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DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY. - MAY 15, 1909.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

Box Elder Conference, advertised to be held June 5th and 6th, is postponed to be held June 12th and 13th. JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.

ANNUAL Y. M. AND Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The Fourteenth General Annual Con ference 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 Saturday and Sunday, June 5th and 6th, 1909.

All officers and members of the association 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 6th, at 10 a. m. and at 2 and 7 p.m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH. HEBER J. GRANT. B H ROBERTS. General Suptcy, Y. M. M. I. A MARTHA H. TINGEY. RUTH M. FOX. MAY T. NYSTROM. Presidency Y. L. M. I. A.

ANNUAL PRIMARY CONFERENCE.

The seventh annual general conference of the officers of the Primary associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, June 4th, 5th and 6th, 1909. All officers, stake and local, are requested to be present at all the sessions of this conference. LOUIE B. FELT,

MAY ANDERSON, CLARA W. BEEBE, Presidency Primary Associations.

IN HONOR OF THE PILGRIMS.

The Boston Herald proposes a World's fair in 1920, in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims in this country. The suggestion seems to have found favor in many newspaper offices.

The history of the Pilgrims is well worthy of commemoration. But something more original than a fair, which is at best a mercenary affair, might be suggested. The Pilgrims were actuated by a principle in their exodus, as were the first settlers of Utah, and not by desire for gain.

and bloodshed among the nations of During the reign of Elizabeth there the earth, before the ideal is realized, grew up in the Church of England but that is no reason why the ideal ne of men and women who elf should not be held up to view.

now far separated from their comfortable homes. There were 39 boys and girls of various ages, and one baby born just before Cape Cod was reached John Carver was the governor. Brewster was the minister. Miles Standish was the soldier. John Alden was a modest carpenter. None of these people were wealthy. But they were willing to work and to endure all manner of hardships for their religion, just like the Pioneers who came to Utah. The Pilgrims found themselves without government, and therefore they de-

cided to draw up a "compact" or "combination," binding them all "to subby common consent make and choose." In the cabin of the ship was drawn up and signed what is known as the Mayflower compact. By this the first body politic was organized in America. The very first principle of government set up was that of government by consent.

That is certainly an event worthy of commemoration. It should be celebrated "with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations," and the celebration should not be confined to one section, but extend from coast to coast. It should also be solemnized with "devotion to God Almighty," as the beginning of a new era in the history of the world.

In the providence of God the 'principles of religious liberty have always been the foundation of civil rights. The heralds of religious fiberty have always been forerunners of political freedom. The Pilgrims imbued with the principles of freedom as taught in the Scriptures, were fully prepared to lay the foundation for the American form of government. The followers.of the Prophet Joseph and the Pioneers of Utah, some of them the descendants of these same Pilgrims, were fully equipped to perpetuate the principles of American government in these Western mountains, in which they sought a refuge against the mobs. They were thoroughly inbued with the spirit of the Pilgrim fathers. In fact, the exodus to the mountains was but a continuation of the exodus from England and Holland. It was necessary, as history will show, in order to perpetuate the compact of the Pilgrims.

PEACE SUNDAY.

Tomorrow, Sunday, the subject of universal peace will be considered in nany churches and places of worship throughout the world. It is a subject that belongs to the pulpit, which is devoted to the service of he Prince of Peace. Many consider it idle to talk peace

n the world. But the prophets of old predicted that the time will come when the swords will be turned into plowshares; when, in other words, the energy and money now spent on militarism will be devoted to agricultural pursuits; when armies will be em-

ployed in the work of raising food, nstead of learning how to destroy life and property. When that times comes, the prophets tell us, everyone will sit under his own fig tree and under his wn vine, and none will be afraid of his neighbor. There will be peace, and perfect liberty.

