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DESERET NEWS 'PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by felephene' with any department of the Deserct News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoy-ance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's Office, 2052 For Deseret News Rook Blore, 14-L, For City Editor and Reporters, 205-2 For Business Manager, 71-R For Business Office, 359-2

BUGAR WORKS AND RELIGION.

The consolidation of the Idaho Sugar Company and the Fremont County Sugar Company, which was effected on Tuesday, is a movement that will doubtless result in great benefit to the people | religion, as much as if he were praying of the districts of country in which the and preaching and performing sacernew company will operate. Each of the dotal ceremonies. The notion that retwo companies now made one was in a j ligion consists only in sentiment, adorprosperous condition, so that the union is mutually beneficial, and the stockholders of the new company receive share for share of the stock that they held in either of the old companies, while one hundred thousand shares will be held in the treasury, to be disposed

of as the board may direct. There is no industry, either in Utah or in Idaho, which is of greater benefit to the farming population than beetraising for sugar manufacture. It pays so much better than grain-growing that the farmers generally are eager to plant a beet crop, even though the cultivation requires more labor and the expenditure of longer time than in the raising of many other crops. The benefits arising from this industry are very great, and cause improvement and progress in every place where it has been

tro, of Venezuela, startled the world This suggests some thoughts in rela- with a plan for the invasion of the

started.

and the public welfare, both of which re mutual.

Why should not the President of the Church also preside over a sugar company, or any other organization for the benefit of the people? Some folks seem to think that the two positions are incompatible. That is because their ideas concerning religion are derived from theories that are untenable. A religion which only has to do with matters pertaining to another world, does not meet the requirements of mankind in their present state. To provide for the wants of the body is quite as much a part of religion as to make provisions for the desires of the spirit. To establish industries and enterprises which give employment to labor, and which put capital to the best advantage, is to carry out divine purposes and divine since they were forced in under one commandiments. The parable of the talents given by the Savior illus-

trates this very clearly This globe on which we live was nade by the Almighty. In olden kingdoms, and this is especially the limes, even from the first, He gave instructions as to its products and resources. He committed them into the hands of man for individual and com-Norwegian politicians now make the nunity benefit. Everything that is demand that the service be entirely earthly is under His supervision. He separated, so that each country has its was it all. He has the right to give own consuls. The demand is also directions concerning the grossest mamade for a separate diplomatic service terials that can be manipulated, as well abroad. And behind these demands, it as the productions of art and science. There is nothing base or wrong or evil separate sovereigns. This is consida money. It is "the love of money," the lust after it, the worship of it, wegian leaders of liberalism refuse all which is "the root of all evil." There offers of compromise from the other is no one so rich in material as well side. As far back as 1893 Count as spiritual things as the Great Eternal Loewenhaupt, as minister of foreign af-Father, who fashioned the worlds and fairs, with the approval of the Swedish placed in them everything that morparliament suggested that the consular tals or immortals can bring forth for question be settled in conjunction with comfort and pleasure, and increase and the wider one of foreign relations, so dominion. A true servant of God should be able

that the foreign minister might be a Swede or a Norwegian indifferently, to handle temporalities as well as The Prince Regent in his recent letter those things which are called spiritual: to the Storthing committee advocated and if he does it upon the principles of a complete remodeling of the union so honor, integrity, justice and equity, that Norway and Sweden might have with a view to advancing the interests exact equality. But the agitators want and welfare of his fellow-creatures, he more. They want to go their own way in is serving God and practising real spite of all. It is the union under one rown that is in question.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, who at one time took a leading part in Norwegian politics, has risen to the occasion and ation, and devotion, is a bit of sectarspoken a word for a general Scandinaian folly, not derived from revealed vian alliance. He says, in part: doctrine or anything that God has "The three peoples of the North are

threatened by one only common dan-ger-Russia's desire for expansion. This Therefore, the sugar industry and will ultimately be understood every-where, and so thoroughly that even without any political tie the three peoevery other kind of enterprise that is beneficial to the world, or any portion ples will be prepared to remain shoul-der to shoulder, We do not need the union for that, but it might be useful to have a defensive alliance. In Sweto administer in spiritual matters. We to have a defensive alliance. In Swe-den all do not seem to desire such an alliance, but we can wait. Russia has other things on her hands than the con-quest of Scandinavia—which the late Gen. Bobrikoff imagined he might one day witness. This state of things is already clearly perceived by the Nor-wegians, and, if we may judge by their papers, also by the Danes. The Swedes, too, are beginning to see U." are sorry for those who cannot see the assent to it or not, the leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day devolve upon them in every capacity oo, are beginning to see it."

tegral part of Sweden as a recom-

whether well founded or not, has caused

The present contention is about the

case in some of the largest seaports

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red clear from the fact that the Nor-

the world. In other instances

represent both countries.

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Prown.

