DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY AUGUST 31 1907



Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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the EDITOR. Address all business communications Address all business and all remittances: THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 31, 1907

LABOR SUNDAY.

The suggestion has been made that "labor Sunday" be observed again this year. Last year a number of labor sermons were preached in the places of worship throughout the land, and it is claimed, that, as a result, more union workmen attended services than ever before, and that a better understanding was established. Preachers saw the labor movement from a new point of view and the workingmen obtained a clearer view of the aims of the churches.

By all means, let us have a "labor Sunday," a Sunday devoted to the problems with which labor is strug-Too long the pulpits have been indifferent to the social questions. Or, if it has taken any notice, it has been to rebuke, rather than to guide. The pulpit may well be blamed for its indifference to the life and death struggle of the masses against some modern forms of oppression.

The Master was not indifferent to the lot of the common people. He fed the hungry. When He saw the discased, He healed them; when He found the blind, He made them see. He did this Himself, and not through another agency. The mission of the church is to take active steps to cure the physical and mental, as well as the religious ills of the people. Its neglect of this vital work cannot be remedied too soon. It has been careless of its most important function.

That the workingmen take an interest in any suggestion that may come from the pulpit, was demonstrated last year. When it was made known that the Sunday preceding Labor day was to be dedicated to the interests of labor, labor-unions passed resolutions to attend church in a body. Preachers were invited to repeat the addresses to local unions. Invitations were received to come to the shops for noon-hour meetings. Special workingmen ushers and special working-men choirs assisted in the service. Christian workingmen came out in their shops as church-members and invited their fellows to the "labor-meeting" in their churches. And many ministers were invited to address Labor-day as-That proves that if there semblies. is hostility to the churches in the camps of the toilers, that hostility can be removed, if the pulpit will only make an effort to give them a helping The churches that suffer no hand. persecution but have their hands free to do good, are without excuse if they negelct to aid in the temporal as well as moral upbuilding of the masses,

ZIONISM NOT DISLOYALTY.

Dr. Jacob H. Schiff of New York is ving said that Zionists can

that the restoration of Israel will prove the salvation of the world, or as Paul expresses it, "life from the dead." And an American citizen can certainly labor with all his might for the salvation of mankind, without prejudice to his citizenshin.

But the quotation is given by a morning contemporary as an introduction to the really astounding proposition that an American citizen cannot be at the same time a citizen of the "kingdom of God." How does that strike the Christian sentiment of this community?

The "kingdom of God" and the "kingom of heaven" are expressions denoting God's universal dominion over all things, including man, According to the views of the Scriptures: "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty, for all that is in the heaven nd in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all." (1 Chron, 29: 11.)

In a narrower sense "the kingdom of God" denotes the visible church on earth. This is called God's kingdom, because it is His organization, His spiritual form of government. At the time when our Lord appeared there was a general expectation among the Jews of the coming of the Messiah, and they called the order of things which they expected Him to inaugurate "the kingdom of God," or "the kingdom of To enter that "kingdom" was heaven." to become His disciple. The Jews had some erroneous ideas, just as many theologians of our time have, but the terms just quoted were adopted by our Savior as denoting His church on earth The Church of Christ, which is His spiritual kingdom, is, from one point of view, "the blessed company of all

faithful people," but it is also a visible soclety, organized according to "he divine pattern, for the work of the salvation of the world. It has, as the Scriptures testify, ordained officers, and external order, and ordinances connect ed with entrance on membership and maintenance. And the servants of the Lord, in the Scriptures, repeatedly appeal to the members to remain loval to the church. They are warned against division and all that leads to it. It has pleased the Lord to establish His Church among the children of men for their spiritual education and training in righteousness. And it is far from true that a loyal citizen cannot be a member of the Church of Christ, a citizen of the "kingdom of heaven." On the contrary, he who is most faithful in the service of the Master, is always likely to prove himself the best citizen of any country. The Lord has planted His spiritual kingdom upon the earth in order that, finally, all authority, all power, as well as all glory and dominion shall become His, and

heaven. Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Charles Thomson, says: "I am a real Christian." He must have been a disloyal American. George Washington was another. For, in his Farewell Address he claims that: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are INDISPENSABLE SUPPORTS.' Can anti-"Mormonism," we may well ask, expose its folly more completely than when it proclaims as true the absurd heresy that citizenship in the kingdom of God is destructive of patriotism?