bitumen deposits of Palestine. Thou-If such a time is predicted by the sands of tourists are yearly flocking to Spirit of truth. through the prophets, the Holy Land. American manufacit is not in vain to preach about it. turers are beginning to ship agriculin all probability there will be wars tural machinery to Syria, and thereby to change economic conditions. Asia is being opened up to the world. And merican influ amy to hav the key to the western as well as eastern gates of that immense continent. THE TYPHOID FLY. The war on the housefly is being taken up in earnest in many sections of the country. Dr. Howard, the government entomologist, proposes a new name for the dangerous little disease carrier; he now calls it the typhoid fly. He thinks that people have altogether too long considered the house fly as a harmless creature, or, at the most, simply a nuisance. While scientific researches have shown that it is a most dangerous creature from the standpoint of disease, and while popular opinion is rapidly being educated to the same point, the retention of the name house fly is considered inadvisable, as perpetuating in some degree the old ideas. Strictly speaking, the term 'typhoid fly' is open to some objection, as conveying the erroneous idea that this fly is solely responsible for the spread of typhoid, but considering that the creature is dangerous from every point of view, and that it is an important element in the spread of typhoid, it seems advisable to give it a name which is almost wholly justified and which conveys in itself the idea of serious disease, Another repulsive name that might be given to it is 'manure fly,' but recent researches have shown that it is not confined to manure as a breeding place, although perhaps the great majority of these flies are born in horse manure. For the end in view, 'typhoid fly' is considered the best Flies carry the typhoid bacilli in two ways: They swarm over refuse matter in pits and then visit the food prepared for eating; or, they may cat and carry the germs in their bodies, and then deposit them, wherever they go. In the year 1898 every regiment in the United States service developed typhoid fever, and the disease became epidemic in every camp, nearly all the cases appearing within six weeks of the setting up of the encampments; and a commission was appointed to investigate the reasons for the epidemic. The commission was soon forced by the facts to give up the miasmatic theory and other popular ways of accounting for the spread of the disease; and the conclusion was reached that the fever is disseminated by the transference of infected matter from one individual to the alimentary canals of others, and that a man infected with typhoid fever may scatter the infection

years, 1877-1881, over the preceding five rears of 4,469, or over 10 per cent. "It would seem to be an open question," he says, "whether on the whole the revival work of 1877 was much of a success in increasing the numbers of the members of these churches permanently, and whether they would not all have been better off if the Moody meetings had not been held. An examination of houses. the statistics of the Congregational

church of Massachusetts and Connecticut points to a similar condition following the greater revival of 1758. Ten or twelve years after the 'Great Awakening' which added three hundred to mit to such government as they should his church in Northampton in a single year, Jonathan Edwards lamented that he had not received a single member in four years. These facts tend to show a social law of reaction with

grave results." This may be true, and yet it would be difficult to overestimate the work of such men as Moody, C. H. Spurgeon, or the older "revivalists." Moody exercised a wonderful influence upon the churches themselves. His was essentially a work for peace and co-operation, for tolerance and brotherly love, and it is not too much to say that in his revivals he united hearts and hands that but for his efforts would have been far apart. Perhaps his influence in that direction was more important than the

results obtained in membership. AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN ASIA.

Recent events in Turkey bring to mind the fact that American missionaries have been laboring for many years in that country, and that the liberal spirit manifested among the neople is in a large measure due to the teachings of those missionaries and their influence among the people. In Syria, for instance. American missionarles have labored for nearly a century. Originally this work was religious, but gradually it became educational, and even industrial. In Belruf there is an American uni-

versity, which is nonsectarian and which was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York during Lincoln's administration. It has had as many as 900 students from all parts of the Levant, including Egypt and Persia; some sixty professors and teachers,

cans and graduates of American colleges; fifteen commodious buildings, a campus of fifty acres, five departments, medicine, pharmacy, arts, commerce, and archaeology. It is said to be the largest American institution of learning of its high standard outside of the United States. It is officially recognized by the Sultan whose commisison-

of whom about forty are native Ameri-

ers attend the medical examinations, and indorse its diplomas. It has a board of trustees in New York. It is clear that such an institution must exercise a far-reaching influence in the country. The time cannot be far off when im portant events will again be enacted upon the stage where the early history of mankind was centered. Railways are being built in Turkey. "Mesopotamia will soon be another Egypt, the Euphrates and the Tigris taking the place of the Nile. Foreign capital is being invested. It might profit in irrigation works, and in exploiting the

ing that summer developed this discase, while more than 80 per cent of the total deaths were caused by typhoid.

