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GOD BLESS THE WOMEN.

The visit of the distinguished women representatives of many countries to this city on Friday, was in every respect delightful, though brief. The arrangements made were the very best for the time allotted, and the visitors expressed themselves, both privately and publicly, as delighted with Salt Lake and the ladies who made them welcome here. They felt, they said, that they were among friends. They were charmed with the music in the Tabernacle. They admired the buildings on the Temple ground. They enjoyed the dip in the brine, the entertainment in the Hippodrome, the lunch, the speeches of Mrs. Wells, Hon. John Henry Smith, Rabbi Freund and the other speakers. Not a few expressed the hope that they might have an opportunity of returning for a somewhat more extended stay. The ladies interested in woman suffrage were especially pleased to learn of the conditions of equality existing in Utah. It is needless to say that the people who had the privilege of listening to the addresses made by the distinguished visitors were equally delighted. It was indeed a treat to hear these foreigners, from Germany, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Italy, all speaking in good English though with various accents. It was, as Baroness von Platen expressed herself, alluding to the organ recital, "a work of harmony." We sincerely wish the ladies a pleasant continuation of their journey, and safe return to their respective homes and loved ones. And may the pleasant memories of Salt Lake long linger with them!

There was a time when it was generally thought that women's organizations were good for nothing but the study of poetry. It was thought that women had no opinion, or, at all events, no opinion worth hearing. But this is no longer so. The women of the world have exerted a remarkable influence, directly as well as indirectly, on the home, on the schools, on public health, on public morals, and this influence will grow, as the women become more conscious of their power for good. We are looking forward to the coming of the Millennium, through the untiring of the nations in a brotherhood of man. It will be, largely, the mission of women to bring about the conditions necessary for the establishment of this universal kingdom of peace.

A little story is told in Hampton's Magazine: "When, in 1904, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, of Denver, was elected president of the General Federation, she found a number of old-fashioned clubs still devoting themselves to Shakespeare and classic writers. Mrs. Decker, a voter, a full citizen, and a public worker of prominence in her state, simply laughed the musty study clubs out of existence.

"Ladies," she said to the delegates at the biennial meeting of 1904, "Dante is dead. He died several centuries ago, and a great many things have happened since his time. Let us drop the study of his 'Inferno' and proceed in earnest to contemplate our own social order."

That is what the ladies are doing now all over the world. And the fruits of their labor will be peace, love, justice and truth. God bless the women!

JOHN CALVIN.

The celebration at Geneva of the tercentenary of the birth of John Calvin was brought to a close a few days ago with a great historic pageant and addresses by prominent men. It was an occasion in which many countries were represented by eminent scholars.

Calvin lived in an age of intellectual giants and he himself was one of the greatest. He had perhaps, more advantages than any of the other Reformers. Not only was he endowed with unusual gifts, but he had an exceptional training, as a theologian, a jurist, and a classicist. He was familiar with the ways of the world and the intimate friend of the most distinguished persons of his time. His grasp of a wide range of subjects, his amazing capacity for work, his scholarly education and his tenacity of purpose made him the leader of a great wing of the army of reformation. He has been depicted as a stern, sour theologian happy in the contemplation of the tortures of the damned, but this is a mistake. Calvin was loved and lovable. Among his intimate friends he was affectionate and kind, in spite of his peculiar doctrine on predestination.

There is no doubt that Calvin's ideas of church government have had a far-reaching influence upon the progress and development of civil liberty. Church and state, though entirely separate and independent, necessarily exert influence upon one another, because they are in the same world and cover, partly, the same ground. Modern republicanism can be traced to Geneva and Calvin's work. His theology may be too narrow but the fruits of his labors remain in the civil liberty that was nourished in his nursery.

At the time of Calvin the union of church and state was taken for granted, and there was a constant struggle between the two for supremacy. Henry VIII. wrested the power from Rome and imposed himself upon the church as a substitute. Charles V, on the other

hand, took up arms for Rome and sought to end heresies by extirpating heretics. Calvinism became the rallying point not only against Rome but against that autocracy which used Rome as the most available effective agency for its own preservation. It protested against the church polity of its day, and thus gave a new direction to the politics of the future. Republicanism, as understood today, basing its authority on the will of the people, has been traced to Geneva.