His will be done on earth as it is in

NEW YORK'S NEW LAW.

A law is about to go into effect in the State of New York, which, it is hoped, will decrease the number of divorces in that state. It provides that a married person convicted of the

that many people there are "possess ed of devils." One writer calls the country "the haunted house the nations, afflicted with the delirium anemens of paganism." "The Christians, too," says one missionary, "hold to the possession by evil spirits." "Demoniac possession in that country."

says another, "becomes a thing too evident to doubt." "Thousands of people," says a third, "are slaves to evil spirits, in bondage to his Satanio Mojesty." One missionary writes an "In our work in Korea we follows: are continually coming in contact with the most extraordinary cases of apparent demoniac possession and cure, ontaining all the phenomena that haracterized demonized minds in the days of Christ." Another makes this significant remark: "If you had lived in the midst of the native quarter with me and heard at midnight the cries of terror of those appealing to the evil spirits for help or being tortured by them, veritable possessions by devils would then seem no impossible

thing to you. This statesment shows why the missionarles come to have such beliefs, which may be explained as due to the influence of association. It is natural to suppose, however, that the constant observation of persons who thoroughly believe that they are possessed by devils will induce similar states of mind in the onlookers. It is of course possible that the cases

of reported possession are in some sense genuine, "Resist the devil and he will flee from you," may be held to imply that if you court the devil or meditate upon him, he will nonor you with his presence.

At all events the experience of Christian missionaries in Korea teaches that the thoughts of people go to great lengths in fixing their actual physiological conditions.

THE QUESTION OF TRUTH.

Professor Muensterberg's experiments for the purpose of ascertaining how widely people differ in their judgment concerning the impressions they receive through their various senses are very interesting. They prove the difficulty of steering clear of all errors, even when there is an honest desire to have but the truth. If people generally knew themselves-their limitations as well as their capabilitiesthere would be greater circumspection and fewer grave mistakes in life; there would also be more charity in the judgment of others.

Professor Muensterberg proves in the September number of McClure's that perfectly honest and truthful persons may, on the witness-stand, testify to directly contradictory statements in regard to the same occurrence. He tells of an incident illustrating the fact that the same sound may strike different listeners very differently. He asked a class of students to describe a certain sound they would hear and to say from what source it came. The sound which he produced was the tone of a large tuning-fork, which he struck with a little hammer below the desk, invisibly to the students. The professor says:

'Among the one hundred students "Among the one hundred students whose papers I examined for this re-cord, we're exactly two who recog-nized it as a tuning-fork tone. All the other judgments took it for a bell, or an organ-pipe, or a muffled gong, or a brazen instrument, or a horn, or or a brazen instrument, or a norm, or a 'cello string, or a violin, and so on. Or they compared it with as different noise as the growl of a lion, a steam-whistle, a fog-horn, a fly-wheel, a hu-man song, and what not. The descrip-tion, on the other hand, called it, soft mellow humming deep. dull. soft, mellow, humming, deep, dull, solemn, resonant, penetrating, full, rumbling, clear, low; but then again.

The policeman bore witness that It. he had timed the machine carefully and his estimate was that it was running at twenty miles an hour. The others were then invited to testify. One of them was the builder of the subway. "I am used to speed," he said, "and this machine was not going twenty miles an hour." Another was a former justice of the supreme court. "We were not going more than eight miles an hour," he said, and he went on to explain that the machine was running behind a trolloy car. The magistrate observed that trolley cars sometimes went very fast, but Justice O'Brien stuck resolutely to his opinion, adding: "My impression is that we were not going more than four miles an hour."

