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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 31, 1909.

THE NEW RELIGION.

We have not yet seen the full text of President Eliot's discourse on the religion of the future, some aspects of which we commented on a week ago; but the notices of the press and of the ministers continue to convey additional information as to this noted educator's ideas of what the new religion will be.

One critic points out that Mr. Eliot really denies the divinity of Christ, when he says that "There will be no deification of remarkable human beings" in this religion that is to come.

It is by that sentence Mr. Eliot really means that the Savior was only a "remarkable human being," then he means to deny all that makes most people believe in Christianity as a divine revelation to mankind. If, on the other hand, he refers only to the canonization of the early Fathers of the Church or to the worship of Mary, then he states merely the present attitude of the Protestant churches on this issue.

Taking the former as perhaps the more probable meaning of Mr. Eliot's remarks, it is clear that the learned professor has, by his reaction against some of the absurdities of the current formulae of religious belief in the Christian world, gone to the extreme of Voltaire, who likewise believed in the revelation of God as found in nature.

Mr. Eliot's remark that the new religion "will not be based upon authority," seems strangely inconsistent with another statement, made in the same address, that it will be "based on the two commandments of loving God and one's neighbor."

But commandments imply authority. Whose commandments, if not those of Jehovah, does the learned man have in mind?

Many non-Christian writers have worshiped God in nature and have found in certain deductions from the observed fact of the reign of law in the world of matter some basis for observing justice toward others; but these teachings are by no means clear or definite. Yet when a person speaks of a command to be obeyed, such language certainly savors more of the dictatorial "Thou shalt not" of Moses or of the "Thou shalt" of Christ than it does of any supposed violations of the barely discernible "commands" that may be found in the "laws of nature" and if any such commandments are to be found, clearly expressed in the laws of the natural world, would they not constitute an authority to be obeyed, quite as much as the one that seems objectionable to Mr. Eliot? After all, then, the Professor would merely substitute one authority for another. He would not abolish, but only change the nature and source of religion and authority from "the God of Abraham" to that of Seneca, and thereby would maintain that such a transfer of one's devotional worship would be a gain to the cause of either religion or morality.

And if we offend against the "God of nature" shall we not need to be rescued from our fall by the help of others—by the mediation and atonement of Christ? We shall need some help, and why not, therefore, the best, the highest, and the purest help that the mind can imagine or that human history can present? Why question Christ, in order, merely, to find some lower substitute for Him? Why substitute for the plain, beautiful and convincing authority of the Scriptures some other less plain, less convincing, less impressive authority?

On all of these points, if we correctly understand Mr. Eliot's remarks, the new religion would be a loss, and not a gain, to humanity in general; while some of his positions as we noted a week ago, are fairly well taken if liberally construed.

AS DOVES AND EAGLES.

More than 2,500 years ago a Hebrew prophet, looking into the far future, and speaking of the diffusion of intelligence, asks: "Who are they that fly as a dove, and as the doves to their windows?" (Isaiah 60:8). The same prophet says that those who wait upon the Lord "shall mount up with wings as eagles." (Chapter 40:31).

Until recently these prophetic utterances appeared as mere figures of speech, beautiful and expressive, but without any possible literal application. Today human intelligence, human inventive genius, has given an entirely new significance to the words of the seer. The time is at hand when human beings "mount up with wings as eagles," when they fly "as doves to their windows." The ancient prophecy is about to receive a literal fulfillment.

Only the other day the dispatches announced the successful crossing of the English Channel by M. Bleriot in an aeroplane. To those who witnessed this flight it must have conveyed an impressive lesson. It must have been with feeling of awe that the inhabitants of the little English seaport saw this visitor from a foreign country come out of the mists, over the water, through the air, and alight like a bird among them. They must have reflected on this miracle and seen in it the beginning of a new chapter in the world's history.

It is wonderful how the good old book, which some have declared obsolete, proves itself ahead of the time in every age. It was written during a series of centuries by authors representing all classes—statesmen, warriors, scholars, shepherds, fishermen, kings—but notwithstanding diversities of style and high antiquity it remains in line with every new discovery, every new invention.