The saddest incident in the history of Calvin is his connection with the burning at the stake of Servetus. Servetus was a scientist who took an interest in the study of theology but who failed to accept the orthodox views of the doctrine of the Trinity. He denied the tri-personality of the Godhead and the eternity of the Son, but he was, according to all accounts, a devout Christian. When Servetus was arrested Calvin did all in his power to secure his conviction and sentence to death. This is a dark spot in the career of one of the great Reformers, but it should be said, in extenuation, that the burning of heretics was approved by the age. It was not to be expected that the Reformers could with one supreme effort rise above all the savagery of the time in which they lived. There was a gradual work, a gradual unfolding. Religious liberty was not on the program of the Reformers, except as far as they claimed freedom for themselves and their followers. Universal freedom of religious belief and practice is a very much later stage of civilization.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The July number of the American, a magazine published by the National American Society, New York, is a publication of more than common local interest. Its frontispiece is a beautiful portrait of the Prophet Joseph, and one of the principal features is the first paper in a series on the "History of the Mormon Church," by President Brigham H. Roberts. This treatise of "The Ancestry of Joseph Smith the Prophet," "The Smiths of Topsfield, Massachusetts," and "The Macks of New England." The articles is illustrated by a facsimile of the concluding paragraph of Asael Smith's "Address to His Family"—a document which is well worth studying in every Latter-day Saint family of today; and also a picture of Joseph Smith's monument at Sharon, Vermont.

This interesting and authentic historical sketch of the immediate ancestors of the Prophet proves that he was descended from men and women who were inspired by patriotism and full of faith in the living God. They were neither "restless," nor "illiterate," nor "credulous" in the sense that the charges have been made. As a rule they took a leading part in the affairs of the section of country in which they lived. Some of them held positions of trust, and all were respected by their neighbors. We feel sure the Latter-day Saints will be glad to read this article and those that are to follow, on Church history by the strong and able pen of President Roberts. The magazine can be had at the Desert News Book store.

There are many other articles of interest in the July number. Among these are: "How Dolly Madison Outwitted the British"; "The Song of Peace, an Indian Legend"; "The Hero in History"; "Some Old Church Silver in America"; "The Need of Science in American Family Rule"; "The Captain of the Dreadnought"; "Burgoyne's Campaign"; and "Rise of the United Empire Loyalists."

HUDSON-FULTON ANNIVERSARY.

A replica of Hudson's Half Moon is now on its way across the Atlantic. This is Holland's contribution to the Hudson-Fulton celebration in this country.

Hudson's original boat was lost in 1611, and there is no drawing of it extant, but the designer has relied on information obtained from many sources. An old record of the Dutch East India company, still preserved at The Hague, gives the tonnage of the vessel, and from Nicolaas Witser's old book on shipbuilding it is deduced that the craft which bore Hudson across the Atlantic was a sort of three-masted yacht. This is the design adopted.

The vessel is rigged with hand-worked sails, will carry hand-worked flags. On deck there is a carved figurehead to which ropes can be fastened. Roughly carved heads ornament the woodwork and a wooden pump lends an ancient air to the vessel. Two cannons are mounted amidships on the 'tween decks, and portholes on either side allow these weapons to be used. A chart is spread out on the cabin tables, and near at hand are compass and measuring instruments, sand glass, and the rough nautical instruments of the time.

A replica of Fulton's Clermont has been launched from the yards of the Staten Island ship-building company. This, too, will be a feature of the celebration. Fulton may not have been the first to use steam for the propulsion of boats, but he did more than anybody else to make the steamboat a practical invention.

THE FIVE-FOOT SHELF.

The recent announcement by ex-President Eliot of Harvard of his selection of books necessary for a liberal education and which need not require more than five feet of shelf room, does not meet with an unqualified approval in this city. The list which has been selected by Doctor Eliot comprises the following volumes: Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin; Journal of John Woolman; "Fruits of Solitude," by William Penn; Bacon's essays and "New Atlantis;" Milton's "Areopagitica" and "Tractate of Education;" Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici;" "Apology," "Phaedro" and "Crito;" "Golden Sayings" of Epictetus; "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius;" Emerson's essays; Emerson's "English Traits;" the complete poems of Milton; Ben Jonson's "Volpone;" Beaumont and Fletcher's "Mala-

Tragedy;" John Webster's "Duchess of Malfi;" Dryden's "All for Love;" Shelley's "Cenci;" Browning's "Blot on the 'Scutcheon;" Tennyson's "Becket;" Goethe's "Faust;" Marlow's "Dr. Faustus;" Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations;" Letters of Cicero and Pliny; Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress;" Burns "Tam o' Shanter;" Walton's "Complete Angler;" and "Lives of Donne and Herbert;" Autobiography of St. Augustine; Plutarch's "Lives;" Dryden's "Aeneid;" Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales;" "Imitations of Christ," by Thomas a Kempis; Dante's "Divine Comedy;" Darwin's "Origin of Species;" and "Arabian Nights."