The experiments and instances illustrating this subject are very instructive, They prove that correct observation alone is not sufficient for the ascertaining of facts. Correct judgment is equally necessary. Only when the senses convey correct impressions to the mind, and the mind is trained to form a correct judgment based on the impressions is the judgment of any value. Some minds, through natural defects or training in the school of falsehood, do not recognize truth, no matter what the testimony of their senses may be. Others perceive it as soon as it is pointed out to them. But all need the guidance of the divine Spirit whose mission it is to lead into all truth, Without this there is no protection against

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

error,

According to the doctrine of the Church of England, a wife's sister is a relative whom a man cannot lawfully matry. For about 60 years the British parliament has struggled with the repeal of the law based on that doctrine. At last there is a chance of having the matter settled in accordance with the demands of the liberal view, the House of Lords having ordered the so-called deceased wife's bill to its second reading. The measure has been passed by the House of Commons many times, but, owing to the opposition of the bishops it has consistently been rejected by the House of Lords. At length, however,

the upper chamber has given way. The agitators for the reform have contended that there is nothing in sense or justice to prevent the marriage of a man with a woman who would feel the kindliest interest in and the strongest obligation of duty to her dead sister's children. The opposition has established itself on the expressed opposition of the church which formulated the law in early days on the interpretation of the Mosaic law as to marriages. It is also probable that church men have felt that their position would not be strengthened by admitting that the attitude of the church has been wrong these many years. Extremists even contend that the legalizing of a marriage union with a wife's sister, is putting the approval of the community on "incest." So strongly are they opposed to the innovation.

Great Britain has stood almost alone in this respect. At one time the relationship was generally recognized as a barrier. But the legal obstacles have been abolished gradually. Of course, those who believe it sinful to marry a deceased wife's sister need not do so. But those who look upon the relationship differently will now have the freedom formerly denied them. The repeal of the law has no other effect.

on the citizens? The telegraph strikers are not living

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought,

Only the Truth, Can anybody be An Experiment perfectly sure that he By Munsterberg, is telling the truth —especially on the witness-stand? To illustrate the fact that two witnesses, testifying as to how many people were in a room, may differ widely, yet honestly, in their opinion, Professor Munsterberg, in an interesting article in McClure's for September, relates the following experiment with some of his students of psychology at Harvard: "Last winpsychology at Harvard: "Last win ter, I made an experiment with the students of my regular psychology course in Harvard. Several hundred or psychology at harvard. Last with the students of my regular psychology course in Harvard. Several hundred young men, mostly between twenty and twenty-three, took part. It was a test of a very trivial sort. I asked them simply, without any theoretical introduction, at the beginning of an ordinary lecture, to write down care-ful answers to a number of questions referring to that which they would see or hear. I urged them to do it as conscientiously and carefully as pos-sible, and the hundreds of answers which I received showed clearly that confine my report to the first one hundred papers taken up at random. At first I showed them a large sheat of white cardboard on which fifty litof white cardboard on which fifty lit-tle black squares were pasted in ir-regular order. I exposed it for five seconds and asked them how many black spots were on the sheet. The answers varied between twenty-five and two hundred. The answer, over and two hundred. The answer, over one hundred, was more frequent than that of below fifty. Only three felt unable to give a definite reply. Then I showed a cardboard which con-tained only twenty such spots. This time the replies ran up to seventy and down to ten. We had here highly trained caractil observers, whose atand down to ten. We had here highly trained, careful observers, whose at-tention was concentrated on the ma-terial, and who had full time for quiet 'scrutiny. Yet, in both cases, there were some who believed that they saw seven or eight times more points than some others saw; and yet we should be disinclined to believe in the sin-cerity of two witnesses, of whom one felt sure that he saw two hundred per-sons in a hall in which the other found only twenty-five."--McClure's.