Another remarkable fact connected with those ancient writings is this: that as new light is shed upon them they prove to be literally true. The tendency to explain Scripture texts figuratively was once very common. Many of them seemed absurd without a mystic interpretation. And this brought the Scriptures into contempt, since its meaning seemed to depend, in many instances, upon the interpretation any individual might see fit to give it. That tendency is not so strong as it used to be. The Scriptures, it is conceded, are best understood by those who read it as they would any other book written for the instruction of the readers, always with prayerful hearts open to the truth.

Do the Scriptures declare that human beings shall fly as eagles or doves? The prediction has now come literally true. Do they say that "truth shall spring out of the earth"? It has done so, literally, in the Book of Mormon. Do they say that a House of the Lord shall be established in the mountains? This has come literally true. Do the Scriptures predict the gathering of Israel and Judah? A first resurrection? A Millennium? The second advent of our Lord? It will all come literally true, as written. Otherwise prophecy would not be the "more sure word" the Apostle says it is. It would be the most unintelligible of all writings. A great many fail to comprehend the truth and to read the signs of the times because they do not give heed to the prophetic word as a "light shining in a dark room." And yet the ancient prophecies are being fulfilled every day.

FREE HIDES.

From the dispatches, it appears that the views of President Taft have prevailed as to the removal of the tariff from hides, and that hides are to be placed on the free list.

The Dingley law put a 15 per cent duty on hides. This was the tax condemned so vehemently by James G. Blaine. The House bill removed this rate and the Senate bill restored it.

With the removal of the tax on hides there is also a reduction in the rate on leather goods, so that shoes should at least go no higher in price by reason of the general advance in prices. The high price of raw leather has already been reflected in an increase in the price of shoes, and this rise should now, on general principles, go no further.

A shoe and leather periodical accurately and carefully in its market reports makes the statement that "manufacturers have raised the price of many grades of shoes 20 per cent a pair." The public may take notice that by the time this advance is transferred to them individually it will amount to from 25 to 50 cents a pair more for shoes in addition to the average increase of from 50 to 75 cents a pair which has taken place during the past few years.

The stand of the President on this subject therefore seems well founded; and now that the Western Senators have secured some reductions in the tariff on finished leather products, it would seem that all should be reasonably well satisfied with the outcome as to hides and leather goods, even though the reduction in the duties on the latter should not fully compensate the free-hides provision of the bill as it now stands.

NEXT PEACE CONGRESS.

The International peace congress this year will be held at Stockholm, Sweden, from Aug. 22 to Sept. 3. The secretary, in his communication to the "News" expresses the hope that, since this is the first opportunity Sweden has to offer hospitality to the peace friends of the world, representatives of many countries will accept the invitation, "thereby assisting in strengthening the love of peace and union among nations."

The congress will be officially opened in the House of Nobility on Aug. 22. At the close of the congress the delegates will be given an excursion to the historic and picturesque province of Dalecarlia, ending at Gothenburg.

Among the members of the honorary committee we notice many illustrious names. The Swedish prime minister and the secretary of state for foreign affairs head the list. Baron Adelsward, I. Afzelius and K. P. Aronsson are among the members for Sweden. For America Hon. Richard Bartholdt, President S. B. Brooks, Hon. John C. Cutler, of this City, Hon. John W. Foster, Mrs. Belva Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Mead, Dr. Benjamin Trueblood, and others have been named members. In this committee seventeen different countries are represented.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

We quoted, the other day, Himil Pasha on the Cretan question. The Turkish Grand Vizier has recently said that the Turks have never given up their rights in the island.

That may be true, technically, but the fact is that the Greeks in Crete, who are an overwhelming majority, recognize only the Greek government. They speak their mother tongue. The courts use Greek. The laws are Greek, and their official documents carry the stamp of the Athens government, without an effective protest from Constantinople. This looks almost like having relinquished sovereignty. And the European powers seem to acquiesce in this. The Greeks in Crete have the impression, somehow, that the representatives of the European powers promised them union with Greece as a reward for keeping peace and order long enough to justify the withdrawal of the European troops. This they did; the troops withdrew, and the Cretans declared their island Greek territory. That is the present status.