The next year Dr. Howard began the study of the house fly in city and country conditions. He made a rather thorough investigation concerning insects that breed in filth and of those most attracted to food supplies in

Ninety-eight per cent of the insects captured in houses were the common fly which breeds in horse manure and in the filthy regions of the city where sanitary regulations are lax, especially in low alleys and corners and in vacant lots.

Science has known for some time that virulent typhoid bacilli may cocur in the body of an individual for some time before the disease is recognized in him, and that the same virulent germs may be found in the intestines for a long time after the apparent recovery of a patient. The wonder is not that typhoid is so prevalent, but that it does not prevail to a much greater extent. The Doctor concludes that "boards of health in all communities should look after the proper treatment or disposal of horse manure, primarily in order to reduce the number of house flies to a minimum, and all regulations regarding the disposal of garbage and foul matter should be made more stringent and should be more stringently enforced."

The fly is to be feared, not alone as a carrier of typhoid fever, but of nearly all the intestinal diseases. It is a prime agent responsible for the death of many children in summers. It is now recalled that Dr. G. E. Nicholas, in the London Lancet for 1837 presented the results of some accurate scientific studies on the agency of insects in the transfer of human diseases. And as early as 1849, writing from Malta, he said that his first impression of the possibility of the transfer of disease by flies was derived from the observation of the manner in whih these voracious creatures, present in great numbers, and having equal access to the dejections and food of patients, gorged themselves indiscriminately and then disgorged themselves on the food and drinking utensils.

In this letter he gives the following account of the confirmation of a belief afterwards amply proved to be true by bacteriological investigation:

fast up and down the pike with little Willie in the car. And if you seek electric transportation, there is the "In 1850 the Superb, in common with the rest of the Mediterranean squadron was at sea for nearly six months; during the greater part of bounding trolley, the flashing subway, and the 10-cent stages with their upper decks waiting to do your bidding at all months; during the greater part of the time she had cholera on board. times. You are sitting behind a lady at the theater whose irremovable colfthe time she had cholera on board. On putting to sea the files were in great force, but after a time the files gradually disappeared, and the epi-demic slowly subsided. On going into Malta harbor, but without communi-cating with the shore, the files re-turned in greater force, and the chol-era also with increased violence. Af-ter more cruising at sea the files dis-appeared gradually with the subsid-ence of the disease." fure completely shuts away the stage from your eager vision? Waste not thy breath on muttered maledictions. If half that is said about the present condition of the theater be true, it is and that bale of golden hair is a bless your gaze things better left unseen

Housekeepers should be fully informed of the dangers that attend the presence of the ordinary housefly. Over a year ago, this paper urged the taking up of a campaign against the fly. The idea has at length taken hold of many papers, and the typhoid fly will soon be earnestly combated by all intelligent people.

Tough beef generally gets pot luck.

"No free iron ore pro nobis," say the Senate.

Love and messenger boys go where they are sent.

method of ratiocination. But it is all was an old theory of the English law | that a Roman Catholic could not be a loyal subject, and Mr. Gladstone in his "Vatican Decrees" proved it as surely as language and logic can prove the most loyal to the Brtish crown.

TO

obtained.

bound:

NAME -

ADDRESS -

little milliner's bill, O ye growling men, and turn it over-no heart-rending fig-ures lie on the other side of that bill-

it is pure snowy white, unvexed with inky reminders of what that little ap-

ple-orchard your wife wore to church last Sunday has cost you. And you, ye jealous folk, who look with envious eyes

upon yon speeding motor-cars, banish that envy, and rest content with wheel-ing the baby carriage, happy in the

knowledge that no tires burst on per-

ambulators, and that no justice has ever yet fined a father for going too

est that you should not see the stage

and cannot be answered by any if they are ever dead!

that English subjects who owe spiritual allegiance to Rome are among anything. His reasoning is faultless How hard bigotory and prejudice die,

refuted and upset by the simple fact

THE GOVERNMENTS Represented at the Third Hague Conference. If you are in sympathy with the views expressed in the petition a copy of which is here reproduced, sign it, get others to sign it, then cut it out and send it to Miss Anna B. Eckstein, 31 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. It will then in due time reach the Third Hague congress. This petition is being circulated in all the world. Millions of signatures have already been,

To the Governments Represented at the

Hague Conference: We, the undersigned, citizens of the lifferent nations, believing that adjustment of all international interests by conventions and treaties will remove the cause of war, thereby minimize the necessity of armament and effect their gradual reduction; volcing our gratitude for the official steps already taken toward this end; and desiring to support further concerted action, re-spectfully petition that at the Third Hague Conference a convention be agreed upon, by virtue of which each nation shall declare itself in honor

First-To adjust in speedy succession all its international interests by con-ventions and treatles, each containing a clause pledging avoidance of war in the settlement of future difficulties relating to the given arrangement. Second-While this adjustment of the in

of any nation.

