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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 21, 1908

CONFERENCE NOTICE.
The Seventy-ninth annual, general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, April 4, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.
The general Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Saturday, April 4, at 7 o'clock p. m.
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHON H. LUND,
First Presidency.
The annual conference of the Sunday School Union will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, April 5, at 7 o'clock p. m.
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF FASTDAY.
The first Sunday of April being Conference Sunday, it is suggested that Sunday, March 29, be observed as a fast day in Salt Lake, Ensign, Liberty, Pioneer, Jordan, Granite and Davis Stakes, and any other Stake in which the Stake authorities find that the regular fastday services are interfered with by the General Conference.
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHON H. LUND,
First Presidency.
RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.
The April conference of the General Relief society will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly hall in this city, meetings commencing on Thursday, April 2, 1908, at 10 a. m., and at 2 p. m., and on Friday, April 3, at the same place and the same hours, two sessions each day. All officers and members of the society are earnestly requested to be present. The Young Ladies and Primary associations are also included in this invitation. Presiding authorities of the Church, bishops and brethren interested in Relief Society work will be most welcome.
BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,
President.
ANNIE TAYLOR HYDE,
IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY,
Counselors.

NO "MORMON" ISSUE.
Hon. Carl Paine, in an address before the Ada County Democratic club at Boise, Idaho, on March 2, last, endeavored to make clear why, in his opinion, the "Mormon" issue ought to be eliminated from the campaign of our neighbor state. The speaker said he had carefully studied the situation and arrived at the conclusion that he could not follow Dubois in his disfranchisement scheme, but must oppose him. As his reason for doing so, he stated that the agitation of the "Mormon" question would split the Democratic party from center to circumference, at a time when unity is most needed.
This disposes effectively of the silly charge that the Church is playing politics in Idaho, and trying to divide the Dubois followers. Mr. Paine is a friend of Dubois. He says he is under lasting obligations to the ex-Senator. But for all that, on the ground of expediency, he refuses to support the disfranchisement scheme.
During the course of his address, Mr. Paine stated that the "Mormon" question could be taken up after the campaign just as well. "The 'Mormon' issue," he said, "is not liable to get away from us and we may meet it at the proper time. In fact the difficulty promises to be in letting go."
This statement calls for a word of comment. There is no "Mormon" issue except in so far as anti-"Mormonism" creates an issue. The "Mormon" issue is very much like the issue of the hungry wolf against the lamb that had committed no offense, but was nevertheless expected to refute every charge made. It is the issue of the big booby in the comic supplements, who is always crying: "Now see what you went and done," or words to that effect. It is the problem of anti-"Mormonism" that calls for a solution, and not any "Mormon" issue.
This suggests the solution. Whenever anti-"Mormonism" will cease their false accusations, which have no other object than furnishing the conspirators with a pretext for mixing purely theological and ecclesiastical matters with their politics, the issue they are talking about so glibly is no more. As it is, we have politicians who pledge themselves to help Christian ministers to fight "Mormonism" in the hope of obtaining, in return, their votes, and the votes they control. On the other hand we have ministers who engage in a political fight against a church they hate, forgetting that their weapons ought to be spiritual. This is the real problem—a problem that is grave enough to be a menace to the institutions of our country, as was evident when the proposition of anti-"Mormonism" was made in the Senate to override the Constitution. It would be possible to create an