Himil Pasha says he relies upon the European powers to make good their promise to keep Crete under Turkish control. In this he will probably be disappointed. War has been suggested. But the situation is peculiar. Greece has not annexed Crete; nor even accepted the offer of the islanders to surrender everything. Its conduct has been strictly correct. So Turkey has no cause for war against Greece. It might try to land troops on Crete and treat the people there as insurgents, but the probability is that if hostilities are started at this time against any part of the Grecian population, the entire people will rise. In the last war Turkey fought Greece. The next war with that historic race will be pan-Hellenic. Turkey, in a conflict now, would have to fight not only the Greeks in Greece, but in Macedonia, Bulgaria, Asia Minor, and Africa, not to mention those in the United States, who to their loyalty to the new country add fervent patriotism and enthusiasm for the restoration of the race to its ancient glory. It would be a conflict in which Turkey, perhaps, would not be sure of victory.

The European powers are afraid of facing the Turkish question, but they will have to settle it at some time. Ancient wrongs not only in the Balkans, but everywhere must be righted and settled for good before peace can become universal. When perfect justice has been done and the nations gathered according to their affinities, each one in its own dominion, the world is prepared for the new era.

ERA OF HIGH PRICES.

Quotations in local markets of cane sugar at \$6.00 per hundredweight recall the era before the advent of the McKinley law in April, 1890, when the price of sugar ranged from \$3 to \$9 per hundredweight. Almost no change has occurred in the sugar schedules since the McKinley law removed two cents per pound from sugar, which immediately fell to \$6 per hundred with the removal of the tariff tax. And now that even sugar is rising again it seems evident that an era of high prices is upon the country. Within fifteen years, according to the reports of the trade journals, the price of lumber in the East has advanced from 50 to 110 per cent. Largely because of the increase in the cost of building material, rents are likewise very high.

In a journal of the hide and leather trade, packer hides are said to be "from 3 to 5 cents dearer than at this time last year," and that certain other hides are 7 cents per pound higher. In fact, the general price-list of hides is in many details, higher than it has ever been before.

The high price of meat, especially over all the Eastern states, has caused some to suggest that the era is rapidly approaching when the rule in continental Europe, "meat once a week" will have to be adopted by the working people of America. This prospect to a people who, as Carlisle observed, have always had "plenty to eat," is by no means a pleasing one, and many of the people are spending out, through the papers, their condemnation of the conditions responsible for high prices.

Hollister Sage declares that the working people must continue to have their three square meals per day, or "we are going to decline in force as a nation." "The poor," he continues, "are told that they must buy cheaper cuts. But where are those 'cheaper cuts'?

They are not to be found in any market. Even the poor man's steak (round) is 14 to 18 cents a pound if fresh. A few years ago we winced when the market-man said 18 and 20 cents for loin and porterhouse steaks. We bought round at 10 and 12 cents. Fresh soup stock, pot roasts and stewing pieces at 5 to 8 cents were common; plate pieces, soup bones and "shank" were sold even more cheaply to get rid of them. Take down the receiver today and telephone your marketman to send you a piece of meat for any purpose at 10 cents and see what you will get. It will be delivered promptly (by wire).

Then he goes on to show that the farmer does not receive much of the advance in the price of provisions, and declares that the producer gets but little more for beef, mutton and pork than ten years ago. "If you doubt this," he says, "look in the morning paper for wholesale quotations on live stock and dressed beef. New York: Beeves, steady, 1.355 head. Feeding steady. Dressed beef dull at 9c a 10c. London and Liverpool markets: Cattle and beef unchanged. Chicago: Receipts, 5,900 head. Market steady. Steers, 5 1/2c a 7 1/2c. Hogs, choice, heavy, \$7.65 a 7.75 per cwt."

