

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 23, 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.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Another mournful object lesson, is added to the list of the hundreds, which Utah history affords, of the misery that follows the liquor traffic. If prohibition had prevailed in Utah on Saturday, the tragedy at Mt. Pleasant would have been averted; the murdered man would have been alive today; the brand of assassin would never have been borne by his fellow citizen; relatives and friends of murderer and victim would not be in mourning, and the state would be spared the expense of a protracted murder trial, with the possible necessity of an execution for murder, or maintaining a prisoner for the rest of his days.

Even without prohibition, if local option laws ruled in Utah as they do elsewhere, there is every likelihood that the good people of Mt. Pleasant would have wiped away, long ago, the last vestige of the saloon traffic. Had this been done, there would have been no tragedy, such as that which is the painful duty of the "News" to record.

FORESTRY.

From time to time fears are expressed that our forests will give out and the country, consequently, become a desert. The subject is one of vital interest. It will not be denied that countries once the homes of millions of thrifty inhabitants now are all but deserted, because the forests were not taken care of. European nations have read this lesson of history correctly and are now devoting money and energy to forestry, on a large scale.

Some of the results are set forth in a circular issued by the Forest Service, at Washington, Germany started with her forests in a very bad shape. But, by proper methods, she raised the average yield of wood per acre from 20 cubic feet in 1830 to 65 cubic feet in 1904. During the same period of time it took the proportion of saw timber got from the average cut, which means, in other words, that through the practice of forestry the timber lands of Germany are of three times better quality today than when no system was used.

In France forestry has decreased the danger from floods, and added many millions of dollars to the national wealth in new forests. It has removed the danger from sand dunes and in their place has created a property worth many millions of dollars. The State forests yield each year a net revenue of more than \$4,700,000.

France and Germany together have a population of 100,000,000, in round numbers, against our probable 66,000,000, and State forests of 14,500,000 acres against our 160,000,000 acres of national

forests; but France and Germany spend on their forests \$11,000,000 a year and get from them in net returns \$30,000,000 a year, while the United States spent on the national forests last year \$1,400,000 and secured a net return of less than \$130,000.

In Switzerland, where every foot of agricultural land is of the greatest value, forestry has made it possible for the people to farm all land fit for crops, and so has assisted the country to support a larger population, and one that is more prosperous, than would be the case if the valleys were subjected to destructive floods.

Russia, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, and Canada, are making good the wood deficit of a large part of the world. The United States consumes every year from three to four times the wood which its forests produce, and in due time will doubtless take all the wood that Canada can spare.

The necessity of economy in the management of our vast forests is evident. The results achieved by other countries, we should obtain on a larger scale because of our vastly larger forests.

ANTI-ASIATIC MEASURE.

Congressman Burton L. French has introduced a bill in the House, prohibiting the immigration into this country of all Japanese and Korean laborers. The master of any vessel that brings them to a United States port, is liable to a fine of \$500 and a year's imprisonment. Japanese and Korean laborers who may be in this country at time of the passage of the bill are not interfered with, but if they leave the country they cannot return, unless they can prove that they have a wife, child, or parent here, or property to the amount of \$1,000, or debts of the like amount due and pending settlement.

This measure is directed exclusively against Japan, and that is, we believe, a mistake. Exclusion laws ought to be made general, and not on national lines either. In other words, undesirable citizens of all nations should be invited to remain at home, while those who are desirable of all nations should be made welcome. Retaliation will, naturally, be the result of any other policy. And Americans do not like to be boycotted—not even in China.

It may be just as well to remember that every measure that discriminates against Asia's millions, must hasten the day of conflict which must come, sooner or later, for the closing of Asia to Western enterprise. As the yellow men are being driven from other continents, they will drive white business and white men from their continent. What this will ultimately lead to would be difficult to even imagine. But if the doctrine, Asia for the Asiatics, becomes thoroughly established in Asia, and if China and Japan enter into an alliance to enforce it, and if India joins the agreement, that will be a triple alliance, indeed. And then, who knows but the black races, remembering former wrongs, would rise against white domination in Africa.

Is this but fancy? We fear not. Color conflicts necessarily tend to a unification of races against each other. The prevention of the settlement of Asiatics in other countries must necessarily bring about the solidarity of Asia under the leadership of some strong Asiatic nation. It is poor statesmanship that does not look for the results beyond the immediate present.

THE NEW MICROBE.

We have today a new demonstration that it is the invisible creation that furnishes the most dangerous enemies of mankind.

The primitive cave men of the human race, who were wont to battle, so the archaeologists say, with the elephant, the mammoth, the sabre-toothed tiger, and the cave bear, could not have supposed that after these great and formidable species had been exterminated, there would still remain foes more dangerous and destructive than the gigantic monsters of the past. Yet such is the case. Man had only begun the conquest of nature when he had conquered the giant animals.