anti-Catholic issue, or an anti-Presbyterian, or anti-Methodist, or anti-Semite issue by methods similar to those employed by the anti-"Mormons." We beg all right-minded citizens not to forget that. The "Mormon" issue, if there ever was one, was solved by the Manifesto. Whatever issue has been presented since then by the anti-"Mormons" has been created in direct violation of the understanding, that the cessation of plural marriages by the sanction of the Church, would end the controversy and insure peace.
WELCOME FRIENDS.
It will soon be Conference again, and, as usual, a large number of visitors from all parts of the State, and other states, will come to the City for a few days. Past experience has demonstrated that hotels and rooming houses, on such occasions, generally are taxed beyond their capacity, and it has been difficult to find accommodations for all.
We would therefore suggest that the hospitable people of Salt Lake take time by the forelock, as the saying is, and consider beforehand what they can do by way of entertaining visitors during the Conference. They might even write to relatives and friends who contemplate coming to the Conference, and invite them to their homes. On former occasions, we believe, visitors have even been under the necessity of spending a night on the streets. If proper steps are taken in time, this will not occur. Salt Lake is big enough, and big-hearted enough, to take care of all who come to attend the meetings, to see their friends, or to transact business.
Hospitality is a Christian duty. But it is one of the duties the performance of which results in a blessing. For even if we may not entertain "angels unawares," true hospitality always brings with it a heavenly influence. And then there is this, that the Master, in the final settlement, counts that which has been done for His brethren, or against them, even the least, as done unto Him.
It is the general outcry of the champions of saloons and the liquor traffic, that temperance legislation does not produce the desired effect. And from the statistics of past years it would be difficult to prove that there has been any decrease in the consumption of intoxicants. The figures seem to force you to accept a different conclusion. But the results are now commencing to be apparent in the South, where the temperance cause has made so wonderful strides forward.
In Georgia, for instance, there is no doubt that the laws are effective. The only way to get liquor there at present is to buy it out of the state and have it sent in for strictly private and personal consumption. The purchase must be actual and complete, with real money put in the seller's hand before shipment is even begun. The penalty for violation of the law is in every case a heavy fine, and a jail sentence. Even the doctors cannot come in as the last refuge of a desperate toper. Each prescription containing alcohol must be registered (for ten cents) on the very day issued, and it can never be filled again. Everything with alcohol in it comes under the ban. The reason why the law can be enforced is that there is an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of it. And its enforcement brings results. Business is stimulated. The stores receive money that formerly went to the saloons.
This can readily be believed. Let us see. We are told that Salt Lake has about 135 saloons. Let us say that each takes in \$30 a day. That is probably a low estimate. But even that would mean \$4,050 a day, or \$24,300 a week of six days. On that low estimate Salt Lake spends \$1,263,000 a year in the saloons. But, as the saloons generally violate the law and keep open Sundays and holidays, at least \$210,000 more should be added. That is to say, the good people of this city spend in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000 a year in the saloons. Suppose that one half of this sum could be, by suitable legislation, diverted into the proper channels, it would make a great difference to the business of the grocers, the dry goods merchants, and the working men, for a portion of it would be spent in buildings and improvements.
Throughout the land we have 250,000 saloons, and ten million worshippers of Bacchus spend over two thousand million dollars annually in those places. Think what it would mean to business to have ten million men with money to invest in hats, in shoes, in clothes, in railroad travel, etc.—money that now goes for drink. The results, as we have said, are seen where temperance laws are enforced.

THE MEADOW-LARK'S SONG.
Every day now, from hillside or open field, we hear the rich and sparkling song of the meadow-lark. It is one of the pleasures of life, just at this season, to listen to that glorious outburst of brilliant melody from the bird that is so useful to man that each one is reckoned to be worth \$125 to the farmer or fruit grower. So fond of human society is this bird that, if not persecuted, it will come about your very doors and sing to you the happy secrets of its heart, which seems to be overflowing with joy and gratitude.
"Like a poet hidden
In the light of thought;
Singing hymns unbidden,
Till the world is wrought
To sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not."
So, to Shelley's ear sounded the melody of the English skylark; but our own lovely singer has a voice scarcely less remarkable.
Lieut. Couch believes that the music of the meadow-lark contests for supremacy with even that of the mockingbird. Ernest Thompson-Seton says that "in richness of voice and modulation, it equals or exceeds both woodthrush and nightingale," and that "in the beauty of its articulation it has no superior in the whole world of feathered chorists." Mrs. Vernon Bailey says that while "the lark's notes have been written down in sharp and flat," yet "the pure, heavenly quality of the song can never be reproduced."