He then quotes the price per 100 pounds of cattle, hogs and sheep in Chicago in 1909 and in 1908 as follows: Cattle \$7.44 now and \$7.40 then; sheep \$7.60 this year and \$5.90 last year; hogs \$6.15 in 1909 and 6.00 in 1908. These quotations from the market summaries show that the producers have not reaped the golden harvest, and that there is too great a difference between the buying and the selling prices.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

A correspondent writing from De Witt, Iowa, suggests as a solution of the negro question that the blacks be given an opportunity to establish themselves in this country in the territory described as follows:

"Start, let us say a little east of New Orleans, and go to a point north below Vicksburg or Jackson, Miss.; now east a little below Montgomery, AL.; Columbia, Georgia, to a point in Macon or further east; now turn south to Cedar King or further down Florida, and there will be a piece of territory 150 miles north and south and 300 miles east and west. This piece of land is good for farming and it will have Mobile for a Capital city, with a good harbor to the west and Tallahassee, another town in Florida, to the east."

By making this a black belt the negroes in Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North and South Carolina would move into it, he thinks. A committee of whites and blacks should be appointed, he suggests, to value all property north and south, and a fair exchange might be made between the blacks moving into and the whites moving out of the new black district. He says:

"The land is good farming land with sufficient wood and millions of acres of government swamp lands. It could not be expected to give the negro a 160-acre homestead, but just so much that he can make a living—same as if he was working for wages. Lots of families make living off of three or four acres and keep a cow but no horses. If the small farmer gets over-lapped with work, so he has no time to spare

his land, he throws the harness on the old cow and does the work with a little plow. The land, 100 miles one way and 250 miles the other, will make 16,000,000 acres. Let one or two million acres be available and there is still left 14,000,000. Now if reports are correct, there are 13,000,000 negroes in all the South and North. If they were divided into families it would probably reach a million and a half, and divided into 10 acres between them would make sufficient to give each family a good start with a home."

The idea of our correspondent is that something along these lines must be done:

"1st. Because it may avoid common war."

"2d. It gives them a chance to govern themselves and the experience thereof."

"3d. It gives them a chance to go back to Africa, in years to come, and the rest of their race, if they care to."

"4th. Because it is humane, and will turn the men's bad work, that brought them over here for the sake of money, to good result."

Any suggestion for the settlement of the negro question ought to be accorded a hearing. It is a question that must be settled some time, and settled right. Still we doubt whether this country is prepared to set apart several states for the benefit of one race.

CHINA'S GREAT WALL.

Reference is made elsewhere on this page to China's great wall. It is claimed that this wonderful structure was reared in ten years, and that it was finished 205 years before our era.

Twenty-one centuries have had scarcely any effect upon it. It is as enduring as the pyramids. Equipped with modern artillery and manned with soldiers armed and drilled in the modern manner, it would be as impressive as the day it was finished.

The projecting masses of stone and brick which form its huge buttresses, are alone estimated to contain more material than all the dwelling houses in Great Britain. Careful calculation long ago demonstrated that the Chinese wall contains more material than is sufficient to cover the entire circumference of the earth on two of its circles with two walls each six feet high and two feet thick. It is nearly fifteen hundred miles long, and is carried over the highest mountains, the deepest valleys, across wide rivers, and over all manner of obstacles. It is a greater wonder than any of the so-called "Seven Wonders of the World."

It surpasses not only by its immensity, but by the ingenuity of its engineering devices and its marvelous stability every other effort of human labor.

Pulliam is dead but baseball lives.

A blind man may have sound views.

An old man's real darling is the circus.

All who eat late strawberries bite the dust.

Mr. Taft always did have a winning smile.

Distance does not lend enchantment to the hypnotist.

The original end seat hog was made from a rib of pork.

Better to be thrown into the shade than to the sidewalk.

No one ever saw a hobo using a hoe, and no one ever will.

Don't judge others by yourself. Call in a jury to help you.

He who "kicks" and runs away, may live to "kick" another day.

Envy is the cause of half of the dislikes of people for people.

The President did not say "Burn this letter," although it was "hot stuff."

Spain being in the throes of revolution, will the throne be overthrown?

A boy learning to chew tobacco always bites off more than he can chew.

The motor cycle is the wheel to which the boy is ambitious to put his shoulder.

How much will free hides increase the cost of shoes to the ultimate consumer?

The tariff conferees heard the voice of the master and promptly came to time.

A white man can be black hearted and a black man white souled. Odd, isn't it?