In Africa a new disease has for some time been studied. Those attacked by it became strangely lazy. But it is the laziness of death. The slave-driver long ago found out that there was no use trying to whip along the man attacked by the sleeping disease. The slave was out loose and allowed to perish by the wayside.

It has been known for some time that the sleeping sickness is caused by the bite of a fly—an insect called Glossina palpalis. As a mosquito puts yellow fever or malaria into the blood of white men on this continent, so the African fly puts the sleeping disease into the blood of Africans.

Dr. Koch has again signalized his genius and patience by giving to the world his conclusions and discoveries from a year and a half devoted to a study of the strange malady on a small island of Lake Victoria Nyanza. He finds that we must kill off the crocodiles if we are to get rid of the sleeping sickness.

It seems that the chief food of the glossina fly is found in the blood of the crocodile. According to Koch, this fly sucks the blood between the plates of the crocodile's hide. He lives on crocodile blood as his chief diet, biting human beings only occasionally, but fatally. The great scaly creature dozing on the Nile's mud banks, supplies his blood to the dangerous small fly, and that fly puts into the blood of man an invisible, but deadly agent.

Knowledge is indispensable in our fight with the real foes of man. The microscope has revealed the minute germs. These are so studied in laboratories till their life history is made out. Then experiments are made as to what substances will kill the germs without injury to the patient whose body is infected. Such is the best results of biological research.

Men may sneer at the labor of the investigator and the apparently insignificant, but incessant toil of the student of science. Yet on the result of scientific discovery all forms of modern progress rest. Most of the great fortunes of today are due to scientific discovery and invention, although the men who make the discoveries rarely get any part of the fortune. Their reward, as that of Koch in this instance, must come in some other form.

The fulsome expressions of good will

from Japan during the last few weeks should send the jingo press to cover.

Henry Gossaway Davis, himself an aged and disappointed lover, has offered Kate Elkins his financial assistance in securing the Duke of the Abruzzi. Gossaway knows how bitter is defeat in such conquests and now appears valiant as Cupid's arch ally and fiscal agent.

Kentucky tobacco raisers are tired of seeing their crops go up in smoke prematurely and have decided to plant no more this year. The night riders, acting with utter disregard of the law and being met with no remonstrance from duly delegated officers, have apparently succeeded in their efforts.

Bob La Follette seems determined to keep in the public eye. Having punctured the Aldrich bill in many places in the first two installments of his "social" speech against the measure, he has introduced a tariff measure and has announced that he will ask to speak before the Senate on the measure.

According to Popular Mechanics, a company is being formed in Paris, for the purpose of providing theater cars on all the important express trains on the continental lines. These railroad theaters are to have 60 seats, a little stage, and an orchestra consisting of a piano, a flute and a cornet. Passengers will book seats as they now engage tables in a dining car.

Ten more "American" party stalwarts are to don blue coats and brass buttons and will then be full fledged policemen according to the plans of the "inner circle." Rather than show physical and mental fitness for their places, the examination of the men will consist merely as to what lever they pulled on election day and what they ever did to help Tom Kearns.

Sven Hedin, the Central Asia explorer, says in his last book:

"In a caravan a drop of wine or brandy should not be found. To be dependent on these things is a curse and especially objectionable on a journey which demands great exertion. The people, whether inside or outside the borders of civilization who abstain from alcohol are the most competent and effective workers."

The production of a home grown variety of counts, dukes and other mercenary nobles has been urged in Congress by Mr. De Armond. He sees too many fortunes going into foreign castles to rejuvenate defunct estates and exchanged for worthless titles. If Mr. De Armond will draw a comprehensive plan, accompanied by working drawings, he will be acclaimed loudly as a public benefactor and conservator of our national resources.

According to a statement in a circular issued by the Scientific Temperance Federation, one hundred and five deaths from alcoholism were reported for the state of New York for the one month of September, 1907. Allowing each life to be worth \$3,000, an amount said by State Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, to be a low estimate, drink was the direct cause of a pecuniary loss to this one state in one month of \$315,000, or, at the same rate, \$3,780,000 annually. This leaves entirely out of consideration 2,287 deaths from suicide and diseases like apoplexy, liver cirrhosis, heart disease and pneumonia in which alcohol is admittedly a large causative or contributory factor.

IN THE MATTER OF TOMBS.

New York Times.

Why is Chicago content with wanting an Egyptian tomb weighing only 250 tons? As tombs, especially Egyptian tombs, go, that is a small affair, quite unworthy of Chicago's well known ambition to have nothing except the biggest of everything. Our own impression is that as a general rule it is a pretty good plan to let tombs remain where their builders put them, and that when a piece of ancient architecture is removed from its original site it becomes a mere curio, of vastly less value and interest than before. We do not, however, pretend to teach Chicago, and if she is going to rob the land of the Pharaohs why doesn't she do it on the true Chicago scale and "get away with" the pyramid of Cheops? That, now, would be worth "lifting," and Chicago, having set its heart on having an Egyptian tomb, shouldn't be content with anything less than the biggest of all stone heaps.

