

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted.)Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

George G. Whitney - Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
(In Advance.)

One Year	.....\$9.00
Six Months	.....4.50
Three Months	.....2.25
One Month	......75
Saturday Edition per year	.....2.00
Semi-Weekly per year	.....2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 26, 1909.

THE MARTYRDOM.

Sunday, June 27, is the 65th anniversary of the martyrdom of the Prophet Joseph and his brother Hyrum, the Patriarch. It is a date that should be remembered, for history will put mark it as one of the most memorable days in the history of the world.

Does this seem improbable? Let it be remembered, then, that most of the important days of history have appeared, from a contemporary point of view, so insignificant, or commonplace, as not to merit any special attention. Many of them are not even on record. Their importance is seen in the results that have followed. And these sometimes are slow in appearing, as men judge.

The two martyrs were slain by a mob, after they had delivered themselves up to the authorities of the state of Illinois, whose duty it was to protect them and give them a fair and impartial trial. Gov. Ford was forewarned of the intentions of the mob, but he neglected to take any steps for their protection. He, instead, left the city, and the prisoners to the mercy of the mob. The result was the tragedy of Carthage, one of the saddest in American history of modern times, because it was an outrage upon the American Constitution under which every citizen is guaranteed the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience without the molestation of civil law, or bigoted mobs.

As in the case of our Savior several forces combined to bring about the tragic result. There were a number of apostates who had been severed from the Church because of their transgressions and their rebellious spirit, and these hated the Prophet with an undying hatred. There were ecclesiastical leaders who saw in the Prophet but a blasphemer and an impostor. In their blindness they could perceive no divine message in the Gospel as preached by Joseph and his brethren, any more than the Romans of the first century could, as a rule, see anything but folly in the Gospel of the Nazarene. And they, no doubt, thought they were serving God by slurring up mobs against His servants. They did not reflect that the Gospel of Jesus has always been considered folly in the world, or that our Lord, Himself, was judicially declared to be a blasphemer and a traitor. There were also politicians who made a bid for popularity by siding with bigotry.

But the great secret of the opposition to the Prophet Joseph was his declaration that God had sent him as a special messenger to the world, to declare, that the Kingdom of God is at hand and to city repentance as a preparation for that coming. This was contrary to all accepted systems of theology in which revelation is considered a thing of the past only. And when the Prophet proved his divine mission by healing the sick and conferring spiritual gifts as in former ages, he merely intensified the opposition. The world does not want any special messengers from God, or miracles, or revelations, in this age any more than it has done in former ages.

But it must also be remembered that it was necessary that these noble men of God should seal their testimony with their blood, as an evidence of the truth of their message. If they had not known indeed that the Lord had sent them to perform the work they did, they would not have laid down their lives on the altar, as they did. They would have sought some way to popularity and power, as they could have done without difficulty with the natural gifts and abilities they possessed. But they had a mission, and they were conscious of it, as was Paul of old, and they accepted martyrdom as part of that mission, as did the martyrs of former ages, because they knew that death was but the narrow portal through which the Lord bid them enter His glory. Their martyrdom is part of their testimony to the truth of the Gospel. It is a most precious inheritance of the Church.

When we turn to the history of the church on earth we behold an entire army of noble martyrs, headed by the great Captain of our salvation. We have the apostles and the numerous Nazarenes who were slaughtered by Nero and the other persecutors. There are the Waldenses and Albigenes who were hunted like wild beasts in their mountain fastnesses. There are the Scotch Covenanters and John Knox and others who fell in the holy war for reform. There are the English martyrs under the bloody reign of tyrants, and the 100,000 victims of the St. Bartholomew's day in France, who were slain while the King was frantically shouting: "Kill, kill!" Joseph and Hyrum, and others who died for the faith in this dispensation, have joined this noble army of martyrs that is marching on to victory.

Parley P. Pratt says of the Prophet Joseph that in him the character of a Daniel and a Cyrus were wonderfully blended. The gifts, wisdom, and devotion of a Daniel were united with the boldness, courage, temperance, perseverance, and generosity of a Cyrus. Hyrum Smith was 44 years old and Joseph was 32. They were both innocent of crime. Though dead their works will live to endless ages, and unnumbered millions will yet mention their names

with reverence, acknowledging them to be the instruments in the hands of the Almighty to lay the foundations of that reign of peace and righteousness of which the prophets of old have spoken.

