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DESERET EVENING NEWS

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NO COMPARISON.

The anti-"Mormon" organ, the other day, went out of its way again in order to manifest its vicious disposition against the people who laid the founda tions of the State of Utah, and, who through their self-sacrificing toll and skilfully directed efforts made it possible for scurrilous assailants of their betters to live their worthless lives

here, unmolested and in comfort. The paper, referring to a fanatic in Kansas who calls himself "Adam God" says "the fantastic imagining came from Brigham Young." It gives an alleged quotation from the Daily Democrat, of Independence, in support of this view, and then finishes up with a silly tirade against Adam, whom all sensible men and women revere and

honor as the ancestor of the race. There is, of course, not the slightest truth in the allegation that the poor lunatic in Kansas was in any way influenced by the teachings of Brigham Young. This great religious leader taught that our first progenitor is at the head of the human family, and therefore a god in the sense of the word in which it is used in the Scriptures, where angels, rulers, judges, on account of the superior excellence and their mission as God's representatives, or messengers, are called "gods," (Ps. xevii: 7; Ps. 1xxxil: 6; Exod. xxii: 28.) Moses is called a "god" in Exod. iv: 16 and vii: 1. "And the Lord said unto Moses, See, I have made thee a god to Pharaoh; and Aaron, thy brother, shall be thy prophet." If, then, the Scriptures ascribe a divine title to Moses, and that under a covenant of which the unity of the Godhead is one of the corner stones, there is no reason for alarm, because a modern 'teacher gives the same title to the progenitor of our race.

But the poor lunatic in Kansas has no clearer conception of this Scriptural doctrine than the Tribune writers have. The origin of the name "Adam God," by which he has become known, has absolutely no connection with anything taught in the Bible, or by President Young. The poor fellow, after his mind became clouded, said the Lord came to him and told him that Adam was the common name of all men, and that, since God is the father of mankind, the proper name of every man is "Adam God." The first is, in his view, the given name and the second, the surname, of all men. As the leader, however, he was to be the first to was to be named "Eve God." It was

and more officers came upon the scene. Sharp then took his position in front of the city hall, brandishing a long knife. Near him stood one fellow with a revolver. Mrs. Sharp and another woman held revolvers, and a little girl waved a similar weapon, too large for her little hands. Sergeant Clark walked up to Sharp. He received two oruel cuts, one across the face and one in the neck. A patrolman was shot dead.

fied.

More policemen arrived and a regular battle was fought. The fanatics, heed-less of the bullets, walked into the street. One of Sharp's men fell, riddled with bullets. Sharp was wounded and

The next day he was arrested at a farm and carted back to the city. "What I did," he said, "I did because of the faith, but the way it has all turned out I guess the faith was wrong. It was the fault of the faith. I knew that as soon as the first bullet hit me Up to that moment, as I felt the bullets graze me and go harmlessly by, I felt that God was turning them aside, and it made me all the more sure that we

vere right and would prevail." That is the story of the fanatic whom he anti-"Mormon" sheet tries to connect with the teachings of the great Pioneer of Utah. We leave to our readers to judge for themselves of the ignorance, or the malice, or both, displayed in that attack upon the memory of a man to whom all who live in Utah owe the honor and gratitude due to all ploneers of human advancement.

TO CLOSE THE SALOONS.

The prohibition movement in Utah is by no means dead, All over the State its friends are planning and discussing with a view to future, concerted action. One evidence of this is the convention called by Mayor Decker of Provo. to be held in the Provo Courthouse at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, July 10. To this meeting all the mayors and members of the city councils of the cities of Utah county, and the county commissioners, have been invited. The general public is also urged to attend, and the purpose of it is to discuss the question of closing all the saloons in Utah county on the 1st of Jan, next. That this movement has the support of citizens of Provo was proved the other day, when the city was canvassed for the purpose of ascertaining the popular sentiment. A petition was circulated asking for the closing of the saloons. Legal voters were called upon, 1,677 in all. Of this number only 150 refused to sign, while 1,527 signed. That is to say, 91 per cent. of the legal voters visited are in favor of absolute prohlbition, and only 9 per cent. against. And the prohibitionists represent all classes of citizens. The committee in charge is composed as follows: James G. Duffin, chairman; Rev. J. Challenge Smith, vice chairman; Prof. O, W.

Andelin, secretary and treasurer; Jesse Knight, Pres. J. B. Keeler, Mrs. Boyden, Mrs. Dr. Aird, Miss Alice Reynolds, Miss Josephine Kellog, ex-Mayor J. H. Frisby, Bishop L. L. Nelson and Heber C. Jex.

We trust the meeting will be well atended and that the sentiment of the people may be expressed in resolutions against what has become a menace both to public morality and free government. We trust the result of the meeting will be the closing of every saloon in Utah. county.