A SUICIDE STIMULANT.

Boston Transcript.

We have been imposed upon, it seems. Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man nervous, grouchy, subject to insomnia and a neurasthenic. After suffering all these years from the horrors of the early-rising mania, this news is welcome. When next the fad presents himself at the bedside, disguised as an alarm clock, and armed with a paucity of prayers, he may be put to rout by two shafts of scientific authority—one from Dr. Savary, who told the members of the French academy the other day that early rising is most likely to drive a man insane; the other from Dr. Forbes Ross of London, who comes on the scene with the awful warning that persons with weak hearts who have jumped up, awakening early, have sometimes fallen back dead. Defy the alarm clock, therefore. Science has spoken. Ninety per cent of the early risers end by suffering from insomnia, says science. Hardly do science and incubation so coincide. When they do, the opportunity ought not to be missed.

EUROPE AND AMERICAN FLEET.

Washington Herald.

Some observations by former Comptroller of the Currency A. R. Hudson on the hostility of European sentiment toward the United States have attracted wide attention. We have heard nothing of that sort recently, so it is rather surprising to learn from a responsible source that the expressions of good will that come so frequently from over the ocean are mere froth. Mr. Hepburn thinks our only real friend across the sea is England, whose interests run parallel with ours and whose prestige would be impaired by disaster to this country. On the continent, says Mr. Hepburn, we are disliked because of our growing naval and commercial power. So is Japan; and Mr. Hepburn's observations convinced him that nothing would please the continent better than war between the United States and Japan—a conflict that, according to the European view, would be waiting and injurious to the resources of both, and of corresponding advantage to Old World powers.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

(By H. J. Hapgood.)

(For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood.)

After all capacity for hard work is worth more than the sum total of all such qualities which usually entitle one to be described as tactful, original, bright, brainy, et al. Business men want employees who can and will work.

A Chicago employer who engages each year a large number of college men invariably gives preference to those who have earned the money for their education. He does this, because he has learned that a man who has made his way through college unaided, possesses the capacity for hard work which is so necessary in business. His preference in this respect was originally based upon the case of a young man who entered his employ several years ago and is now one of his most trusted lieutenants.

This man went from the farm to a New York university with less than \$10 in his pockets and no idea where to find more. He was slow to learn and decidedly unattractive in appearance, but he knew how to work. Before the end of the first month he was on a self-supporting basis. At the close of his freshman year he was actually making money. By working from 12 to 14 hours a day continuously for four years he maintained a fair rank in his class, earned every dollar of his expenses, and on commencement day had in the bank a cash balance of five hundred dollars.

Every man who intends to make himself of value to his employer and to win advancement for himself (and the two go hand in hand despite all that pessimists may say) must have this capacity for work. No matter how great his ability, how thorough his education, or how attractive his personality, these qualities are as worthless as a locomotive without fuel unless backed up by persistence and energy. He may be retained for a time because of his ability, but in the long race he will be found sadly wanting. Some day his employer will be forced to give the position he has hoped for and which by his natural talents he is pre-eminently fitted to fill, to a man who although less capable has shown himself to be a worker.

JUST FOR FUN.

Love Reduced.

What is love? Love is war, for further particulars see Sherman.—Harvard Lampoon.

The Use of It Depended.

Mrs. Gunson—I don't suppose there is any use in asking you to stay to tea? Mrs. Brooke-Lynn—No; not if you ask me that way.—Brooklyn Life.

Worthless Unpleasantness.

The theory that the first born child is pre-eminent in talents is very interesting, but there is no use in trying to elucidate it to the sixth son of the family.—Somerville Journal.

Timely Poems.

Country Editor—I'm glad you brought these spring poems in early. Spring Poet—Yes, sir. Country Editor (putting them in the stove)—Yes, sir! Most spring poets wait till the weather gets too warm to use them.—Judge.

A Rustic Sarcasm.

"Did your husband ketch chills an' fever?" asked the woman who was standing in front of the cabin. "No," answered the woman who was driving a spring wagon. "He wouldn't have that much kit-up-an'-git. He jes' sot around an' let 'em overtake him."—Washington Star.

Solicitors.

"Yes," said Mrs. Hiram Offen, "my new girl is very good-natured and tender-hearted, at any rate." "You don't say?" replied Mrs. McCall.

"Yes, indeed; while I was doing her work today she told me not to work too hard."—Philadelphia Press.

The Piano Preferred.

Mrs. Backpay—Good morning, sir. Will you take a chair? Instalment Collector—No, thank you, ma'am. I've come to take the piano.—Tit-Bits.

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