The automobiles go so fast that retribution never overtakes the reckless chauffeur.

It is useless to tell a man not to put all his eggs in one basket; he can't get the eggs to put in.

Policemen who are up to snuff do not use nose pinchers with which to "pinch" pickpockets.

Senators and representatives have learned that a wild man man has his wild way as well as a wild woman.

Latham and Wright to race at Seattle in aeroplanes. For Latham, judging by his past experience, it would simply be race suicide.

Lex Americana and "the angel child" are conspicuously absent from the questioning and arguments in the Thaw proceedings this time.

To two morning contemporaries that are in an unseemly quarrel over the looks of men, we would suggest that pretty is as pretty does.

A Washington dispatch describing the presentation of the report of the conference committee on the tariff bill to the House by Chairman Payne, says: "There was a general scramble at the Capitol for copies of the bill as finally agreed upon." The tariff bill has been profane of scrambles from the day of its drafting to the day of its completion.

GATHERED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THOUGHT

Why Was To describe the war-like use of the Wall properly, a military historian is needed, who can set forth accurately and technically all the strategy involved and the weapons employed. In default of him, a lay view may help the general reader. The very conception of a chain of thousands of strong block-houses, linked by a ramified system of trenches, and a thousand miles, betokens a mind that can conceive great measures. Vast resources were needed to execute the idea and to defend the wall when once erected. A Wall would need an army of workmen to erect it, an army of soldiers to defend it. The tower might be a structure of stone, but the sword must be ever ready. A mere wall without men behind it cannot delay an invader for a day. The Wall of China involved a standing army, and, accordingly, China was the first nation to have a standing army, and historians say it numbered 3,689,000 men. There are signs in the brickwork that the towers were designed and finished first before any wall was erected. The order was not, therefore, Wall first and then towers on it; but towers first and then towers on it. In Cuba and in South Africa there was a time when it was found wise to erect rows of block-houses near enough together to cover the intervening space by rifle fire, and numerous enough to stretch for miles. The line of Chinese defense apparently began in the same way, only as the towers were built, it could be thrown far and swiftly, a solid line of wall became needful at an early stage. We can imagine that each garrison would be charged to hold its position of wall on to meet the builders from the next forts, and thus the time would not be idly spent in mere watching—W. E. Gell, in Harper's Magazine for August.

Fashion's Some society women exhaust so much of their time and energy in catering to their vanity that they have comparatively little left for the things really worth while. Mrs. Grundy has more object slaves in America than in any other country on the globe. Attitudes of her devotedness toward their children, their homes, and their mental improvement, and resort to all sorts of expedients and extravagances to cater to their vanity, it is not so much the purpose of this paper to condemn the rich for their wicked extravagance, as to point out the demoralizing influence of their vicious example upon those who are not afforded either luxurious dress or living. Not only much of the discontent and unhappiness, but also a large part of the immorality and crime in our country, is due to the influence of the ostentatious flaunting of wealth in the faces of those who are less favored. It is a powerful undermining force in our civilization. The mere possession of money does not give one the right to debauch his fellows, or to set an example which will make them discontented, unhappy, and tempted to mental crime. It is an appearance of wealth, at the possible sacrifice of their integrity and virtue.—Orison Swift Marden in "Success Magazine."

Have We Ours is declared to be a One-Man government of laws and Power? not of men. But it is men who pass the laws, not the laws themselves. It is one man alone who causes them to be passed, or gives them their character, or keeps them from passing. All our study and expenditure in government have not enabled us to free ourselves from that "one-man power" which the ancient republics dreaded and detested. At the present moment, however, we cannot regret that this is so; for at the present moment, whatever may be the case when this is printed, the tariff agony is not ended. On the contrary, it is at its climax, and the form of that climax is of a nature, not to set one reviling the one-man power, but rather to set one wondering whether representative government is not, so far as our national legislature is concerned, a failure. Consider a moment what has happened within the year. A strong demand for tariff reduction, to get rid of extortionate excesses in the rates, had arisen among the people. Both the great parties responded to it, put it in their platforms, and nominated candidates in sympathy with it. Congress passed the bill, and a special session to comply with it, the lower house passed a bill which in certain parts went a good way to meet it, but in other parts took the opposite direction. This bill the senate took and turned into a measure which, so far from being intended as a compromise with the demand for reform, practically dashes it. Now the matter has come to 11 men, all of one party, and not one of whom stands unequivocally for doing what both the parties gave people to understand they would do if elected with power. Over against these 11, however, there is set one man, the president, who does stand, so far as the country can judge, for that which has been demanded and promised. He alone, as we take it, now in the end represents the will of the people as expressed through the party platforms and at the polls. Here is the "one-man power" in the attitude of resisting democracy from that very representation which it has fought so many battles to win. What would the barons at Runnymede have thought of such a state of affairs? The Long Parliament?—Harper's Weekly.