Prof. Goodwin of the Agricultural college, in his lectures before students at the University and the teachers of this city, says that the meadow-lark's song is "strong, clear with many variations and glorious in its quality and compass; beside the melody of this western lark the performance of its eastern relative is hardly tolerable, and one does not see this bird at his best at any one season of the year." One must follow up the acquaintance and catch the song under different circumstances. He further remarks that to him "the most exquisite work of this wonderful performer is done, not in the height of the mystical season, when the heart turns lightly to love, and all nature invites to rhapsody andapture." That which, because of its sweetness, finish and completeness, appeals most strongly to the real bird-lover, can be heard only on sharp winter mornings when the sun delays its first peep into the valleys. Then these birds will often range themselves on the top wire of a fence, fluff up their feathers, and begin their preludes in anticipation of the full chorus which is to greet the chariot of the sun. Yet this is more than a prelude; it is, as we might express it, the full song with the soft pedal on. The professor has named it for himself and has called it the lark's "whispering song." Have you heard it? It will repay any effort you may put forth.
The professor says, moreover, that there is an interesting bit of history bearing upon this species. Originally, this glorious bird was considered a subspecies of the Eastern lark. Now it has come to its own, and is recognized as deserving full specific standing. The very marked difference between the song of the Eastern and of the Western lark was noted by the Lewis & Clark expedition; but for forty years, ignoring this and other differences, no attempt was made to assign a place to this species. Under date of May 24, 1848, Audubon wrote:
"We saw meadow-larks whose songs and single notes are quite different from those of the Eastern States." Later, his investigations led him to regard it as a distinct species, and he named it neglecta, because its specific differences from the Eastern bird had been so long overlooked.
Meadow-larks love the haunts of men, and do not go into unsettled regions. This fine musician will sing a delicious accompaniment to the rattle of farm wagons and even to the rush of hurrying feet in the city. Perching indifferently on the top of a telegraph pole, a fence, or a church steeple, the clear voice of this feathered songster, floats forth upon the air in a wholesome flood of silvery and matchless melody.

UNIVERSAL CONVERSION.
King Gustave, the new ruler of Sweden, has issued a Thanksgiving proclamation, which is a unique state document, on account of the fervent religious spirit by which it is animated. In appointing the regular days for "prayer and fasting," according to "good ancient custom," the King emphasizes the need of a general conversion. He says, in part:
"There is a wide-spread indifference to Christ, and even blasphemy against him may be heard. No one among us can say that he has with word and life so earnestly opposed evil and witnessed for truth and right that he has no share in the responsibility for prevailing sins; and heavy is the responsibility which rests upon a people which rejects God's saving grace. Changes and improvements are indeed sought after in our times, but the most important change and improvement is a universal conversion to God."
This, we believe, applies with equal force to all the world. A universal conversion to God would solve political, social, religious, and economic problems. It would make strife impossible. It would equalize the conditions of the human family and erase all class distinctions. This truth has not often been proclaimed from the throne. It is generally heard, if at all, in more humble places.

ABUSE OF HUMOR.
Mayor Russe of Chicago, believes that some of the alleged jokes that are offered at Vaudeville shows, are really dangerous seeds of anarchism, and should be suppressed. His idea is to ask managers of playhouses to co-operate with him, and if they accede to that request, a ban will be put on the brand of humor which has for its butt John D. Rockefeller, E. H. Harriman, and various financiers, politicians, and others. It is believed that the influence of the city administration will be sufficient to induce the theater managers to have performers refrain from remarks which are intended to be funny, but really have a tendency to inflame the minds of ignorant people, who believe they are getting the worst of everything.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS
(By H. J. Haggood.)
In large companies college men are employed in almost any department. They are started as salesmen, correspondents or in straight clerical work with a view to teaching them the business and training them to fill more responsible positions.
The idea of many employers is that it does not make much difference where they are started so long as they are men of brains and determination. The president of one manufacturing company last year scattered scores of young technical graduates through the various departments, letting them go ahead more or less on their own initiative and work out their own salvation.
"Our business is largely in an experimental stage," said the chief engineer of this company, "and if we can secure enough bright college men during the next few years and keep them with us, I think they will be able to develop this as they did the steel business." It is an end like this which most employers have in mind when they begin to search for young college men. Most of them have no use for beginners merely as cheap labor—they want men who will some day be worth large salaries. They try to secure only the best and feel a personal disappointment in failure.