We are well aware that the saloor supporters consider it folly to try to close the saloons. They say that probear that universal name, and his wife hibition does not prohibit. Probably it does not, any more than the law against murder stops all homicides. But is the law therefore useless? Would there not be more murders if there were no law against that crime? Is there absolutely no protection in a prohibitory law? There is. There is less drunk enness under prohibition than under liquor license laws. There are fewer temptations, fewer stumbling blocks placed in the path of the youth, and for that reason alone, if for no other, prohibition is well worth while. Success to Utah county, in its war upon Strange! the drink evil!

they will enter into marriage relations with each other." A great deal has been said about American girls buying foreign titles and their owners. But this is a commercial transaction that cannot be justified even on the ground of vanity. Is the age of romance passing?

KEEP COOL. Temperance in all things is always a virtue, but in the summer time it is a necessity, besides. When the mercury goes upward and humanity is sweltering in the hot sun, then the

man and woman with temperate habits will have the advantage over their less prudent fellow-beings. The wise ones tell us that the diet especially, ought to be guarded. Heavy meals of meats, they say, are distinctly dangerous. Fruit is the true summer food for those who do not need to undertake daily manual labor. Fats such as butter, should be avoided. Intoxicating drinks are to be avoid-

ed. It is claimed that most cases of fatal sunstroke occur to persons who have overindulged in alcohol. As intoxicants are excluded from the daily allowance of Arctic explorers, too, for the reason that experience proves that total abstainers are better able to withstand the cold than drinkers are, theris no room whatever for that kind of drinks. Whether it is hot or cold, intoxicants are injurious. Drunkards used to take a drink in the winter. "to warm them up," and in the sum mer "to cool them off," but both habits have been proved a danger to the human system.

Be temperate in all things, Avoid verexercise. Shun ice water, Sometimes it has acted as a deadly polson But, above all, keep calm. Serenity of mind is one of the best qualities a human being can possess when the air is stilling. It acts upon the body with the most beneficial effects. Keep cool

Don't fletcherize the dry goods.

Lives of arctic explorers make good summer reading.

The Wrights insist on being right before they go ahead

Some speakers get the idea that long words are weighty words.

ton Star.

pleasure.

had so

City Journal.

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For the

-Chicago News.

If to the victor belong the spoils Senator Aldrich should be well fixed.

During the closed season it is needless to bid the stricken deer go weep. In his llon hunting Colonel Roose

velt is looking out for the mane chance. How many decades of greatness does a nation have to live before it be-

comes decadent? With a long pull, a strong pull, and a

pull all together, tariff bill will eventually get through the senate. In the school of forestry one of the first things they do is to teach, not the young idea, but the buds how to shoot.

Tom Watson says that he once read 'Paradise Lost." Our advice to him is to repeat the feat. It is good reading.

A London specialist recommends his patients to walk in the rain, London is the very place for just that kind of treatment.

Another revolution has broken out in Colombia. It is too soon to deterrectors and attorneys. The charge is conspiracy in restraint of trade, and the conspiracy alleged is not merely technical, but "corrupt" and morally relation. oriminal.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Washington Herald. The interdependence of health and happiness has just now some prominent personal examples. There is Mr. Har-riman, who controls 27,000 miles of raliway and whose enterprises are con-spicuous factors in the development of agriculture and the transporting of supplies of goods for millions of others. Yet this radiway and financial magnate suffers from an ailment whose offect he pathetically describes as resembling slow starvation. The man who cannot eat a steak or digest a salad cannot enjoy the mere command of money; and in the case of a great developer of industry, such as Mr. Harriman, there is added the distress of a handloap to usoful activities. Mr. Rockefeller keeps up his fight against indigestion with Washington Herald. usoful activities. Mr. Rockefeller keeps up his fight against indigestion with cheerfulness and exercise, and Mr. Car-negle finds the open air essential to his maintenance of good spirits. In these days it is possible that some of their fellow-sufferers who live only by self-denial would feel a moment's envy at the spectacle of a ragged southern ne-gro in the hot sunshine, enjoying with zest and inpunity the red heart of a watermelon. But poverty also includes dyspepsia among its ills.



"Camilton's

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disappointment. NOT OVER TWO PACKAGES SOLD TO



also, he said, revealed to him that men's laws are all wrong, and that the Bible is the only law which anyone is under obligation to obey. As will be seen, he is as far from the doctrines believed in by President Young and the Latter-day Saints, as he is from reason. In his estimate of the Bible he comes nearer some of the teachers of orthodox Protestantism.

The name of this poor fellow is James Sharp. He was a farmer and lived in Oklahoma, One evening a meteor came thundering through the air and with a fearful crash buried itself in the ground, a few rods from where he happened to be at work. He fell to the earth stunned. When he recovered he began to pray.

On arriving at the house in the evening he found the wife in a similar condition of fear. They prayed together. And they continued this for days. The stock went unfed. This continued for a week. Then Sharp thought he was commanded by God to give up the farm and go out into the world to teach the people the truth. So he studied the Bible, as well as he could, gave away his farm and animals, and wandered all over Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and came, finally, to Canada. Everywhere he preached on the streets.

