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THE LOGIC OF FACTS.

The best reply to vilification, slander, and abuse is an upright life. No other contradiction of malicious accusations is as effective. Most facts can be concealed and falsehoods made to take their place, temporarily. Logic can be buried in sophisms by masters of the black art of deception. Protestations and arguments are therefore powerless against mad fanaticism, but a pure life devoted to the unselfish service of God and man forms a rock against which all the waves of opposition roll in vain.

It is the firm conviction of the truth of these propositions that has determined the policy of the "News," not to take any notice of the slanders and attacks upon the Church, and its members, except in very rare cases. The entire history of the Church, and the well known integrity of its leaders and members form a refutation of all and every allegation made to injure them. There is not a falsehood hurled against the "Mormons" that is not exposed by the history of the people. Are they represented as fanatical, disloyal to the government, slaves to cunning men, clannish and unfriendly to outsiders? Their history proves the very opposite of all this.

From the very beginning the Latter-day Saints have appealed to the achievements of intelligence, as against the fanatical bigotry that would enchain human reason as a dangerous beast. They have clung to the government as a gift from God, under circumstances that would have tried the faith and patience of any set of citizens. They have upheld the principles of individual liberty both in politics and religion, more firmly and intelligently than any other class, without exception. And they have been able to do so because in all their trials and difficulties they have seen the difference between the government and the clamorous mobs that have endeavored to obtain control of the government machinery for their own, sinister purposes. The history of the Saints, and their present position on all questions of public import are a standing refutation of all the slanders that can be invented by evil-minded persons.

As for the allegation that the "Mormons" are clannish, and regarding non-Mormons as enemies, let the facts speak for themselves. Those who have occasion to travel through Utah on business know that they are made welcome wherever they go, and not a soul asks them what religion they have. Homes and business-places of "Mormons" are open to them, and they meet only with courtesy. Outsiders doing business in Salt Lake know very well that every "Mormon" conference brings them many thousands of dollars from "Mormon" visitors and no one is ever criticised for patronizing non-Mormons. Such are the facts. And they must be left to speak for themselves. Only for a little while can their voice be drowned in the Ephesian tumult that the modern silver-slaves of Diana have stirred up. Then the noise will die away and the facts will speak with irresistible eloquence and make themselves heard. The Latter-day Saints can well afford to wait for the vindication that the future will bring, without fail. Their work is eternal.

A TIME OF CALAMITIES.

Some close observers of daily events are impressed with the fact that this century, though young, has already established a fearful record for calamities. Among the notable ones are wars, earthquakes, outbursts of volcanoes, tidal waves, storms, explosions, famine, and revolutions.

The months that have just passed of the present year have added to the history of calamities, the most disastrous outbreak of Vesuvius, since Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed; and the destruction of San Francisco by earthquake and fire, besides accidents of a less extensive nature.

A contributor to an eastern contemporary notes no less than one hundred disasters since the beginning of the century, and of these our country, he says, has had more than its share. Beginning with the coal mine explosion at Red Ash, West Virginia, when 160 lives were lost, and ending with the San Francisco visitation, at least two score of notable disasters have affected this country. The writer enumerates fourteen of considerable magnitude, and these among others—tornado and tidal wave at Galveston, yellow fever at New Orleans, fire and flood at Paterson, fire at Baltimore, Jacksonville, Hoboken, Little Rock, Waterbury, Conn.; Rochester, N. Y.; the Ironsides fire in Chicago; the General Slocum disaster, a death-dealing heat wave in the East in 1902, and the San Francisco calamity.

This is a long list, and we presume no one can say for a certainty how many lives and how much wealth have been lost to the world by reason of these disasters. Hundreds of thousands of human beings have been killed in one way or another. Hundreds of millions of property have been destroyed in one way or another.

We do not, perhaps, become very deeply impressed by the daily reports of calamities and disasters, except when they involve thousands of lives, and then only for a brief moment, when they are brought together in

a cyclonic view as it were, they tell an appalling story. The Pelee disaster in 1902 claimed over 30,000 lives. Massacres of tens of thousands have occurred in Turkey and Russia. Wars have destroyed perhaps hundreds of thousands. Kings and rulers have been murdered in cold blood. Wind and water and the unknown forces of the physical world have combined with the agencies that operate through man for a work of destruction seldom surpassed in history.