then he went on to make one accusation after another, in the usual anti-"Mormon" style. The ease with which that class imitates, in argument and language, the traducers of the Prophet Joseph is truly remarkable. There was, however, no occasion for the attack founded on that indictment. The jury acquitted Elder Harmon, after five minutes of deliberation.
The story as told in The Pacific Commercial Advertiser of March 11, is this: "Mormon Elder Melvin M. Harmon was yesterday afternoon in the Federal court acquitted of the charge of subornation of perjury in the George Kakaouha-Kalehua Edmunds case."
"The taking of evidence was completed before Judge Dole, shortly before noon, and argument as to charges to the jury was taken up after recess, the jury casting but one ballot and returning, after retiring to consider their verdict, within little over five minutes, with a finding of 'not guilty.'"
According to the testimony of the defendant himself:
"The two witnesses with whom he was charged with tampering went to him to ask his advice in regard to their giving testimony. He had instructed them that they might refuse to testify in regard to any confession which might have been made to them as officers in the Church. He had said to these witnesses when they called upon him that it was his conviction that a confession made through religious impulses was privileged and might be refused as evidence, according to law. He said he was only asked general questions, although he had an idea that the question put to him was whether or not the Edmunds case soon to be taken before the court."

The acquittal of Elder Harmon must be unwelcome to E. M. Sheehy, who rushed into print, hoping, perhaps, to influence the court against the defendant. It is virtually an indictment against him for malice.
Maybe Kate Elkins will not get her duke after all.
The story of the divorce court is good argument for local option and prohibition.
The demand of the people, based upon a sound business argument, is for an efficient fire department.
Admiral Evans has no doubt about the fighting ability of the American battleships. Nobody else has, except some of the "experts."

Martin's ordinance which contemplates closing all saloons at midnight will be welcomed upon its passage by many wronged women of the city who wait until long into the morning for the home coming of a husband or son. Martin, that's about the best thing you have done.

If the police department and the council would do something more than talk about booths in restaurants and wine rooms maybe they might pass. What is needed in cases of this sort is a stout man or two, axes and hammers and a wagon to cart the stuff away. But it is not enough.

It is pointed out that nervous breakdown often begins with a feeling of inadequacy and fear, and is kept back by forms of discipline that train us to strengthen the intelligence, will, courage and faith, and to persistently shut emotions tending to weakness, selfishness or the habit of despondency. This seems to be sound philosophy.

Senator La Follette has a list of 113 men who, he says, practically control all the railroads, industries, mines and banks of the whole country. These men raise prices or lower them at will. They move crops or stay them as they please. One hundred and thirteen must be as unlucky a number as poor persecuted thirteen.

The managing committee for the common schools in Stockholm has appropriated a very considerable sum for lectures on hygiene and alcoholology to the teachers. This normal course is designed to equip them more satisfactorily for instructing the children in the effects of alcohol on the organism. Why not follow the example?

"It is a wise city," says the New York Evening Post, "that knows its own debt." Salt Lake does not. Nor does it know what proportion of its money is spent for legitimate purposes and for graft. The law requires the auditor to report not later than the first Monday in February, but what is a little matter like the law between friends?

Dowagiac, Mich., citizens gave two city bank officers about all they wanted yesterday. The two money manipulators were chased all about the town by a mob throwing lemons at them—real lemons, over-ripe and juicy. The two men when arrested were locked in jail and given a change of clothes. That's one way to show up public sentiment against crooked financiers. But it is not to be recommended in a law-respecting community.

Speaking of Redfield Proctor, of the Veterans Vermont, who died of the Senate Wednesday at the age of seventy-six, had seen seventy years of the United States Senate. Yet nine Senators, six of them his juniors in years, outlived him in length of service. Senator Allison, of Iowa, who is the longest lived of the living Senators, celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday, and Wednesday was the thirty-fifth anniversary of his entrance to the Senate. Both Senator Hale, who is seventy-one, and Senator Frye, who is seventy-six, entered the Senate in 1881, the former succeeding to Hannibal Hamlin's seat and the latter to James C. Blaine's. Senator Frye, of Rhode Island, who is sixty-six, became a United States Senator seven months after Hale and Frye. Senator Cullom, who is a few months younger than Allison, entered the Senate ten years after Allison, in 1882. Senator Teller, of Colorado, is seventy-eight. He was elected to the Senate on the admission of his state to the Union in 1876, but withdrew for three years to act as Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur, so that his present service dates only from 1885. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, who is seventy-four, has been in the Senate twenty-one years. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, who is seventy-one, and Senator Hensbrough, of North Dakota, who is sixty-eight, have been in the Senate together in 1891, eight months ahead of Senator Proctor. In point of age merely, Senator Whyte, of Maryland, who took Gorman's place, is the senior Senator, having been in the Senate for seventeen years from the Senate. Senator Proctor had held many state