From The Battleground of Thought.

Second—While this adjustment of the international interests is in process of completion, to avoid war also in the settlement of any difficulty that may arise from an international interest not yet covered by a preventive conven-tion or treaty; with the understanding that a decision of any difficulty by pa-cific means shall, in no case, endanger the self-preservation and development of any nation.

Optimism Optimism! That's it! It is Makes All the best thing in all the Feel Happy, world. Every cloud has a silver lining. Take that those ly vented its wrath against those craigs, and escarpments and beetling cliffs, and now with the sound of thunder is impotently hurling itself in great volumes of foam and spume against the iron-bound rocks. And be-yond are the Sanguinary Islands. Aye, and well may they bear that terrible name. For from time to time many a storm-toseed callent the behaver storm-tossed gallant ship, helplessly driven on the rocks, has sunk down into the depths, transformed from the home of brave seamen into their mau-soleum. And there will their whitened bones rest until on the morn of the resurrection the sea shall give up her dead. Then shall the righteous, they who have lived a godly life, and whose transgressions are atomed for by the sacrifice of the Savior of the world, who Himself bore the retribution due, then shall those happy ones be wel-comed with glory. But, alas, not for all shall be this welcome!-By a Bank-

> Something Castro extended the wag-Credited on-roads where there had To Castro. been only trails and established trails where

tablished trails where there had been none; he extended lines of communication in all direc-tions, better mail routes and more lines of telegraph. He finished the public buildings that had been begun and abandoned by President Crespo. He completed many of the public works that had been inaugurated by that same president and descried in ng in disguise, in that it shields (rom Have you been suspended at your club? What joy awaits you, driven back to the simpler beauties of the home. Have you no home? Then is your soul un-vexed with leaking pipes and broken that same president and descried in the same aimless manner. He estab-lished, a leper colony on an island near Lake Maracaibo and another to the panes of glass, and, best of all, no do-mestic problem agitates your weary spirit; no departing cook leaves you stranded on the shores of hunger and westward of La Guayra and segregat-ed the leper population. He estab-lished a reform school for children dismay. And, finally, has SHE, the only SHE in all this wondrous world of love, said no, and sent you forth to walk your way alone? Well, our symtaken from the streets, and now, twice each week, this reform school band plays in the Plaza Paez—and plays pathy is yours, and vet-draw hither while we whileper in your ear-"you will not have to hook her up!" Ah, yes! Optimism! That's it! It is the best well. He started a national public Industrial School where the mechanical trades were taught to youths of thing in all the world. Even the sub-way has its sunny side-outside-and the working classes. He repaired old aqueducts and began new systems of water supply. He built armories in all we need to do to find the sun is to place of slovenly barracks. He began the repaying of Caracas, so that today hard, concrete pavements are the

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May Wide World maintains its reputation as a good magazine. As a medium for keeping in touch with the different countries of the globe it is ununterent countries of the globe it is un-surpassed. The present number takes us to such widely separated points au northern Nigeria, the State of Ehutau, Hudson bay territory, Sydney, San Francisco, Switzerland, Australia, Japan, Bombay, Tangier, Colorado, China, etc. A particularly interesting article is that by the well known war correspondent, Reginald Wyon, on "The Sportsmen of the Near East." Mr. Sportsmen of the Near Least." Mr. Wyon spent some considerable time among the fierce yet lovable peoples of "the cockpit of Europe," and de-clares that though they have practically no games, as we understand them, yet they are sportsmen to the core-with man-killing and the dance as their count of the work done by the famous dogs of the Great St. Bernard Hospica is contributed by H. J. Shepstone. The Sydney "Flying Machine" is the story of as remarkable a hoax as was ever perpetrated. The number contains 15 stories and articles .- 83-85 Duane St. New York.