These are facts. The moral to be drawn from them should be obvious. When people are on a journey across the ocean, and the signs of a storm arise all around them, they generally become reflective and serious. Levity ceases in the presence of the majesty of nature, before the manifestations of which the grandest works of man become puny and frail. In the commotions around us we can fancy we perceive the evidences of a storm encountered on our journey across limitless space. It is true, we have a Captain on whose almighty power we can rely for a safe transit. We are not drifting. We are not the playthings of winds and waves. And yet the time is one of "testimony," which every human being can comprehend, and which should not be unheeded.

RUSSIA LACKS A LEADER.

The mutiny at Sveaborg is said to be suppressed, and the leaders of the government policy are again optimistic of final victory.

The situation in Russia seems to be that the dissatisfaction with existing conditions is general and has penetrated to every stratum of society. All classes are affected, but a leader is lacking around whom all the disaffected elements can center. Revolutionary outbreaks occur periodically. They are quickly suppressed because of the lack of a great organization to direct them. But some day a leader may arise, with the genius of a Napoleon, or a Garibaldi, and then Russian patriotism will be triumphant.

The Russian situation has frequently been compared to that of France previous to the revolution of 1789. This lesson is conveyed to Russia in that comparison, that a free nation is not created in one day. It was a comparatively long time from the assault upon the Bastille to the proclamation of the French republic. The destruction of the engine of oppression took place on the 14th day of July, 1789, and that was the beginning of the breaking of the Bourbon yoke, but Louis XVI lingered among the rebellious subjects for almost two years before he made his unsuccessful attempt to escape. The constitution was not adopted until September, 1791, and the republic was not an established fact until September, 1792, more than three years from the day the Bastille had been destroyed.

The quelling of the local disturbances in Russia does not improve the general situation. When the leader arises who knows how to organize the elements, the real struggle will come, the outcome of which is not uncertain.

TO BENEFIT CHILDREN.

Rowland Godfrey Freeman, writing in the Medical Record on the physical care of school children advances some ideas that seem to us to be commendable, as based upon common sense and experience. He suggests that school buildings should be outside the cities, but yet as near as possible to the homes of the children. This is, of course, not practical in large cities, but the school houses can always have ample grounds, and thereby the object of placing them outside the city will be obtained. He further says: "There should be short periods of study, frequent recesses, and ample time for a substantial midday meal. The harder work should come during the morning hours, the lighter work in the afternoon hours. After this the children should play out of doors. The ideal public school should care for the children as many hours a day as is practicable. Outdoor play should precede study. Study hours should be short, with frequent recesses. Nutritious food should be furnished the scholars at noon. In the afternoon the easier subjects, the manual work, and preparation for the next day should occupy the time. There should be opportunity for outdoor exercise under supervision until late afternoon. In every school strict examination should be made for any evidence of contagious diseases. All children with colds and contagious eruptions should be excluded from school." Everyone of these suggestions is worthy of consideration.

STUDYING CANCER.

Some interesting investigations have recently been made on the subject of cancer by Dr. John Beard, lecturer in comparative embryology in the University of Edinburgh, and others. Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in an article in the current number of McClure's, expresses the belief that Dr. Beard has actually found a remedy for that terrible disease.

Dr. Beard's theory is that cancerous tissue is the product of a misplaced germ cell. He has found, we are told, hosts of germ cells in living organisms lying in the tissue immediately outside of the embryo and preparing to enter it. Many of these cells never reach the "proper position," but wander along what is called the germinal path. Their common fate is to degenerate. The doctor maintains that the original cell gives rise, on the one hand to embryo and on the other to these wandering and undeveloped cells. "There are a host of instances," he says, "in lower animals. If not also in man, of the development of these aberrant germ cells into tumors, which show distinct signs of the attempt to produce a second individual."

Dr. Beard applies to the embryonic residues which are making cancers a pancreatic secretion, which is said to break down such cells in the embryo. His method is local applications, injections under the skin, and doses through the mouth. Dr. Saleeby does not claim that the results of this treatment are fully established, but he mentions two successful cases, and he is

convinced that the method is worthy of immediate trial by persons afflicted with the terrible disease.