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for the loss, This fear,

The sentiment on the Swedish side of the peninsula is well expressed in a letter to a committee of the Norwegian parliament, by the Crown Prince Re-

gent Gustavus. He says: But what is best for Norway

DESERET EVENING NEWS: THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905.

dispute be settled without the disrupthey strike they should also strike all tion of the Scandinavian union. who do not agree with them. This dispute is, in fact, as old as the union itself. When Norway, in the Andrew Carnegie says he always finds out whether or not money will be acgeneral Napoleonic upheaval, was cast cepted before he offers it. Even if that adrift from Denmark, that country deprecaution is not taken the chances cided on an autonomous existence unare about one in a million that it will der a Danish prince as king. But Europe forced the newborn kingdom be refused. to unite with Sweden under the house of Bernadotte, and ever since this com-To collect 45 cents duty on a spoon

brought in from Newfoundland, and bination was accomplished there has been more or less dissatisfaction on the which it is asserted by the owner, was made in the United States, the governwestern part of the Scandinavian penment has spent several hundred dolinsula, Sweden had just lost Finland, lars, and the end is not yet. Here is a and the Norwegians were afraid of secase where the government in adhering cret plans to deprive them of their independence and make Norway an into its duty has become a spooner.

A Chicago city father has prepared an ordinance providing that flat owners who refuse to admit families with chilfriction between the two nations ever dren shall be punished with a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. He may have a consular service abroad. In many in- private grievance for besides being a city father he is also the father of ten stances Norwegians represent the two children.

> "Dewey's birthplace, which was valued at \$10,000 a few years ago, is now regarded as being worth less than the mortgage of \$2,500 that somebody has on it. The public can lose a lot of interest in a hero in the course of six or seven years," says the Chicago Herald. And so can a mortgagor lose a lot of interest in the same time.

Herman Troebner, New York's celebrated beggar-swindler, said on his recent arrest: "It wasn't so much the money, that I was after as the satisfaction of doing these big people. It's something to say that you've bled the biggest man in the country on a bluff." Among his other studies must have been that of "Hamlet," for did not the Prince of Denmark say that the 'play's the thing?"

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May number of the Improve-ment Era is filled with interesting ment reading on a great variety of topics. Prof. N. L. Nelson has a paper on "Heaven Vs Nirvana." This was read Prof. N. L. Nelson has a paper on "Heaven Vs Nirvana." This was read some time ago before Dr. G. Stanley Hall's Pedagogical Seminary in Clark University, and is said to have been very favorably received. Another "A Mother's Letters to Her Missionary Son," by Mrs. Susa Young Gates, ap-pears in this number. "Dees It Pay pears in this number. 'Does It Pay to Fill a Foreign Mission?' is a question interestingly discussed by Dr. James X. Allen. George L. Farrell contributes a short story on "A Miracle and Its Denial." This is followed by a correspondence between an enquirer of Salt Lake City and Mr. Joseph Smith president of the Reorganized Smith president of the Reorganized church, on the question: "Does the Re-organized Church Hold a Fulness of the Priesthood?" The question is, as may be imagined, not satisfactorily an-swered. Anthony W. Ivins contributes "A Thrilling Story of Pieneer Life in Mexico." "The City of Enoch." is the subject of a paper by George W. Crocheron. Many good things are found this month on the "Editor's Ta-ble." Among these are an article by President Joseph F. Smith on "Live in Peace." A brief review of the late conference follows this. Several beau-tiful poems, brief articles on "Topics of Moment," notes, "In Lighter Mood," and "Events of the Month" complete this excellent number of the Era.-Templeton Building, Salt Lake City.



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Nice line Ladies' white waists, black slikaline skirts and liste gloves at reduced prices. Some day or other, you will need the aid of pure, fresh,

When you do

ou might

tion to the establishment of this great industry in Utah. If it had not been for the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints it is very doubtful whether Utah would have risen to the place which she now occupies as a sugar producing state. When the subject was first mooted. President Wilford Woodruff and his immediate associates took hold of the proposition and favored it from the first.

For a long time the company which was organized had great difficulty in obtaining sufficient capital to warrant the purchase of machinery and the starting of the work. Many of the first investors advanced their money with little or no hope of receiving any return. For several years there was no profit in the business, and of course no dividend to the stockholders. But the projectors of the enterprise had full confidence in ultimate success, so they persevered, and after encountering many obstacles and difficulties, experience in the growing of the beets and in the manufacture of sugar cleared the way to the great triumph which was nchieved.

After the success of the factory at Lehi had been fully reached and dividends began to be declared, the beet growers clamored for an advance in the price of the roots delivered at the factory. They dio not take into consideration the long period during which the investors reaped no profit from the capital they advanced. However, a fair compromise was effected, and an established price per ton was arranged which has governed the beet market ever since, with but little if any fluctuation. Other localities were chosen ac cording to the desire of the people in the vicinity, the factories were built the talents of the gentlemen who were engaged in the Lehi enterprise baing brought into requisition, and so the work has spread into the north, and a number of factories have been built and thousands of acres of land have been cultivated for the production of the best kind of roots for the purpose, and prosperity has smiled upon every spot the industry has been established. Not only have improvements been made in the manufacture of market able sugar, but seeds have been imported from Germany and other places and the best methods of raising roots containing a large amount of saccharine matter have been adopted, and the industry is flourishing in Utah and Idaho, to say nothing of other places which have taken a leaf out of the books of the two states mentioned. Beet-raising and sugar-making have proved a veritable Godsend to the people of this entire region.