If You Whoever you are, Resign, who read these words, Who Cares? This question is one that you should ask yourself most seriously; if I were to resign,

would I be re-elected? This is the kind of question which it does you good to ask and answer with unflinching frankness. It is one of the questions which make you really a man, and bring you face to face with what is real—perhaps most brutally real. Whatever talent you may have, whatever gifts you may possess—these have not been the only factors in your advancement. They have helped you much or little, as the case may be, yet what you are and what you have, you owe very largely to the good will and the good opinion of others. They have accepted you, smoothed your path, and if you were to resign, would they do the same thing over again? Would your wife choose you again? Examine yourself closely and see whether you are still the fellow striving to please, thinking of all the little things that go to make up a woman's happiness. If you have made your wife dread and fear you, so that she shudders at your very touch, would she again select you, if once the legal bond between you could be severed? Put, then, this question sharply to yourself in all the relations of your life. It is a grim task, but nothing is better for you as a man than to ask yourself this question, and answer it honestly and frankly. If I resigned, would I be re-elected?—Munsey's Magazine.

A Celtic Woman has equipped Of Woman's herself for the work of Clothes. In fashions so grotesque and eccentric that the monkeys in London, Asia, and Africa, when they retire into their jungle fastnesses and hold their sides in unextinguishable laughter, it would be interesting to know why woman has chosen just this psychological moment for bursting into a hysteria of clothes, and why she should prefer to stand before the world's low footlights proclaiming her eccentricities, and her larger responsibilities with all the appearance of a daughter of Bedlam. A few years ago, she rather adopted styles of a stern and practical masculinity, she wore a high collar, her brother's necktie, a severely tailored hat and stout boots; but the pendulum has swung to the other extreme of this age. At the moment when she is more unfettered in thought than ever before, she chooses to be

most fettered in appearance. She maintains that she is in reality a sturdy oak and that she has proven her right to be so regarded, but she is actually original reading of the part is to dress it as the clinging, drooping vine. To be picturesque is the duty of the moment. We must stumble forward over gowns as much on trails in front as on the back of a cushion. To be enormously capable and yet to look as if one were fitted for nothing but to sit on a cushion and sew a fine seam and dine upon strawberries, sugar and cream—that is the feminine ideal—for the moment.—Mrs. Wilson Woodrow in the August American Magazine.

Monkey The experimental movie. Life, ment which has characterized the last quarter of a century of human psychology, has been applied to the study of the psychic life of animals. The animal mind, hitherto a region of myth and speculation, has been subjected to severe experimental conditions, with a view to determining exactly what it involves. Studies have been made on the senses, on memory, on the power of association, on the presence of ideas, and on the ability to learn by imitation. Activities in the field have become so numerous that animal psychology may fairly be termed a current scientific movement, a movement in which American universities are holding a foremost place. As yet, to be sure, the amount of established data is not large, and the data concerning almost any single animal or any single problem is very meager. In view of this scientific hesitancy about making any chary about hazy opinions as to what are the psychic accompaniments of any kind of animal behavior, I feel this hesitancy about making any psychic interpretation of the behavior which I have witnessed. I am content at present with the more modest task of describing the behavior of the monkeys, of indicating the levels of perfection of imitative behavior which they exhibited, and of setting forth the conditions under which imitation took place.—Melvin E. Harker in "Imitation in Monkeys" in the August Century.