Even revolution is but an incident in social evolution.

"A calm mind in difficulties" seems to be Harry Thum's motto.

Ice-men use troy weight because their product is so precious.

The Russian revolutionary harvest is ripe; all that is lacking is a reaper.

Every American citizen feels that much of Uncle Sam's great credit is due to him.

The department of agriculture will never be complete without a wireless plant.

Mr. Rockefeller is not to appear in court in the Standard Oil cases.

In dire need how much would the Russian alliance be worth to France?

The keynote of the campaign this year is to be the dollar note subscription.

If Mr. Bryan should be stranded in London he would not mind it very much.

The Russian muthies, like the Yellowstone geysers, burst forth at pretty regular intervals.

"Are we a civilized people or are we not?" asks Maxim Gorky. We Americans are, you bet!

The fight in the Iowa Republican convention didn't amount to anything more than a love feast.

The railroads are offering no greater inducements this year than other years to "see America first."

A 3 1/2 per cent tax rate is not to be sneezed at. But it will cause some hard efforts to "cough up."

There never was a genuine boy who did not at some time or other fall in love with a lady circus rider.

That tariff revision is to be the issue in the next presidential campaign is as plain as Pike's Peak on a summer's day.

Secretary Root is exercising his good offices in South America. There is plenty of room down there in which to exercise anything.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, who is as bald as a billiard ball, claims to have discovered an unfailing hair restorer. Physician, heal thyself.

If Russell Sage's dear nephews and nieces knew that he was not of sound mind when he made his will they did not need to be in their solitude for his welfare have him placed in a sanitarium instead of letting him stay in Wall street?

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Boston Herald.

The fourteenth National Irrigation Congress will meet at Boise, Idaho, and be in session from Sept. 3 to Sept. 8. It is announced that states which have not heretofore participated in these congresses will send delegates to this one, for the interest in the subject, owing to the demonstrations of the efficacy of irrigation in redeeming arid and semi-arid areas, is broadening. All states which have such lands are becoming earnest supporters of irrigation enterprises, public and private. It is said that some of the southern states which have a surplus of swamp lands will be represented in the hope of learning from the proceedings, and from the experts who will be present, useful facts relating to drainage. There is to be an exhibition contest for prizes of fruits, grains, grasses, beets, vegetables, etc., produced on irrigated land, and plans for varied entertainment of the visitors are making.

A NEW PAPER.

Springfield Republican.

It is announced that there will be a new morning paper in Washington, D. C., to be called the Washington Herald, to sell for 1 cent, and to be independent in politics. The first publication of the paper is set for Sept. 15. The editor and moving spirit in the enterprise is Scott Bone, for nearly 20 years managing editor of the Washington Post before that paper had come under the control of John B. McLean. It is said that there is ample capital behind Mr. Bone, it being furnished by a syndicate of which the principal member is George Merrick, a wealthy Mississippi planter. The new paper will be published from the former home of the Post, at the corner of Tenth and D streets. There is much need of an independent morning paper in Washington.

SHOULD HAVE A CHANCE.

Chicago Record-Herald.

If the Carr really believes that another election will give him a less radical and aggressive domain, and if he is honestly prepared to abide by the results of a free, fair election, lovers of peace and evolution will advise Russian liberals to give the court another chance and discourage all violence and revolution. There are some dynamitists who think that the Carr will yield to the second parliament what he refused to the first. Let us hope they are right. Nothing should be rashly done to furnish an excuse for an indefinite postponement of the next election.

SALVATION NEEDED.

Portland Oregonian.

All things pass. Nothing remains as it was. Vain babble is the talk of those who speak of our creeds, our institutions, our laws, our system of work and wages, as if they were something fixed and everlasting. They are doomed like all things human to pass away and become as if they had never been. What is there in our present ways to justify the thought that they deserve perpetuity? To the fallen women and starving children, who dare say that the salvation of the world has come? Is it not something still to be sought? Possibly religious phenomena like Davidism, repulsive as they appear to the normal and logical mind of Judge Landis, may be the premonitions of some new revelation which shall do for us what primitive Christianity did for the world of Rome.