Some Harvard men, as Prof. Eaton of the High school, decline to discuss the matter, saying they do not care to express an opinion. But graduates of other colleges are not so reticent. The consensus of opinion seems to be that such a library as this is just a bit one-sided; that it reaches out over the heads of the average reader who must have a liberal education to begin with, in order to understand works of so high an order. Such a library is too severely classical, except for persons already with trained minds. Then again it runs mostly to poetry and the drama; the absence of standard historical works is very noticeable; and wonder is expressed at leaving Spencer out as a complement to Darwin. The Bible is left out—the Book of Books, the basis of all literature that can be called great and enduring. Then, where is Shakespeare, and Homer's Iliad? Where is Don Quixote, Les Miserables, Pope's Essay on Man? Some scholars would include Richardson's "Pamela" and How to Read, Green's History of the English People, Prescott and Motley; also, Hegel, Pichte, Kant, Hamilton, Porter, and other great modern philosophical writers. In fact the schools of philosophy appear to be confined to ancient philosophers. There are no works on modern science, or archeological discoveries, many of which are of the most startling character, corroborative of historical statement made when the human race was young.

The idea seems to be that this library of President Eliot's is not a fairly representative one; and the pertinent suggestion is made from the Salt Lake City library that the most satisfactory way to settle such a question would be to have noted men representing different fields of thought and research, make out a list of what they considered a representative library should be composed of, and then select books found in a majority of the lists submitted. A News reporter in inquiring about town has been unable to find any one competent to judge of such things, supporting President Eliot's contentions.

D. A. Callahan, the well known Bibliophile, who by the way is a Yale man, has made out this list of books as an addendum to the list cited as President Eliot's choice of desirable books to make a man scholarly, intellectually wealthy and wise, and materially aiding in providing an upward mental equipment for the general student reader. Victor Hugo's Les Miserables; Dickens' Tale of Two Cities; Bulwer Lytton's Last of the Barons; Zanolli by the same author; Eliot's Adam Bede, Johnson's Rasselas; Eugene Sue's Mysteries of Paris; Wandering Jew by the same author; The Koran (in part); Josephus, The Bible; Analects of Confucius; Hesiod, the Medea of Euripides; Horace; Herodotus; Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire; Grote's History of Greece; Green's History of England; McAndrews' History of the United States; Bacon's Essays; Carlyle, Emerson, Hammon's Intellectual Life, Humboldt's Travels, Haeckel's Evolution of Man, History of the Creation by the same author, Fisk's Cosmic Philosophy.

UNUSED WATERWAYS.

The American waterways are nowhere carrying their proper share of the country's traffic.

According to Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, the United States has altogether a total of about 5,800 miles of river navigation of six feet depth and over, and more than 2,600 miles of canals, but these totals are broken up into a large number of unrelated parts by reason of different depths and different conditions. Moreover the diverse nature of the floating equipment increases this lack of organization. Many vessels are built for special traffic or local conditions, and are thus often not "interchangeable" over different, even though connecting routes. This is simply because of a lack of unity and comprehensive co-operation of the waterways. The commissioner shows that inland waterways cannot prosper generally on merely local traffic. But the water system, unorganized and divided as it is, by diversities of channels and equipment, is greatly at a disadvantage in competition with the rail system for this thorough traffic.

The rail system on the other hand, is "standardized physically unified, and its control largely centralized." These conditions admirably adapt the railroads to the task of handling the country's freight, while the use of the waterways is steadily declining. About 4,500 miles of canals have been constructed. Over one-half of this mileage, costing more than \$50,000,000, has been abandoned.

Water traffic is vastly cheaper than land traffic, and no country can afford to neglect the former method of transportation. The remarkable success of various European countries in maintaining inland waterways contrasts strangely with the American failure to utilize its great natural advantages in this respect.

Is Senator Elkins a big or a little Elk?

A hot wind will dry up everything but a hot air artist.

Salt Lake has the push but the "inner circle" has the pull.

Not winter coal but summer cool is what people want just now.

In his six-cylinder automobile the

order to General Coxy is still to keep off the grass.

The only sure recipe for living long is to be sure not to die too soon.

Abdul Hamid to Musaffar-ed-din: "You know how it is yourself now."

Ignorance of the law excuses no one, not even a favorite street contractor.

Great Salt Lake has risen over five feet in four years. So have prices, too.

The more Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is in the public eye the less lovely her character appears.

Some of the congressmen are finding out that the White House is in a way a sort of chaffing dish.

The congressional baseball game is said to have been "on the square." Sure it is it was on the diamond.

In the congressional baseball game the Democrats won easily; in the game of politics the Republicans are easy winners.