Very Bad Habit A. most injurious To Cross Knees When Sitting. Is that of sitting with one leg swung over the knee of the

one leg swung over the knee of the other. Headaches, cold feet, varicose

velus, ulcers, and many other discom-forts atendant on an imperfect circu-lation of the blood are directly trace-able to this habit. When the right leg is swung over the left knee the whole weight is sustained by this knce placing all the pressure against the under part of the right leg between the calf and the knee-cap. At this very place are a great number of large velus, arteries and nerves; the press-ure on them crowds all the tissues to-gether and materially interferes with ulcers, and many other discorr Small Wages

ure on them crowds all the tissues to-gether and materially interferes with the circulation of the blood, and the disturbance of nature's processes manifests itself in many bodily evils and inconveniences. Many who would not be guilty of crossing the legs in public often surrender to the tempora-ry comfort of the position in the se-clusion of their own-rooms. It is wrong and injurious because it defles nature, whose laws are more imperative than those of society.—The Delineator.

Among Thieves I have often been Honor is Fiction asked as to wheth-And Not Fact. er "honor among thieves" is fact or fiction. The question is not easy to answer. In the first place, honor is a relative term, its interpertation, so it seems to me, depending on place, per-son, and circumstances. Those casuists of the cynical sort who affirm that all human motives are based on selfish-ness, wil hardly except the attribute human motives are based on selfish-ness, wil hardly except the attribute in question from their generalization. However open too criticism this same generalization is as far as it applies to the average citizen, I am certainly in-clined to accept it where the crook is concerned. The business of attaching to yourself things that don't belong to you, is plainly of a very selfish nature. It has its inception as well as its ex-ecution in a desire to get as much posecution in a desire to get as much pos-sible pleasure with as little possible trouble as may be, and that, too, while ignoring the incidental rights of any-body and everybody. This statement, body and everybody. This statement, as I take it, is a pretty fair definition of selfashness of any and every des-cription. As most motives take color of selfishness of any and every des-cription. As most motives take color from the acts from which they spring or to which they relate, it follows that the "honor" which we are pleased to think of existing between rogues, is in reality a something which is prompted by a due regard for the persons or the purses of the selfsame individuals. This distinguishes the honor that ob-tains in the underworld from that which is mostly in evidence in the overworld. In the latter instance, the

factor of one's good name or character is involved; it is absent in the former. From this characterization you infer, as indeed I intend that you shall, that the "honor" of the Powers that Prey is but a poor sort of thing after all. Josiah Flynt in "Success Magazine."

An illustration of the

Small Wages An illustration of the Bad Economy practical application of the theory of the open shop is fur-nished by an incident that recently oc-curred in Battle Creek, Michigan, where Mr. C. W. Post owns and controls a body of several hundred acres of land which is to be devoted to manufactur-ing sites. To Mr. Post came a repre-sentative of a large manufacturing concern now operating in Chicago and employing from 800 to 1,000 mechanics with the purpose of negotiating for a site on this tract of land upon which to locate their factory. Something in to locate their factory. Something by the man's manner aroused Mr. Post suspicions and inspired the blunt ques tion, "Why do you wish to come to Battle Creek?" The reply was "Be cause you have good rallway facilities cause you have good rallway facilities; because you have industrial peace and freedom from strikes and we believe that we can therefore secure lower rate of wages and operate more sec-nomically." To this Mr. Post replied, "You have made a mistake, my friend; we do not want factories here that pay anything less than the highest pre-valing rate of wages. We do not pracpay anything less than the highest pre-valling rate of wages. We do not prac-tice industrial peace for the purpose of compelling working men to accopt low wages. We insist that the highest wages shall be paid to our working-men. We will not sell you a site. You haven't money enough to buy one for the purpose you indicate. It is chiefly because we pay the highest wages and the purpose you indicate. It is chiefly because we pay the highest wages and give our workingmen the best condi-tions that we have industrial peace in Battle Creek, and that status we pro-pose to maintain, not only because we have the best interests of our employes at heart and desire to give them the fair, square American treatment which is their due, but also because it is the wisest business policy to pursue." The

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not be true Americans. "If," he is alleged to have written in a letter on Zionism, "they believe and hope and labor for an ultimate restoration of Jewish political life and the re-establishment of a Jewish nation, they place a prior lien upon their citizenship which, if there would be a possibility for their desire and plans to become effective, would prevent them from maintaining allegiance to the country of which they now claim to be good citizens.