PEACE TREATY.

Boston Transcript.

The last clause of the peace compact between Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala provides that in the event of any of the contracting parties failing to live up to its stipulations, or disagreements arising over its interpretation, difference shall be submitted to the arbitration of the residents of the United States, and of Mexico. Moreover the two presidents are given a certain amount of supervision

of the affairs of the three republics by the authority conferred on them to adjust by arbitration "any new, concrete difficulties between Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras." The arrangement suggests division of our "overlordship" with Mexico, an arrangement which has much to commend it. Mexico borders the belligerent region of Central America and has a very direct interest in the three republics keeping the peace among themselves. She is nearer the scene and material means for commanding an attentive hearing, and our support would be given in the event of her negotiations not proving immediately effective.

JUST FOR FUN.

Can't Dodge Cupid.

Another bachelor girl club has lost its quorum. This is happening all the time, and is an evidence of advancing civilization.—Minneapolis Journal.

Stop Killing at Home.

America having stopped the slaughter in Guatemala, isn't it about time that America stopped the slaughter on its own grade crossings?—New York Mail.

"We believe in striking while the iron is hot." With this expression of sentiment, San Francisco unions quit work before the ruins had had a chance to cool.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"With all your wealth, you are not afraid of the proletariat," asked the deliver in sociological problems. "No, I ain't," snapped Mr. Newrich. "We boil all our drinkin' water."—Philadelphia Record.

"I would deem it a great favor if you would give me a little writup," said the poet to the editor. "Nothing would please me more," replied the editor. "When do you contemplate dying?"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Things are not as they used to be," said the man of melancholy reminiscences. "No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax regretfully. "The time was when great wealth would get a man out of trouble. Now it gets him into it."—Washington Star.

She—You remember, dear, that five hundred dollars you gave me the other day to put in the bank?

He—Good gracious! You haven't run through with that, have you?

She—Indignantly—"Certainly not! I have nearly fifty left."—Town and Country.

"Here's a letter from a woman," said the answers-to-correspondents editor, "who wants to know how to make a lemon tart." "That's just like a woman," rejoined the snake editor. "Tell her if the lemon tart isn't to begin with, she'd better consign it to the dump and let it go at that."—Chicago Daily News.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

One feature of the August Arena is a contribution by Mrs. Katrina Trask entitled "The Virgin Birth," in which she takes strong ground against the action of the Episcopal divines in their finding in the Crapsey trial. Mrs. Trask, while maintaining the Trinitarian view of Christ, takes issue with the conventional idea concerning Joseph. Among other features of this issue are "San Francisco and Her Great Opportunity," by George Wharton James; "The Spirit of American Literature," by Winifred Webb; "Picturesque Rothenburg," by Williamson Buckman; "Our Next Ice-Age," by John C. Elliot; "Alfred Russel Wallace: Scientist, Philosopher and Humanitarian," by the editor of the Arena; "The Court is King," by the Hon. Thomas Speed Mosby; "Common Ground for Socialist and Individualist," by John W. Bennett; "The Right of the Child Not to Be Born," by Louise Markscheffel; "Food Production of the Future," by John A. Morris; "Byron: A Study in Heredity," by Charles A. Kassel.—Trenton, N. J.

The largest and costliest building thus far undertaken in New York is said to be the \$10,000,000 Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now being erected on Morningside Heights. An interesting account of this colossal structure, written by H. V. Andrews, with impressive photographs showing the progress and the present stage of the work upon it, forms a leading feature in the current issue of Leslie's Weekly. A photograph on the front of the number, showing the demolition of Dr. Parkhurst's famous old church, near Madison Square Park, New York, will also attract special attention in religious circles. There are many other notable illustrations.—New York.

Commander Peary has a timely article on "The Lure of the Pole" in the August number of the Youth's Companion. The August number is brightened also by stories of all parts of the world. Rowland Thomas' serial of life in the Philippines, "Coming Into His Inheritance," is continued; there is a sea story of the Grand Banks by Theodore Roberts; another of adventure in southern California by Dane Coolidge, and a newspaper story by John L. Matthews.—Boston, Mass.

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