"With whom is no variable, neither shadow of turning," very well describes President Taft in his stand on the tariff question.

Minister to Mexico Thompson was robbed of \$13,000 by a trusted employee. The moral is not to trust a trusted employee too far.

Jack Johnson has been in an automobile wreck. But he will never realize what a true wreck is until he has met James Jeffries.

"Don't marry until you can vote," says Mrs. Belmont. It kind of has the ring of the old campaign cry, "Vote as you Shoot."

Many applicants for homesteads in the Idaho Indian reservations are finding out, too late and to their sorrow, that haste makes waste.

If President Taft and President Diaz are to meet on the International bridge at El Paso, let them meet on the bridge at midnight when the clock is striking the hour.

The wife of the president of a transatlantic steamship company has just been indicted by the federal grand jury in New York for smuggling. Could an income tax lead people to any greater sins of omission and commission than smuggling does? At times one feels that the love of money is the root of all evil.

When a delegation of twenty-three Republican congressmen waited on President Taft and assured him that their political lives depended upon the protection of raw material, he chaffed them good naturedly. All congressmen should un-

derstand that on this tariff question the people are standing by the President and not by the congressmen. Let the imperilled twenty-three "skidoo."

Speaking of the visit to this city of presidents and prominent members of the national councils of the International Council of Women, the organ of the Anti-Mormon party says: "Their visit was marred by but one unfortunate circumstance." The "circumstance" seems to have been the rabid anti-Mormon outpourings and bewailings of two ladies only noted for their intense hatred of all persons and things in any way connected with the "Mormons." It was indeed an unfortunate circumstance that these ladies were in any way connected with the reception to the visiting ladies.

PRESENT EASTERN TIME.

From Commodore Beecher's "Daylight Saving in the United States" in the Century.

The movement in Great Britain to secure a "daylight saving" law appears to be making headway, though it may still be far from enactment. The question of a uniform time standard is worth considering in connection with the effects to conserve the natural resources of the United States and to improve its industrial affairs. A great advance was made when standard time was adopted at the 90th, 105th and 125th meridians by exactly one hour when going from New York to San Francisco. This was done to benefit railroads, and has proved to be a great blessing. But if present eastern time (that of the 75th meridian) were adopted as a uniform standard for the whole country uniformity in regard to the clock time would prevail in every part of the United States. The benefits of a single time standard to the bulk of the American people using it—that portion which now keeps central and mountain time—would be enormous. At least 60 millions of people would thus save the use of artificial light one hour every day in the year. This saving would be one cent a day, or a total of \$600,000 daily for all the people, and in one year this saving will amount to 365 times that sum or \$219,000,000, more than enough to maintain a navy of 48 battleships with the accessories of three fleets, including their bases and naval coast defenses.

QUAINT INJUNCTION IN WILL.

London Standard.

The quaint testamentary injunction of an eighteenth century gardener and botanist was last evening observed for the one hundred and eightieth year at Choreditch parish church, when what is known as the "vegetable lecture" was preached by the vicar, Rev. E. R. Ford. In 1729 Thomas Fairchild died at the age of 63 years, and bequeathed £25 to the church wardens of Shoreditch, stipulating that the interest should be paid each Whit Tuesday for the delivery by a selected preacher of an address on "The wonderful works of God in creation, or the certainty of the resurrection of the dead by certain changes of the animal and vegetable forms of the creation." Fairchild had extensive gardens in the days when "The Hoxton hamlet" was noted for its productions, and he introduced many varieties of foreign fruits and flowers. In the borough council's small public garden in Hackney road, close to the church, there is a tombstone recording the injunction as to the lecture.

Saints in White River Valley.

The Ely Record of July 2, contains an article on the colony of Latter-day Saints located in White River valley, Nevada. This colony was established about ten years ago, when the Nichols and Parsons' ranch was purchased and two townships, the Lund and the Preston, laid out, about six miles apart. The land was subdivided into five and ten-acre tracts and offered for sale at \$12.50 and \$16.00 an acre. The Ely Record says:

"At that time the colony was one hundred and seventy miles from a railroad, and there was no local market for farm supplies at Ely and the mines as there now is. The conditions, therefore, confronting these pioneer settlers, who have since reclaimed and improved and caused the 'desert to blossom as a rose,' was by no means ideal. Neither did the colony reach its present state of wonderful prosperity without many privations and discouragements on the part of individual members. But the Mormon people as a class are agriculturists; and the Church itself has laid the foundation of its great prosperity upon the soil. As the years pass the wisdom of the Mormon Church in establishing its colonies and settlements in towns has been fully demonstrated. In this manner not only is a community of interest formed, but it was also possible to maintain schools, and have the usual social functions, such as dances and parties, without which life soon becomes most monotonous.