LEND YOUR AUTOMOBILES.

Have you an automobile? Place it at the disposal of the Old Folks' Committee on Tuesday, in order that they may give their honored guests a ride from the railroad depot. To some of the Old Folks it will be the event of their lives. They have never known the luxury of an automobile ride, and they never dreamed that they should ever have that pleasurable experience. It would not cost you very much to give these aged women and men that pleasure. And you will appreciate your automobile all the more after it has been used in this service of love.

We understand the committee sent out cards to owners of automobiles, asking them to lend their cars to the Old Folks on this occasion. A number of generous replies were received, but many did not answer. Is that merely forgetfulness? Let us urge those who can to place their autos at the disposal of the Committee that day. The Old Folks are worthy of all the attention and honor their hosts can bestow upon them.

THE MOON.

According to a dispatch from Berkeley, Cal., Prof. T. J. See, claims to have demonstrated that the moon is a planet captured by the earth from space, and not a detached portion of our globe. He rejects entirely the theories of Laplace and Sir George Darwin ascribing earthly origin to the moon, and asserts that his discovery is supported by rigorous mathematical proof, based on the methods of Hill, Poincare and Darwin.

Professor See's announcement, it is said, is a further development of his discovery, promulgated last January, that all planets and satellites are captured bodies, whose orbits have been reduced since in size and rounded under the secular action of the nebular resisting medium once prevailing in the solar system.

The theory known as the Kant-Laplace theory seems to have been first suggested by Swedenborg who assumed that our planetary system had been evolved under the formation of vortices in the "solar chaos." Finally, he thought, a ring had been thrown off from the equator, and had separated into fragments, out of which the planets had been formed.

Kant assumed the existence of an original "chaos" of stationary dust, which under the influence of gravitation arranged itself as a central body, with rings of dust turning around it. These rings gradually formed into planets. Laplace, however, recognizing the weak point of a theory that assumes that stationary dust can be given a rotary motion by a central force, assumed the mass of dust originally was revolving around its own center. Rings, like those of Saturn, would split off, as the system contracted, and planets and their moons and rings would afterwards be formed out of those rings. At present scientists are inclined to the belief that only meteorites and small planets could have originated in that way.

It has been suggested that there must be a constant formation of meteorites in the nebulae through the collision of the dust particles of which they consist, and that stars and their satellites, migrating through space, will stray into the mass of gases and meteorites within the nebulae.

Prof. Arrhenius says an extraordinary interesting photograph has been obtained by Prof. Wolf, of Heidelberg, showing a part of the nebula in the Swan which a star has penetrated from the outside. The intruder has collected about it the nebulous matter it met on its way, and has thus left an empty channel behind it marking its track. Similar spots of vast extent, relatively devoid of nebulous matter, occur very frequently in the irregular nebulae. They are called fissures, or rifts. The presumption is that they represent the tracks of large celestial bodies which have cut their way through widely expanded nebular masses.

Scientists are not unfamiliar with the supposition that celestial bodies from other parts of the universe migrate and are arrested in their course by worlds they may encounter. There is, therefore, nothing improbable in the announcement that the moon may be such a wanderer. In the Mosaic account of the creation we are told that God made two great lights and set them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth. This was the "fourth day's" work. It is quite possible that it will be found that both the sun and the moon are bodies from some other part of the universe placed in their present positions in order to be light bearers to the planets—to rule day and night, as Moses tells us.

WEEDS.

The writer of this has recently given his spare hours to the task of trying to make slightly and productive a small home garden of fruits, vegetables, lawn, and flowers. He therefore knows whereof he speaks in referring to the subject of the weed pests in the home garden.

The worst weed is the prickly lettuce, which just now appears as a tall, dark green, single-stemmed and rather good-looking plant; its leaves, stem, and branches are covered with small and weak but annoying spines, and filled with a milky white juice. It is easy to hoe up but difficult to pull out by the roots, the stem being brittle. The plant will soon begin to bear small, pale yellow flowers, only a few opening at a time. The seed head will thereafter be topped with a white, gauzy ball of down like that of the dandelion but smaller; and a single, average plant may produce 8,000 of these flying seeds, which may be carried long distances by the wind.