offices, including that of Governor of Vermont, and was Secretary of War under President Harrison at the time of the appointment of the resignation of Senator Edmunds in 1891. Senator Edmunds at the time had served twenty-five years continuously in the United States Senate. Today at the age of eighty, he stands in the front rank of the Philadelphia bar—New York World.

Englishman One criticism presents itself very forcibly to the Canal. The Englishman with some knowledge of engineering work in other parts of the world. It has not seemed possible or desirable to the United States government to place the work (as would be done anywhere else) in the hands of one man, who would be subjected to no ulterior influences, and make him responsible for its speedy and economical construction. The United States, except in rare cases, prefers to deal through commissions, although practical experience has demonstrated the disadvantages of this system. On the Canal Commission which is the supreme authority on the isthmus, and of which Colonel Goethals is the chairman. To my mind, the efficiency and success of the present Canal Commission is due to the extent to which Colonel Goethals, or some other man of strong personality, can succeed in dominating the rest of the commissioners. In other words, multiple control is the enemy of efficiency in war operations. The United States government is the controlling force, dictates the policy and provides the funds; but the instrument to carry out their wishes they do not need it is packed and before it is frozen. Strawberries and blackberries were frozen for six months in the boxes with varying results. The flavor of the fruit wrapped in the open crates was tainted with the odors from other articles in the storage rooms, and the flavor of the fruit in the triple-wrapped boxes was but little better, having become tainted by the odors from other articles in the fruit before it became frozen. The flavor of the fruit in the double-wrapped carton, however, was not contaminated and retained much of the flavor of the fresh fruit. The frozen fruit is used in making fresh fruit pies and fruit cakes and fruit leers in midwinter. From Illustrated Article in April Popular Mechanics.

How to Keep Small Fruit A Long Time. Small fruit, such as strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, etc., can be obtained by use of a closed package, providing it is not so tight as to prevent the escape of gases given off by the fruit, and is packed and before it is frozen. Strawberries and blackberries were frozen for six months in the boxes with varying results. The flavor of the fruit wrapped in the open crates was tainted with the odors from other articles in the storage rooms, and the flavor of the fruit in the triple-wrapped boxes was but little better, having become tainted by the odors from other articles in the fruit before it became frozen. The flavor of the fruit in the double-wrapped carton, however, was not contaminated and retained much of the flavor of the fresh fruit. The frozen fruit is used in making fresh fruit pies and fruit cakes and fruit leers in midwinter. From Illustrated Article in April Popular Mechanics.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.
Of specially notable interest in the April Century is the discussion of "The Age of Mental Virility," by W. A. Newell, D.D., who presents in this paper the main results of three years' investigation into the records of achievement of the world's chief workers and thinkers. The feature of the April Century is the second of Robert Hichens's series, in which "The Spell of Egypt" is caught and portrayed for sympathetic readers by the author's text and by the paintings of John Gurney, Denderah and Karnak—Karnak, whose notes are "triumph and deathless peace, the bugle call and silence"—hold the spell this time, the three color pages showing the Great Temple of Karnak, the sacred Lake at Karnak, and the Temple of Harbor. A paper of authority and interest is a discussion of "The Instinct of Animals," by Benjamin Kidd. The author of "Social Evolution," "Principles of Western Civilization" has made a study of animal instincts and animal intelligence for over twenty years, and presents many interesting and surprising facts. The paper has perennial timeliness as a topic and Ray Stannard Baker finds a text for a paper on "Destiny and the Western Railroad," the remark—"not altogether in jest"—of a western agent, "The West is purely a railroad enterprise," Barton Wood Curris has an interesting story to tell of "The transformation of the South" through the legal abolition of gambling and the moral wholesome transformation. There is much else worth noting in the issue—not least in "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill," an account of royal hospitality at Sandringham, among the abundant fiction, increasingly interesting chapters of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "The Red City,"—New York.