Hannis Taylor opens the May number of the North American Review with a

of the North American Keview with a striking article on "A New Era in Legal Development." Gertrude Atherton de-scribes the career of "Nicolal Petro-vich Rezanov," showing how Russia nearly acquired our Pacific coast. In contribution entitled "Separation of a contribution entitled "Separation of Church and State: A Policy or a Prin-ciple?" the Rev. William Shoenfeld, replying to Cardinal Gibbons' article on The Church and the Republic," enleavors to show that the Roman Catho. lic who is loyal to the teachings of his church cannot give true allegiance to the Republic. Frederick L. Hoffman seeks to interpret the significance of "The Decline of the Birth Rate." Ed. ward Porritt, in "Canada and the Payne Bill," seeks to determine the in-fluence of tariff revision on the trade between the United States and the Dominion. Charles Johnston defends the position and the work of "The English n India." Erving Winslow discusses The Conditions and the Future of the The Conditions and the Future of the Philippines." W. A. Purrington at-tempts to determine what ought to be "The Church's Attitude toward Mental Healing." O. F. Wisner writes of "The Experiment in Constitutional Gov-ernment in China." Albert E. Pillsbury unstifice against mean oritions. justifies against recent criticism "The War Amendments to the Constitution." Louis Windmuller raises a warning against "Dangers Lurking in Wood-Piles," pointing to the abnormal losses by fire in the United States. Albert Schinz considers the question, "Will English be the International Lan-guage?" Henry White examines the situation which confronts labor in con-sequence of "The Crisis in Unionism." In the literary department the follow-ing books are noticed: Cartwright's "Bladassare Castiglione;" Dennistoun's "Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino;" Horsburgh's "Lorenzo the Magnificent and Florence in Her Golden Age;" "Mewinkworth;" Hall Caine's "My Story;" Lang's "The Maid of France:" "Louise Closser Hale's "The Actress:" Locke's "Septimus," and Anne D. Sodgwick's "Amabel Channice." The department of World-Politics contains communi-cations from London, Berlin and Washington .- Franklin Square, New York



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New York and Western

did not consider that the revolt from When the nations have had enough Rome was radical enough. They were of murder and destruction, they will called Puritans, They objected to the turn to Zion and Jerusalem, in order use of a praver book, to the minister's to learn God's way of government, wearing a surplice in the pulpit, to the and to accept Him. Then He will be making of the sign of the cross in their teacher, their law-giver, their baptism, and to the use of the ring in judge. For "He shall judge among the marriage ceremony. They held many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat that such things were valueless in retheir: spears into pruning hooks; ligion, and required everybody to live nation will . at lift up a sword against pure lives and to be free in their mannation, neither shall they learn war ner and worship. They were called any more." (Micah 4: 3.) That is, when Puritans.

Some of these Puritans left the church and held services of their own in private houses, or in the open air. They were called Separatists and Independents.

When James I ascended the throne. in 1603, he declared that he would "make them conforme themselves, or I will harrie them out of the land, or else do worse." James I was in this respect a worthy prototype of some of the bosses of the so-called American party of our day. He kept his word as to persecution. Many Puritan ministers were deprived of their right to hold services; congregations were brok- Austria, Italy, France, are doing all en up. Many were arrested and imprisoned as law-breakers. The world cession. It is a question of which natoday is ready to thank God for such "law-breakers." Please do not forget famine and starvation. Whether the that some "law-breakers" of one age are the heroes, and the saviors, of another.

About 1608 some of these separatists were "harried" out of the land. They went to Holland, to the city of Leyden, where they were at liberty to worship according to the dictates of their conscience. But they soon had reason to fear that their children would not, in the strange land, retain the religion of their fathers. They went to schools where the English language was not heard. They enlisted in the Dutch army, they intermarried, and lost their nationality. Their pastor therefore advised them to go to North America and found a settlement of their own. About two hundred of them decided to follow this advice. Permission was obtained from the London Company to settle on its land. Having obtained a charter and borrowed \$25,000, they set out in July, 1620, from Delft Haven, in the Speedwell. In England they were joined by a few friends and the Mayflower, and in August, 1620, the two ships left for the

New World. Soon it was found that the Speedwell was unseaworthy and the Pilgrims had to return to Plymouth. On the 6th of September the Mayflower left that harbor. She had 102 colonists on board and was bound for the Hudson river. In November, 1620, after nine weeks at sea, they entered Cape Cod bay.