It is hard to believe that any man capable of logical reasoning can have given utterance to the above quotation, unless there is in the context some explanation or qualification that does not appear. The statement that a Zionist cannot be a true American, is silly non-

The Zionists believe that in the due time of the Lord, the descendants of the Patriarchs will again be gathered, that the national independence of the Jews will be restored and that the Promised land will be redeemed. They believe that the prophetic writings concerning the future of the race will be as certainly and as literally fulfilled as those predictions that have already passed from the domain of prophecy to that of history.

The preservation and greatness of the Jews were foretold by Mosea at a time when mighty nations had combined to destroy the people. Isaiah forefold the captivity at a time when everything seemed prosperous and secure. Jeremiah told of the deliverance to come. when utter annihilation seemed to threaten the race in the captivity, and when ten tribes had disappeared from view. After the overthrow of the Jewish polity by the Romans, the land became "trodden down by the Gentiles," and the Jews were scattered all over the world. For nevery 2000 years they have been without a prince, without a temple, without their own government scattered and yet preserved , as foretold by the prophets, They have become not only "a re-proach and a taunt." but also an "instruction" to the nations, as predicted by Ezcehiel. Now, the Zionists be-Heve that the predictions relating to a future restoration will be fulfilled just as literally as the prophecies here referred to. But that does not interfere with their duties as American citizens American citizens believed in the restoration of Cuban independence, and worked strenuously for the establishment of a Cuban republic, But that did not interfere with their American citizenship. No one accused the soldiers who fought for Cuban liberty, or the citizens who furnished money for the cause, of disloyalty, Why, then, should a Zionist, believing in the future indefor it, he suspected of disloyalty to

statutory offense, may be imprisoned for a term of six months, in addition to paying a fine of not more than \$250. The bill was signed by the governor and goes into effect on the 1st of September.

The author of the measure explains that it is not an uncommon practice for persons dissatisfied with each other to arrange the scenery and fabricate proof that will secure a divorce. Usually it is the man who sacrifices his manhood to enable his discontented partner in matrimony to secure such evidence. The man or woman who resorts to such degrading immorality should be punished equally with a man or woman who, intending surreptitious violation of his or her marriage vows are detected. For the reasons here cited the new law is recognized as likely to have an immediate and far-reaching influence upon divorce in the State of New York. It is believed that the statutory offense will not be committed so frequently, and that it will not be falsely made a ground for divorce procoedings, when imprisonment is likely

to follow Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis, in speaking of the measure, says:

"So long as a man could buy free-dom from irksome matrimonial bonds at the low price of divorce court costs, legal fees and alimony, he was quick-ly off with the old wife and on with the new, finding freedom through statthe new, finding freedom through stat-utory offenses. It has been no un-usual thing for the man of large or even moderate means to establish a mistress in greater splendor than his wife, and flaunt the fact in the face of the woman whom he had promised to love and cherish and protect, until, gcaded to despair, she filed the di-vorce papers which he coveted."

The bill has the merit that it recognizes the moral equality and responsibility of both man and wife. The guilty party is liable to punishment, without regard to sex. No law aiming at social purity is perfect which establishes different moral standards. We presume, however, that those who hope it will lesson the number of divorces will be doomed to disappointment. As long as people can avoid the provisions of the laws of one state. by moving to another, there can be no remedy for the divorce evil.

DEVILS IN KOREA.

It is a curious fact that in Korea. the land of Shamanism, or the worship of devils, the Christian missionaries have become impressed with the belief that cases of demoniacal posscasion are very common.