In the April number of Smith's Magazine, Florence Augustine has an article of special interest to women. In it she discusses the question "What Makes a Man a Man?" and teaches the value of cheerfulness as a beautifier. "Buoyancy of Spirit," she says, "is the most valuable social asset a girl can have. Have you ever studied, actually studied, the manner of the girl who is popular—the girl who isn't especially pretty, I mean, but who wins by something entirely apart from clothes or money or looks? She is almost invariably cheerful. She meets people with a gay little smile, and enters into their interests with a happy abandon that is as unselfish as it is sincere. She laughs, she flutters, she enjoys, and she means it all. Cheer cannot exist where these qualities exist to excess; conceit, selfishness, or self-consciousness,—79-89 Seventh Avenue, New York.

The Popular Magazine for April opens with a complete novel, "Bud Magruder, Bad Man," by Craig Middleton. "Bud Magruder" is a novelization of William de Mille's popular play of the same name, which, with Robert Edeson in the title role, made a decided hit all over the country. "A servant of the Emperor" is a pathetic story of life in the underworld. The fourth story in "The Exploits of the Red Men" series, by William MacLeod Raine, is "In the Matter of the MacAllister." "The revenge of the Herpetologist" is another funny tale about the genial O'Malley, by Francis Metcalfe. "A Man to Me" is a short story by Edward K. Moser. "The Brink," by Charles D'Oench Titman, is the interesting story of the average clerk whose expenses exceed his salary. There are many other features in this number.—79-89 Seventh Ave., New York.

The April number of Popular Mechanics has a number of salient features. Everyone desires to know exactly what Uncle Sam is doing in the airship line, and the article "United States Will Strive for Airship Supremacy" will tell him just what he wants to know. Another feature describes with illustrations an aluminum heavier-than-air flying-machine a Milwaukee inventor has built. There are 182 articles and 154 illustrations. Many of the pictures will tell graphically a story words do not express. This is true of a description of the unishment of criminals in oriental countries. Evolution of Rubbing Machines. How to Clean a Remov. ing a Live Wire Victim from a "Topping a Cypress Tree." "The Ghostly End of Old Horace." "A Cyclone Photograph" and others. An Italian engineer is a plan for oblong the Alps with boats. The article on the Navy's cooking school will be of interest to many. Features of the Amateur Mechanics department are "How to Make a Brass Telegraph," "A Home-Made Microscope," "Photographs of Relief," "Experiments with a Mirror" and others.—146 Washington St., Chicago.

From The Battleground of Thought.
Dr. Hadley Now we come to what Dr. Hadley, after all, must be the largest influence in the politics of the country. People who do not aspire to leadership, regular or even occasional, but whose votes and opinions and moral judgments are what make the country what it is. What obligation should be emphasized in their code of political ethics? What can they do for political morals? First, they can vote independently. Next, they can give their ideas on questions of public morals—rather than those of general supposition. Finally, they can get a judicial habit of mind in dealing with public questions and in judging with an intelligent regard to the final test of our ability as a nation to stand rests upon the power of the people to judge of evidence quietly and accept the operations of the law even when it works to their own hurt, and to get ideals of success that will preserve the nation instead of those that will destroy it. Every man who publishes a newspaper which appeals to the emotions rather than to the intelligence of its readers, and to a less extent, every man who lightly believes in the value of other men's such a newspaper, hurts our political life at a most vulnerable point. Every man who admires a public officer for success in serving himself rather than for success in serving others—who respects the man for getting office rather than for deserving office, or for the making of money instead of the wise use of it—shows himself to that extent unfit to be a member of a self-governing nation.—Dr. Hadley.