On board the Mayflower were the captain and crew, who were not at all interested in the foundation of a colthe Lord becomes the judge among nations. Here the principle of international

arbitration is clearly recognized. It is, from a Scriptural point of view, practical and not only idealistic.

At present the world groans under its military burdens. German navalexperts are dragging their country into a whirlpool of debt that is bound to wreck Prussia hopelessly. The naval experts of Great Britain go on designing and building Dreadnoughts while the number of British paupers increases alarmingly and pitifully. Japan is staggering under its war load. ir their power to follow the mad protion can hold out the longest without people of England or the people of Germany shall be the first to organize bread riots is a matter of time only. And the statesmen are unable to see the way out of the death valley into

which the nations were led by the policy of Bismarck. They dare not turn back, though before them is

What is to be done? Let the nations listen to the voice of God. It bids them to establish justice and rightecusness and to arbitrate their differences before courts in accordance with just laws. When they are prepared to obey that voice, there will be no more war. And that time is drawing near.

REVIVALS.

destruction.

A contributor to the Springfield Republican furnishes statistics to prove that so-called revivals do not permanently help the Christian churches as to membership. If his conclusions are correct, the reports of so-called evangelists to the effect that hundreds, or thousands, of souls are "saved" at each meeting must be taken for what they are worth, and no more. If they were true, the churches would gain in membership by such revivals, but that, it is claimed, they do not.

The writer in the Springfield paper has studied the Moody "revival" of 1877 in Massachusetts, and he says that the Baptists, Congregationalists, and Episcopalians for the whole State, and the Methodists for the Boston and Lynn ony. Then there were nineteen women, districts, made a net loss in the four

in every latrine or regiment before the disease is recognized in himself. Infected water was not an important factor in the spread of typhold in the national encampments of 1898, but about one-fifth of the soldiers in the national

Higher than Haman was hanged will he the new tairff. Sleeping on a volcano is all right, if one can sleep there. The Wrights are not without honor in their own country. To the English a German Dreadnought is a vessel of wrath. And now Italy is going to build four Dreadnoughts. How catching is a bad example. Can you judge a man by the company he keeps where two are company and three are not? And when Weston is dead (may it his soul will go walking on. The price of things having doubled

not be for many years!) probably

it takes a double eagle now to do the work one eagle did before.

When House conference committee meets Senate conference committee then will come the tug of war.

How much flercer is the flerce light that beats upon a throne than the one that beats upon that African hunting party?

"How many purely ornamental people there are in every community!" says the Atchison Globe. Not ornamental; just useless.

Discussing the question of a tariff on iron ore Senator Money said, "I am for revenue." Money for revenue is the thing wanted.

Senator Scott says that the people are tired of "wind jamming" in the Senate and want a vote on the tariff. The Senator spoke better than he knew.

Senator Bailey is a great optimist, He says that he expects to see the officers of the U.S. Steel corporation imprisoned or become fugitives from justice.

"Salt Lake's Americanism speaks for itself," says the organ of the Pseudo-American party. That's what it does, for no one else can be found to say one word for it.

Now in this matter of the names of Board of Education employes the question suggests itself, "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

William Redmond has introduced in the house of commons a bill for the removal of the disabilities of Roman Catholics, and it meets with the hearty approval of Premier Asquith. The measure recalls the days of the encampments in the United States dur- great reform movement of 1832. It ontory is reached; a jagged mass of

look for it. If it isn't here, it is in Omaha, or the Philippines, or galli-vanting somewhere around the West Indies, shining, shining, shining, until all life becomes one glad and glorious shine!-Harper's Weekly.