"At first the settlers were slow to arrive in the new colonies, and many brought but scant means, but with brown and muscle they have built homes and prospered as has no other agricultural section of this county, and it can be said that but very few of the original colonists gave up their holdings to return to their former homes. They nearly all stuck it out and made good. Today it is doubtful if there is a more thrifty, prosperous and contented community in the entire state, or one that has accomplished more in the way of home building.

"It was a big task for people of limited means to build homes, fence the land, dig ditches and prepare the soil for irrigation, but so well has this colonization scheme been carried out that all of the land has been paid for and now has a value of from \$75 to \$100 per acre. Every family has from twenty-five to several hundred head of cattle on the range, while their pastures are full of sleek milk cows and well bred horses. All have comfortable homes, and many are residing in handsome stone brick and frame residences that would be a credit to any city in the state. Many keep carriage teams as well as work stock, while all have moving machines and ample tools for cultivation.

"Both towns are clean and well kept, having broad streets lined with trees, irrigated by constantly flowing streams, while houses have neat lawns and gardens.

"While these people have been busy in opening up their farms and building homes, they find time to build churches and school houses. The Mormons of Utah have developed one of the best school systems in the United States, and they brought their thirst for knowledge with them to the White River valley, where they have maintained good schools ever since the colony was established. At Lund they are now completing a new cement block school building 30 by 125 feet, which was built largely by private subscriptions. It will long stand

as a monument to the energy and intelligence of the founders of the colony.

"The altitude of the valley is about 4,500 feet, which is a little too high in this section for general farming, but hay barley, oats, wheat and potatoes bring splendid returns. There crops of alfalfa is assured for the present year, and it always brings from \$21 to \$23 per ton by rail, and also opening a new market for them to the south.

"When this colonization scheme was first proposed the limit of expectancy from the water supply was 2,000 acres under cultivation, but that has been passed and it is estimated that there are now nearly 3,000 acres under cultivation. It has been demonstrated that with repeated irrigation the land recedes less water annually, and hence it seems reasonable to suppose that the acreage of reclamation as originally calculated will soon be doubled. It is also the opinion of many of the best farmers in the valley that the 'dry process' can be successfully worked out in some sections, which will still further increase the total area to be brought under cultivation and will do the influence and prosperity of the community.

"When an evidence of what can be done in this little oasis of the desert, the Snow last year sold \$500 worth of potatoes from three acres of ground, and the idea of what intensive farming will do for the valley when the railroad shall have been built, and an inexhaustible market opened up to the north and south. When this time arrives, the hazards the prediction that the alfalfa farm will give way to the fragrant onion, the mid-eyed potato and the big-headed cabbage for which the valley is famous. With intensive farming inaugurated, and with more attention paid to dairy and poultry products, the population of White River valley can be increased ten fold in a few years, while the value of land will increase in like proportion.

"It is doubtful if the people of the valley realize the wonderful future in store for their colony.

"The secret of the phenomenal success of the colony is largely due to the following sentiment as expressed by one of the pioneer women of the valley to a representative of the Record last week:

"We are contented with our lot and thankful for what we have." This sentiment is the cornerstone and anchor of the colony and when combined with energy and economy its success is not to be marveled at."

Misinterpreted.
The boss ordered the office, his face clouded his brow wrinkled in angry thought. He called the office boy, regarding the youth sternly, he said: "Johnny, do you know smoke cigarettes?" "I do a little, sir," stammered Johnny, paling beneath the tan of the baseful base of his face.
"Then gimme one," he said. "I left mine on the bureau,"—St. Paul Dispatch.

Corset Styles Adapted to Fashion's Decree at Z. C. M. I.

¶ Fashion for many years has not centered on the back and the lines have not been everything. The fitting of the figure and the trimming mode seemed to be the chief thing. This season's fashions center the attention on lines—not curves—but straight effects.

¶ Shape is everything, but you cannot get proper figure contour without careful corset designing. A Warner's will give you long lines and the flat back, hipless figure effect now the fashion.

¶ Perfect fitting Corsets to suit every type of female figure, fashionably fitted without sacrificing health or comfort.

From \$1 to \$6

¶ Models for rounding out the slender figure and reducing the appearance of the stout. We invite you to visit our corset fitter and have her choose the model best suited to your figure.

Bust and Bosom Forms

¶ The Celebrated Juno Rubber Forms, made of rubber, stuffed with down, give that graceful poise that is so desirable.

¶ A nice variety of net forms boned with feather bone, easily adjusted. Doesn't have to be laundered.