Wars Come. War does not always come as a signal of coming. The Unexpected, rash act of one thoughtless individual may precipitate it. The war with Spain was not planned or sought by either side. It was forced by an utterly unforeseen disaster, for which the nation blamed was not as a nation responsible. During the past year we have been in some controversy with Japan on the California coast, and the question of immigration. Neither of these points has been definitely settled. The feeling in California is strong, and the country generally is determined that the Japanese except more from the Gresham-Kurino treaty than the United States can give. Temporary settlements are liable to be overturned at any time. They suit Japan at the moment, because she is burdened with the debt of her recent war, and busily engaged in the development of her commercial opportunities, which have come to her as a result of the termination of that war. These matters have got to be put upon a permanent basis at once. Today the government of Japan can place the highest pride of its Japanese people. Tomorrow it will not be able to and might not wish to. Prompt action by the United States now, through its state department and through the authorization of an adequate naval program by Congress, will assist in the settlement of matters at issue, and permit time to work its soothing influence, before the onset of Japanese military readiness shall return—Army and Navy Life.

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Speaking of Redfield Proctor, of the Veterans Vermont, who died of the Senate Wednesday at the age of seventy-six, had seen seventy years of the United States Senate. Yet nine Senators, six of them his juniors in years, outlived him in length of service. Senator Allison, of Iowa, who is the longest lived of the living Senators, celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday, and Wednesday was the thirty-fifth anniversary of his entrance to the Senate. Both Senator Hale, who is seventy-one, and Senator Frye, who is seventy-six, entered the Senate in 1881, the former succeeding to Hannibal Hamlin's seat and the latter to James C. Blaine's. Senator Frye, of Rhode Island, who is sixty-six, became a United States Senator seven months after Hale and Frye. Senator Cullom, who is a few months younger than Allison, entered the Senate ten years after Allison, in 1882. Senator Teller, of Colorado, is seventy-eight. He was elected to the Senate on the admission of his state to the Union in 1876, but withdrew for three years to act as Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur, so that his present service dates only from 1885. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, who is seventy-four, has been in the Senate twenty-one years. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, who is seventy-one, and Senator Hensbrough, of North Dakota, who is sixty-eight, have been in the Senate together in 1891, eight months ahead of Senator Proctor. In point of age merely, Senator Whyte, of Maryland, who took Gorman's place, is the senior Senator, having been in the Senate for seventeen years from the Senate. Senator Proctor had held many state

offices, including that of Governor of Vermont, and was Secretary of War under President Harrison at the time of the appointment of the resignation of Senator Edmunds in 1891. Senator Edmunds at the time had served twenty-five years continuously in the United States Senate. Today at the age of eighty, he stands in the front rank of the Philadelphia bar—New York World.

Englishman One criticism presents itself very forcibly to the Canal. The Englishman with some knowledge of engineering work in other parts of the world. It has not seemed possible or desirable to the United States government to place the work (as would be done anywhere else) in the hands of one man, who would be subjected to no ulterior influences, and make him responsible for its speedy and economical construction. The United States, except in rare cases, prefers to deal through commissions, although practical experience has demonstrated the disadvantages of this system. On the Canal Commission which is the supreme authority on the isthmus, and of which Colonel Goethals is the chairman. To my mind, the efficiency and success of the present Canal Commission is due to the extent to which Colonel Goethals, or some other man of strong personality, can succeed in dominating the rest of the commissioners. In other words, multiple control is the enemy of efficiency in war operations. The United States government is the controlling force, dictates the policy and provides the funds; but the instrument to carry out their wishes they do not need it is packed and before it is frozen. Strawberries and blackberries were frozen for six months in the boxes with varying results. The flavor of the fruit wrapped in the open crates was tainted with the odors from other articles in the storage rooms, and the flavor of the fruit in the triple-wrapped boxes was but little better, having become tainted by the odors from other articles in the fruit before it became frozen. The flavor of the fruit in the double-wrapped carton, however, was not contaminated and retained much of the flavor of the fresh fruit. The frozen fruit is used in making fresh fruit pies and fruit cakes and fruit leers in midwinter. From Illustrated Article in April Popular Mechanics.