Do You Know Clean milk has no dis-How to Tell tinct flavor-simply a Clean Milk? sweet, pleasant taste. If

any flavors are present they are artificial. A test for the san-itary condition of milk is as follows: Take a pint of milk as it is received from the milkman, pour off a few spoonfuls, to facilitate shaking, and place in a panful of warm water, 95 to 100 darrees: when therearchy warm to 100 degrees; when thoroughly warm throughout, add one rennet tablet which has previously been dissolved in one spoonful of water, and shake, then set away in a warm place for a few minutes. When curdled, cut the curd thoroughly with a knife, to let out the whey. Let stand for a few minutes, drain off all whey possible, and con-tinue to pour off the whey as it ac-cumlates. There will then be a lump of compact curd. Cut this in two with a knife so thet it will foll out min-

a knife, so that it will fall out. The character of this curd will show very clearly the sanitary quality of the milk. If spongy and full of numerous holes, undesirable forms of bacteria, metionized the sector of the sector of the sector. particularly those that produce gas, are present. This class of bacteria is con-sidered by authorities to be one of the causes of epidemic diarrhea. If firm and smooth, with few or no holes, the milk is clean and has been handled in

a sanitary manner. This test may be continued further by placing the curd back in the bottle and filling half full of water. If the curd floats it indicates that the milk is unclean; if it sinks, the milk is reasonably clean .-- Woman's Home Companion for April.

Corsica, The birthplace of the A Gem of "Scourge of Europe," of The Ocean. the man responsible for a greater immolation of

the human race, more widespread havoc and devastation, and more piti-able and appalling misery than perable and appalling misery than per-haps almost any man who ever lived, Corsica, that lovely gem of the ocean, is indeed a nature-favored spot upon which her bounty has been bestowed with lavish hand. The drive for in-stance from Ajaccio along the shore road to the promontory opposite "The Sanguinary Islands"--presumably so named from the heavy death toll they exact from incautious or storm-driven

exact from incautious or storm-driven mariners-is in parts lovely beyond description. Near the town, on each side palm-adorned gardens, perfumed with the scent-though 'tis winter-of roses and luxuriantly flowering mimosas and hibicus or other flowering shrubs, and ornamented with cycas, castor-oil, or other subtropical tree or plant; while the handsome villas, many wreathed and festooned with that luxuriantly flowering beauty of Nature, the Bougainvillia, a dense mass of deep purple-red, or light pink, or orange florlage, which in the bright rays of the sun are a sheen of vivid spiendor. Farther out the road is bordered with cactus hedges, which later on must be a blaze of scarlet bloom; while the hillsides in many places are covered with a plant, appar-ently the conservatory "diplacus," which in summer would be a mass of as and hibiscus or other flowering ently the conservatory "diplacus," which in summer would be a mass of bright orange bloom. Still higher, rows of larches uplift their lofty heads; while in the distance the pyra-mids and peaks of a range of snow-cloud mountains are upreared against the azure of the sky. Seawards in-numerable nicturescue creaks and to

numerable picturesque creeks and in-lets indent the shore; though on the coasts of this tideless, but beautiful sea, except perhaps for a narrow strip, the hard, sparkling sandy shore is never seen. And now the great prom-

rule, where before there were roug alleys of round river stones. Even the smallest details attracted his energy, and it was he who ordered that the houses of the country should be re-painted once each year on the anniversary of Venezuelan independence. ---Charles Johnson Post in Collier's for May 1.

Let the public disabuse itself of any error that William H. Taft is simply a smiling man Secrets Of Taft's carrying an oil can, to whom success has always come easily. No selfhas always come easily. No self-made corporation head who rose from

made corporation head who rose from office boy is more the product of ap-plication. He has the art which con-ceals art in this respect. Where Mr. Roosevelt's energy expresses itself palpably, Mr. Taft's is expressed in an immense reserve force of vitality and endurance. I asked four men who had been in-timately associated with him as as-sistants, each in a different capacity, what was the secret of his success as an administrator of great, varied, and complicated affairs. Their answers follow:

follow: 1. "His power of concentrated at-1. "His power misses a point. tention which never misses a point. I have never known such a listener. After that first smile and handshake After that first smile and handshake he seems, without a question, to tap overy pigeonhole in your head that holds anything he wants." 2. "A gift of absorption of the truth of a situation by association with the men with whom he has to deal"

deal.'

3. "The easy way in which he takes "The easy way in which he takes responsibility, clearing a full desk with an affirmative or a negative in most cases and a sentence of direction as to what is to be done in others.
"It may all be traced to the Taft of after office hours, who takes up a new and important subject in every detail."

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March 6. Z. C. M. I. May Sale commences Monday, see page 24 and 25.