Not all Koreans are worshipers of the so-called evil spirits, but Shamanism is the most powerful of the prependence of Palestine, and agitating vailing forms of religion; and to this fact is attributed the wide-spread be-

rough, sharp, whistling and so on. Again I insist that every one knew beforehand that he was to observe the tone which I announced by a signal. How much more would the judgments have differed if the tone had come in unexpectedly?—a tone which even now appeared so soft to some and so rough to others—like a bell to one, and like a whistle to his neighbor."

Another experiment is hardly less striking. Prof. Muensterberg asked the class to compare the size of the full moon, as seen in the sky, to some object held in the hand at arm's length. He explained the question carefully, and said that they were to describe an object just large enough, when seen at arm's length, to cover the whole full moon. The replies were very much at variance with each other. The Professor says

"My list of answers begins as follows: quarter of a dollar; fairsized canta-loup; at the horizon, large dinner-plate; overhead, desert-plate; my watch; six inches in diameter; silver dollar; hun-dred times as large as my watch; man's head; fifty-cent piece; nine inches iu diameter; grape-fruit; carriage-wheel; butter-plate; orange; ten feet; two inches; one-cent piece; school-room clock; a pea; soup-plate; fountain-pen; lemon-ple; palm of the hand; three feet in diameter: enough to show, again, the overwhelming manifoldness of the impressions received. To the surprise of my readers, perhaps, it may he added at once that the only man who was right was the one who com-pared it to a pea. It is most probable "My list of answers begins as follows: who was right was the one who com-pared it to a pea. It is most probable that the results would not have been different if I had asked the question on a moonlight night with the full moon overhead. The substitution of the memory image for the immediate per-ception can hardly have impaired the correctness of the judgments. If in any court the size of a distant object were to be given by witnesses, and one man court the size of a distant object were to be given by witnesses, and one man declared it as large as a pea and the second as large as a lemon-ple and the third ten feet in diameter, it would hardly be fair to form an objective judgment till the psychologist had found out what kind of a mind was producing that estimate." That it is difficult to secure

an accurate account of any oc currence is clear from the foltestimony regarding an aclowing cident. Before the court one of the witnesses, who had sworn to tell "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." declared that the entire road was dry and dusty; the other swore that it had rained and the road was muddy. The one said that the automobile was running very slowly; the other, that he had never seen an automobile rushing more rapidly. The first swore that there were only two or three people on the village road; the other, that a large number of men, women and children were passing by. And both wit-

nesses were honorable, and apparently trustworthy. They only testified to that they thought was true, The New York Evening Sun tells of

similar case befoe a police court. The driver of an automobile was ac-" other government. The fact is lief of the missionaries to that land cused of having exceeded the speed lim-

'Tis the blooming last day of summer, left blooming all alone.

on tick, at any rate.

Secretary Taft will return in time for next year's campaign.

High-priced living and plain thinking, is the rule in Salt Lake now.

"Kill the white fly," cry the Los Angeles papers. But first catch your fly.

Judge Landis has achieved as "fine" a fame as ever fell to the lot of man.

"Airship America ready to sail toward the pole," says Wellman. Let her fly.

The Alton has had a hard time of it in the near past, but now it is in Clover.

There will be plenty of coal just as soon as the price has reached the proper height, perhaps.

"What goes up, must come down," seems to be true of all things except the price of coal.

The difference between good and bad trusts seems to be the difference between meum and tuum.

The Hague conference has not found a universal peace panacea. It is as hard to find as the philosopher's stone.

Secretary Root couldn't train harder than he is were he fitting himself for the presidential race. By the way, is he?

The other day George Bernard Shaw thought that he was drowning. The wish was not father to the thought

The "American" party may possess the power of "self purification" but it steadily and persistently refuses to invoke the power.

A Louisville preacher says there will be no automobiles in heaven. Of course not, for they usually take the broad road to destruction.

A new species of fish has been discovered that has four eyes, two in its head and two in its tail. This is a case where foresight is better than hind sight.

> In the death of Richard Mansfield the country loses a versatile and accomplished actor. He may not be numbered among the greatest actors but he was very near to them. He will be greatly missed by the theatergoing public and there is none to take his place.