How to Keep Small Fruit A Long Time. Small fruit, such as strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, etc., can be obtained by use of a closed package, providing it is not so tight as to prevent the escape of gases given off by the fruit, and is packed and before it is frozen. Strawberries and blackberries were frozen for six months in the boxes with varying results. The flavor of the fruit wrapped in the open crates was tainted with the odors from other articles in the storage rooms, and the flavor of the fruit in the triple-wrapped boxes was but little better, having become tainted by the odors from other articles in the fruit before it became frozen. The flavor of the fruit in the double-wrapped carton, however, was not contaminated and retained much of the flavor of the fresh fruit. The frozen fruit is used in making fresh fruit pies and fruit cakes and fruit leers in midwinter. From Illustrated Article in April Popular Mechanics.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.
Of specially notable interest in the April Century is the discussion of "The Age of Mental Virility," by W. A. Newell, D.D., who presents in this paper the main results of three years' investigation into the records of achievement of the world's chief workers and thinkers. The feature of the April Century is the second of Robert Hichens's series, in which "The Spell of Egypt" is caught and portrayed for sympathetic readers by the author's text and by the paintings of John Gurney, Denderah and Karnak—Karnak, whose notes are "triumph and deathless peace, the bugle call and silence"—hold the spell this time, the three color pages showing the Great Temple of Karnak, the sacred Lake at Karnak, and the Temple of Harbor. A paper of authority and interest is a discussion of "The Instinct of Animals," by Benjamin Kidd. The author of "Social Evolution," "Principles of Western Civilization" has made a study of animal instincts and animal intelligence for over twenty years, and presents many interesting and surprising facts. The paper has perennial timeliness as a topic and Ray Stannard Baker finds a text for a paper on "Destiny and the Western Railroad," the remark—"not altogether in jest"—of a western agent, "The West is purely a railroad enterprise," Barton Wood Curris has an interesting story to tell of "The transformation of the South" through the legal abolition of gambling and the moral wholesome transformation. There is much else worth noting in the issue—not least in "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill," an account of royal hospitality at Sandringham, among the abundant fiction, increasingly interesting chapters of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "The Red City,"—New York.

In the April number of Smith's Magazine, Florence Augustine has an article of special interest to women. In it she discusses the question "What Makes a Man a Man?" and teaches the value of cheerfulness as a beautifier. "Buoyancy of Spirit," she says, "is the most valuable social asset a girl can have. Have you ever studied, actually studied, the manner of the girl who is popular—the girl who isn't especially pretty, I mean, but who wins by something entirely apart from clothes or money or looks? She is almost invariably cheerful. She meets people with a gay little smile, and enters into their interests with a happy abandon that is as unselfish as it is sincere. She laughs, she flutters, she enjoys, and she means it all. Cheer cannot exist where these qualities exist to excess; conceit, selfishness, or self-consciousness,—79-89 Seventh Avenue, New York.

The Popular Magazine for April opens with a complete novel, "Bud Magruder, Bad Man," by Craig Middleton. "Bud Magruder" is a novelization of William de Mille's popular play of the same name, which, with Robert Edeson in the title role, made a decided hit all over the country. "A servant of the Emperor" is a pathetic story of life in the underworld. The fourth story in "The Exploits of the Red Men" series, by William MacLeod Raine, is "In the Matter of the MacAllister." "The revenge of the Herpetologist" is another funny tale about the genial O'Malley, by Francis Metcalfe. "A Man to Me" is a short story by Edward K. Moser. "The Brink," by Charles D'Oench Titman, is the interesting story of the average clerk whose expenses exceed his salary. There are many other features in this number.—79-89 Seventh Ave., New York.

The April number of Popular Mechanics has a number of salient features. Everyone desires to know exactly what Uncle Sam is doing in the airship line, and the article "United States Will Strive for Airship Supremacy" will tell him just what he wants to know. Another feature describes with illustrations an aluminum heavier-than-air flying-machine a Milwaukee inventor has built. There are 182 articles and 154 illustrations. Many of the pictures will tell graphically a story words do not express. This is true of a description of the unishment of criminals in oriental countries. Evolution of Rubbing Machines. How to Clean a Remov. ing a Live Wire Victim from a "Topping a Cypress Tree." "The Ghostly End of Old Horace." "A Cyclone Photograph" and others. An Italian engineer is a plan for oblong the Alps with boats. The article on the Navy's cooking school will be of interest to many. Features of the Amateur Mechanics department are "How to Make a Brass Telegraph," "A Home-Made Microscope," "Photographs of Relief," "Experiments with a Mirror" and others.—146 Washington St., Chicago.

From The Battleground of Thought.
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