central America permanent peace is just like pie crust.

About the best guarantee of bank deposits is an honest board of directors and honest subordinates.

When the country's resources have been exhausted the people will simply be thrown on their own resources.

Australia may give the Atlantic fleet a bigger welcome than New Zealand did but she cannot give it a more hearty one.

It begins to look as though the old saying, "The woods are full of them," would have to give away to "The air is full of them."

Judge Taft will not dispose of his riding horse, evidently believing that it is better to bear the ill he has than to fly to others he knows not of.

A Chicago woman who saved her pin-money has bought and paid for a home without calling on her husband for any contributions. She must have devoted herself many diamond pins.

A great deal of nonsense has been promulgated in western countries concerning the miseries of Harom life in Turkey. On the other hand, Orientals are often told of the frivolities and immorality of Western women. Exaggerations and ignorance are responsible for misinformation on both sides. A correspondent of the New York World recently interviewed an Oriental woman, Madame Myrtal Harry, and this is what she said of the Mussulman women:

"I think they are the happiest women in the whole world. They are rigidly protected by law and have everything provided for them that they can possibly desire. Modern women take hardly any exercise at all, but they are free from most of the ailments which beset the women of civilized communities. The harem women are much more beautiful than the western ones. These women are seen by Christians are always the worst examples, so that no idea can be formed by visitors to the cities. They are not only beautiful in face but have gestures and manners which are incomparable. Moreover, they are experts in all the arts of beautification, in improving their complexions, refining the skin, keeping the hands and feet perfect in shape. They always study every art of pleasing."

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Man Not a Music Box. But a Violin.

The world is not put into the world as a music box, mechanically set with a certain fixed number of tunes, but as a violin with infinite possibilities. This music no one can bring forth but the individual himself. He is placed into life not a finally, but a beginning, not a manufactured article, but raw material; not a statue, but an unknown stone ready alike for the firm chisel of defined purpose or the subtle attrition of uncontrolled circumstances and conditions. It is only what a man makes of himself that really counts. He must disintegrate his mind from that weakening thought that he has an absolutely predetermined capacity, like a freight-car with its weight and tonnage painted on the side. He is growing, expansive, unlimited, self-adjusting to increased responsibility, progressively able for large duties and higher possibilities as he realizes these and lives up to them. The individual has no real limitations except those that are self-imposed.

The Way They Used To Swear. A story which was once told in the senate cloak room is repeated now and then by one of the distinguished solons. It concerned the days of the anti-slavery war in New York City, which grew out of a controversy between the patrons, Sachuylers and Van Rensselaers, the old original Dutch land holders, who had the grant of the land and who rented it out to tenants at a nominal sum, in some cases as low as five chickens or two pigs, but they held absolute titles to the land, and in this way the landlords maintained a royal prestige which was very annoying to the American idea. This was the last death struggle of the old feudal question. The contest for rights between the tenant and their tenants was an interesting chapter in history. This controversy resulted in one special law, passed by the legislature, providing that service by the sheriff could be legal if notice was posted on the door of the premises. The record shows that one sheriff made a rather significant report after having started to post a notice. The report was as follows:

"The sheriff says that in the afternoon, he went to the house of the defendant, and not finding him, he was about to post a notice on Defendant's door, as provided by law, when he saw a woman sitting in a window and who pulled a gun, saying that if he did not clear out, he, said defendant, would blow said deponent to hell, which deponent verily believes he would have done."

This grave statement of facts is now a matter of record in New York state, and those relating the story always reached a climax when the conclusions of said sheriff were declared in the place he would have been blown if he had proceeded farther in carrying out the legal requirements of the Substitute Service Bill.—Joe Mitchell Chapple, in August National Magazine.

A Queen's Love of Animals. I love all animals, even spiders, they spin so cleverly and are such excellent mothers.

Sides, they are musical. My friend, the Swedish composer, Hallstrom, told me that for a long time he had two spiders which he kept in his study. One day he pulled a string, saying that if he did not clear out, he, said defendant, would blow said deponent to hell, which deponent verily believes he would have done."

For snakes only I have no liking; they terrify me; but my aversion is doubtless due to the fact that I have not studied them enough. It seems to me impossible not to love an animal whose innocence and goodness one has accurately comprehended.—From Carmen Sylva's "My Kittens" in the August Century.

A Scramble For Degrees. A writer in the August American Magazine says: Your correspondent on education should have made some reference to the Ph.D. mania in our colleges. Last night I was talking with a young man who has been working for this degree which he is so stupid that I have nothing to say to him. Even worse are not as black as they are painted. For snakes only I have no liking; they terrify me; but my aversion is doubtless due to the fact that I have not studied them enough. It seems to me impossible not to love an animal whose innocence and goodness one has accurately comprehended.—From Carmen Sylva's "My Kittens" in the August Century.

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throw up his work, choose a new subject, and begin again. Of course, acetyly has a right to expect that scholars will not cheat. It seems reasonable to suppose, however, that arrangements might be made whereby two men could work on the same subject independently. At least arrangements might be made whereby two men who have worked on the same subject independently should not be punished for an accident of fate. What matters are extra thousand pages or so on such a subject as the perpendicular of an isosceles triangle?

The Danger Perhaps you think we Of Breeding are unkind to the mosquito flies, quite and the fly-keeping after these delinquent too persistently, muck-raking them with too much virulence. If you love the fly, therefore, skip this paragraph. Another board of health, that of New York, is after him. It informs the public that the mosquito body is covered with disease germs, and asks us all not to allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate near our premises. All refuse which tends to fermentation, such as bedding, straw, paper, manure, and vegetable matter, should be disposed of or covered with lime or kerosene oil. All foods should be screened. All receptacles for garbage should be carefully covered, and the cans cleaned with disinfectant. Muck-raking them with too much virulence. If you love the fly, therefore, skip this paragraph. Another board of health, that of New York, is after him. It informs the public that the mosquito body is covered with disease germs, and asks us all not to allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate near our premises. All refuse which tends to fermentation, such as bedding, straw, paper, manure, and vegetable matter, should be disposed of or covered with lime or kerosene oil. All foods should be screened. All receptacles for garbage should be carefully covered, and the cans cleaned with disinfectant. Muck-raking them with too much virulence. If you love the fly, therefore, skip this paragraph. Another board of health, that of New York, is after him. It informs the public that the mosquito body is covered with disease germs, and asks us all not to allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate near our premises. All refuse which tends to fermentation, such as bedding, straw, paper, manure, and vegetable matter, should be disposed of or covered with lime or kerosene oil. All foods should be screened. All receptacles for garbage should be carefully covered, and the cans cleaned with disinfectant. Muck-raking them with too much virulence. If you love the fly, therefore, skip this paragraph. Another board of health, that of New York, is after him. It informs the public that the mosquito body is covered with disease germs, and asks us all not to allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate near our premises. All refuse which tends to fermentation, such as bedding, straw, paper, manure, and vegetable matter, should be disposed of or covered with lime or kerosene oil. All foods should be screened. All receptacles for garbage should be carefully covered, and the cans cleaned with disinfectant. Muck-raking them with too much virulence. If you love the fly, therefore, skip this paragraph. Another board of health, that of New York, is after him. It informs the public that the mosquito body is covered with disease germs, and asks us all not to allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate near our premises. All refuse which tends to fermentation, such as bedding, straw, paper, manure, and vegetable matter, should be disposed of or covered with lime or kerosene oil.