There are some people who feel very much disgruntled because the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is also president of some of these sugar companies. No doubt they would be displeased at whatever occupation he might engage in. It does not matter. The companies that have been organized have a right to choose their own officers and directors. It is difficulty. It follows that the powers nobody else's business whom they select. They know what they are about. Russia-and among them is England-They are looking to their own interest ' must desire earnestly that the consular

United States by way of the Mississippi Valley. He seemed to think the feat entirely feasible, not to say easy. All the world laughed at the ridiculous suggestion of a Venezuelan corporal's guard invading this country. The idea appeared too Quixotic for this age and generation. But, "hast du mir gese hen?" Now we are told by no less authority than a member of the great German general staff in Berlin, that an invasion of the United States might be successfully undertaken by Germany. To be sure, it would not, according to this authority, be quite as casy as it appeared to President Cas-

made known to mortals.

of it, is perfectly compatible with the

duties of men holding divine authority

truth of this principle, but whether they

Saints, will attend to the duties that

of earthly life, regardless of the notions

and vagaries of any class of complainers.

ARE WE IN DANGER?

Only a short time ago President Cas-

tro, but it would be possible. This we are told in an article in the London National Review. The writer believes, or pretends to believe, that within a month after the order for mobilization in Germany a force could be landed in the United States strong enough to hold its own against any army this country could bring against it. The large American ports are so well defended that the landing would have to be made at a point not thus protected, and his assumption is that the United States war vessels would sick refuge in the fortified harbors. The writer admits that the transports would have to return, after which a second expedition would embark and be landed in the same place, but he argues that even if cut off from its home base, the invading force could maintain it. self indefinitely at the expense of this

country. This rot, anonymously given to the world, is, as we have stated, ascribed to a member of the German military staff. It is difficult to credit a rumor that traces it to such a source. In times when nations, for some reason or other, are being urged to increase their armies or navies, such stories are generally set affoat, to give color to the arguments for enormous appropriations, which would not be made but for such war scares. One thing can be set down as vertain: If the United States will need to navy, until the Germans decide to invade the country, we may rest in peace and tranquility for many generaions. The Germans may possibly ommence a tariff war upon us, and that would be serious enough, but a military invasion is obviously out of the question. It took united Europe to force a way to Pekin; it would tak to less to effect an entrance into this country with hostfle intentions.

A CONSULAR DISPUTE.

Some of our contemporaries com nent on the consular dispute between Sweden and Norway. They seem to fear a dissolution of the Scandinavian union, because that would encourage Russia to push her boundaries to the Atlantic. If Russia, they argue, driven back from the Pacific by the Japanese, trove to get the long-sought-for warmwater port in the West, finding it impossible in the East, there would be nothing to prevent her from seizing a strip of Norwegian territory where naval harbors could be fortified without which are interested in the orippling of

ask in the same breath what is best or the two countries? I hesitate not for one moment to answer this quesfor one moment to answer this ques-tion with the one word—Union. There-fore it is my earnest hope, and I plead with you, that you do not enter upon a road that leads to separation of the two nations 'Again and again it has been said

that the dynasty is seeking to further its own interests; but that is not true Union is not the principal object of the dynasty, but should be the principal aim for the people, because it is the yital condition of their future welfare. The crown has never sought to preven But the only condition upon which this desire can be gratified is, and must be, that the relation to the joint foreign ministry be adjusted in a way strength ening to the Union, and that the ques ening to the Union, and that the ques-tion, which concerns both countries, can come to no final settlement before it has been considered in accordance with paragraph 5 of the treaty of Union

'I consider it as my undisputed duty joint council). to openly point out to you the great dangers and serious consequences of a rupture. United we are, nevertheless, of some strength and importance, but separated how much lighter would yeigh the counsel of Norway and Sweweigh the counsel of Norway and Swe-den! No, may these people, who natur-ally belong to each other, remain unit-ed in the future. When I see all this so plainly certainly you must under-stand the real, earnest and heartfelt grief with which I contemplate the po-sition we have come into and the threatening turn the situation seems to have taken." Milwaukee has got her Goll.

The teamsters have not succeeded yet n driving a bargain with their employ-

Of course the Queen of the Adriatic yas charmed to have the Kaiser as her guest

Nan doesn't think so much of that jury as she did. She can hardly be blamed.

Hasn't that federal grand jury about reached the tall end of the Beef trust inquiry?

A non-union man has no rights that Chicago striker is bound to or does respect.

While Mr. Schwab will build warships for Russia they will not be personally onstructed.

Anyhow it is to Smith's credit that he says "de-fault was mine and not the woman's." So stringent are the terms of the Wisconsin anti-grafting law that not even trees can be grafted,

Tax Gatherer Smith himself has been gathered in. Now he can gather up the ravelled sleeve of care.

The wire-wound guns of the British navy are said to be a failure. If so, probably caused by too much wire pull-

ng. During April Uncle Sam's deficit inreased over nine million dollars. That s bad for even so rich a man as Uncle am is

Those Chicago strikers are nothing if not logical. They believe that when



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