MONEY IN CONSERVATION

The First National Conservation congress of the United States will be held under the auspices of the Washington Conservation association, and in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, Seattle, Wash., Aug. 26, 27, 28, 1909. The congress promises to be the largest and most important gathering of eminent men since the inauguration of the conservation movement. It will be national in every respect, and the results of the congress will probably form the basis for the formation of national resolutions, as the meeting will not doubt select delegates to represent the United States at the conservation conference to be held at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, Seattle, Wash., Aug. 26, 27, 28, 1909. The congress promises to be the largest and most important gathering of eminent men since the inauguration of the conservation movement. It will be national in every respect, and the results of the congress will probably form the basis for the formation of national resolutions, as the meeting will not doubt select delegates to represent the United States at the conservation conference to be held at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, Seattle, Wash., Aug. 26, 27, 28, 1909. The congress promises to be the largest and most important gathering of eminent men since the inauguration of the conservation movement. It will be national in every respect, and the results of the congress will probably form the basis for the formation of national resolutions, as the meeting will not doubt select delegates to represent the United States at the conservation conference to be held at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, Seattle, Wash., Aug. 26, 27, 28, 1909.

Conservation combines an educational and financial campaign for preserving, protecting and perpetuating the income producers of land and water. It includes irrigation, water, forestry, mining, farming, good roads and other means for transportation, pure food, and public morals as some of the definite topics for discussion. These subjects will be handled at the First National Conservation congress by practical men who understand the necessities of the present and the requirements of the future.

The consideration of conservation has passed the academic stage and reached the plane of commercial activity where it demands a practical solution. How to utilize the remaining natural resources of our country in order to insure present and future industrial prosperity without endangering any of the legitimate channels of trade, is an important question. This should come before the people in a national convention, for an exchange of matured ideas, and calls for immediate action.

The man with money desires to place it where an investment will yield a return. This is the natural tendency of the mind of the investor. The investor must have the assurance that the natural resources of a community will not be wasted in the short quarter of a century before he purchases 20-year improvement bonds of a municipality. Practical conservation is a financial question requiring a financial solution. It has entered into the various avenues of the life of the nation, state, county and city—and penetrated the homes of the common people—the production of wealth. It is a question of the utilization of the gifts of nature in forest, stream and field and the natural laws—applicable everywhere—indicate results. In the present state of affairs, the investor is robbed of her products without annual remuneration, she becomes non-productive in a few years, and all her subjects—the industrial and financial world suffer.

The First National Conservation congress will consist of men of national reputation, drawn from the different fields of thought and industry. More than 10,000 prominent individuals—representing the nation, state, city and county—will be present.

country of activity, have been invited to participate in that congress. Many of our leading men of science are of acceptance and announced their intention of being present at every session of the congress. Nine sessions are to be held, and the deliberations closed with a religious meeting in which all church dignitaries are to unite and work for practical conservation.

Among those expected to deliver addresses are: Hon. J. E. Raker, U. S. Senator from Idaho; Hon. R. A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior; Hon. H. Newell of the reclamation service; Gifford Pinchot, chairman of the joint committee on conservation between states and nation; Hon. E. D. Hawley, president of the Duskage Institute; Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Railway company; James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway company; Hon. W. E. Woodrow, U. S. Senator from Washington; and many others from various sections of the United States.

About 75 colleges and universities will be represented by their respective presidents or delegates, and at least four times as many commercial and civic organizations. The governors of many states, and the conservation commissions of many states, will be present, and many will deliver addresses.

The magnitude and importance of the conservation movement is so great that delegates are being sent from the Hawaiian Islands and from Alaska. Hon. H. T. Freer, governor of Hawaii, and Ralph P. Hosmer, chairman of the conservation commission, will represent the islands.

South Carolina and Texas are sending delegates across the continent to the congress.

There is something more than mere sentiment behind this movement that arouses the people of the nation to such concerted action. Everywhere the object lessons of useless waste have impressed the financial student with the fact that a check must be made in the downward course to financial bankruptcy. It is the time for reforesting the hills, restocking the waters, and the replenishing of the soil. Conservation of natural resources may continue throughout the coming years.