On his return to Oklahoma, Sharp was joined by a man named Adkins Then his brother came into the fold. Adkins, it is said, convinced Sharp that he was Adam, and he proposed various vagaries that brought the little band in conflict with the police. They were soon confined to an insane asylum, but as the Sharps were regarded as harmless they were permitted to go their way.

On a second trip to Canada, Sharp and his followers were attacked by the police, and they concluded to defend themselves. The police left and the fanatics started for the States. At Minot, S. D., the horse and wagon were traded for a flatboat, in which the journey was made. At Omaha and St. Joseph they were driven out. Finally they reached Kansas. They had bought arms and amunition on the road. Women and children were taught how to shoot, and Sharp told them that they could not be harmed by anyone.

One December afternoon an officer happened to pass the band singing on a street corner. He told Sharp that it was against the law to have children of tender age singing on the streets. They ought to be in school. Sharp, in mad frenzy, struck the officer down. Then the others attacked him, and a few moments later the unarmed truant officer escaped to the police station, torn and bleeding, where he related his story. Another officer ran to the street corner, brandishing his revolver, Someone of Sharp's followers fired a shot. BOUGHT A WIFE.

Those who claim that the age of omance is passing will find strong support for that view in the story of marriage contract, that was told recently by an Oakland paper. It appears that a gentleman, Peter Bohl. 78 years of age, secured a license authorizing him to marry a young woman. After the marriage the contract was recorded, and then the terms of it became known.

The girl secured a promissory note o the value of \$5,000, secured by mortgage. She is to receive \$1,000 upon the death of the husband and a monthly allowance of \$75 until her own death. Here are the principal features of the contract;

"That for and in consideration of

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features of the contract: "That for and in consideration of the agreement to enter into marriage relations between the parties hereto, the parties hereto make the marriage contract as follows: "The party of the first part hereby agrees to transfer and does hereby transfer to the party of the secon-part a certain promissory note made and executed by C. A. Driver for the sum of \$5,000, the same being dated the 14th day of October, 1908; also deed of trust executed by the said C. A. Driver to W. H. Collins and Frank L. Spencer, trustees for P. Bohl, the party of the first part herein, said deed of trust securing the payment of said promissory note for \$5,000 and being a lien on the following de-scription of 160 acres on Dry Creek.) "The party of the first part also agrees that he will, within a reason-able time after the marriage contem-plated between the parties hereto as above set forth, make and execute his will in which he will direct his ex-ecutor and trustee therein named to pay to the party of the second part; herein the sum of \$75 per month; commencing at the death of the party of the first part herein and to continu-threin, if the party of the first part herein, if the party of the second part; herein, if the party of the second part shall also provide that said executor or trustee shall, after the death of both of the daughters above mention-ed, pay to the party of the second part shall also provide that said executor or trustee shall, after the death of both of the daughters above mention-ed, pay to the party of the second part if she shall be alive at that time, the sum of \$1,000. "The party of the second part un-derstands the financial standing of the

"The party

sum of \$1,000. "The party of the second part un-derstands the financial standing of the party of the first part and enters into said marriage contract and agrees to accept the above payments and to ful-fill the terms of said contract, and both of the parties hereto agree that

mine whether it is the virulent form or only varioloid.

How happy President Taft is in all his addresses. He is a born diploma if ever there was one, and yet a sincerely frank and honest man.

The Boston Transcript says that the Senate has risen in popular estimate by the tariff debate. And the oftener and longer it sits the more it rises

The Latin quarter of Paris is to be Hausmannized. Doubtless many will express maudlin sentimentality over the fact but it will be an advance in the right direction. The life there has been immortalized by Henry Murger, and to his "Scenes from Bohemian Life" people will turn to know what life in the old Quarter was.

Thirty years ago John Bright said: 'In America they disbanded their great army of 1,000,000 men. They have now a force of about 25,000.

and yet there is no country which is more universally respected than the United States of America. And there is no country where, on the whole, the laws are better observed, and order more steadily maintained. . . . And I believe there is no country with whom other countries are more friendly than the United States." And if we become a great military nation, a

world power," will the United States be more respected? It has been the country's moral force and not its military potentiality that has given it its prestige among the nations. And after all, moral power is the great

THE LAW AND SUGAR TRUST.

Chicago Record-Herald.

There have been loud and vigorous demands throughout the country for demands throughout the country for resolute prosecution of the sugar trust under the national trust law. These de-mands were based largely on the al-leged "admissions" of the company in connection with the settlement, out of court, of a private damage suit that had been instituted against it under some of the provisions of the some act and been instituted against it under some of the provisions of the same act It was reported at the time final the trust, in order to escape the publicity and other possible inconveniences of a trial, had canceled a loan of over \$1,-200,000 and had paid \$2,000,000 besides us hush money. That, it was said, amounted to a confession of guilt, and, amounted to a confession of guilt, and, if the trust was guilty, then it was the manifest duty of the government to do some prosecuting on its own ac-count. The recent frauds and thefts by the company's "weighers" were not un-naturally mentioned as further evi-dence that the department of justice ought to look into the trust's policies and methods. The department, un-deterred by hasty and gratuitous criti-cisms or assumptions, underlook the



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