It is important that this plant be prevented from going to seed; and still more important that it be not plowed under after its seeds are matured. Each landowner should be on the

watch for new plants, and should learn their character before they become established upon his land. The Department of Agriculture is of the opinion that if the farmer on whose land the first Russian thistles grew in 1873 had known the evil character of the plant and had spent a few hours destroying them in his flax field, the species might have been completely annihilated in this country and millions of dollars and years of labor saved. This might also be said, were their histories better known, of the king devil weed of northern New York, the Paraguay bur of Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas, the prickly lettuce of the northern states, and many others.

The round-leaved mallow is also very difficult to eradicate, owing to its persistent, continuous and early seeding; it has pinkish white flowers, bears wheel-like seed pods, called "cheeses" by the children, and usually lies flat on the ground, forming a small mat.

The wild morning glory is another persistent and rapidly spreading local pest, but worst of all is the "June grass" as it is generally named here—or small broom grass that probably came in from the West.

It is now too late to think of exterminating this weed, which is a serious menace to our mountain trees as well as a pest equal in power for evil to the barley grass, the fox-tail, or the wild oat.

The only thing that can now be done with most of these weeds is to eradicate them in cultivated places. Public sentiment can not be sufficiently aroused, it seems, to exterminate any of them. And weed laws will be of little avail unless supported strongly by the farmers, who are those most interested in a financial way.

Weeds are worse in very dry and hot seasons. Coville & Dewey lay great stress on the fact that for the complete eradication of a noxious plant, the production of seeds must be prevented, and if the plant is a biennial or a perennial the root bulb or rootstock must be killed. The processes by which seed production may be prevented or roots killed are comparatively simple in most cases, and in no case are they impracticable. It would seem, therefore, at first thought that the best processes of weed eradication being known and practiced with reasonable fidelity, the complete eradication of some of the farmer's worst enemies might be accomplished. But in the case of weeds which have already become abundant and widely distributed, the conditions under which many of them occur are such that the farming community regards their extermination as impossible, and we can only hope for their reduction to a state of comparative harmlessness. A species newly introduced, however, might doubtless be completely eradicated if taken in time.

BEAUTIFUL SALT AIR.

Saltair is one of the great attractions of this intermountain region. A bath in the Dead Sea of this continent is, itself, an event in the life of a tourist, just as a dip in the water that covers the site of the Cities of the Plain in Palestine is. It is something that travelers do not willingly omit from their itineraries. They want to float in the wonderful water in which life does not exist. They want to mingle with the sea gulls that circle around the bathers. They want to see the incomparable sun sets that by their glorious hues and ever changing colors, make one realize the weakness and imperfection of both pen and brush. Saltair is a unique resort.

The present management has added to it a number of attractions that are sure to make the place more popular than ever. One of these is the ship restaurant that was opened on Thursday with due ceremonies and a banquet that would have been an honor to any restaurant in the world. It was a feast with which even Alexander Dumas could have found no fault. The addition of this "ship," which has been named "Leviathan," marks another stage in the development of this great resort.

The level of the Lake, as pointed out by President Joseph F. Smith in his address at the banquet, is now about the same as it was when the Pioneers first arrived here. It will probably remain so, or very nearly so, for a series of years. The water of the Lake seems to rise and fall periodically. Some have thought that the ultimate destiny of the basin is to become entirely dry and covered with a salt crust. But there is no immediate danger of this. The waters may recede when we have a series of dry years, but with the return of rain and snow which eventually must find their way into the Lake, it rises again.

A grass widow's mite—\$36,000 a year.

Elsie Sigel loved not wisely but too chinamen.

The best form of self government is self control.

The girl who is wedded to her art usually hasn't any beau.

Beyond the Alps lies Italy. Beyond the altar is the divorce court.

Truth is stranger than fiction especially the "six best sellers" kind.

"Stand pat" is the political application of the legal axiom stare decisis.

In reality the ultimate consumer is the earth. Everything goes back to it.

What to do before the doctor comes all depends upon how long he is in coming.

The broker is quite liable to think that a fall of stocks presages a fall of government.

As well try to teach your grandmother to suck eggs as to try to convert a Chinaman to Christianity.

One pleasing and unique feature about the Gould divorce case was the total absence of any hypothetical question.

The New York woman who used a

hair restorer, that turned her hair green was well fitted to play the part of a mermaid.

The bakers have succeeded in making two loaves grow while only one grew before, but they are only half the size.

It is regrettable but true that many of the books selected for the five-foot shelf library are already "shelved" in many a library.

Buffalo Bill says that with hard work a man should live to be a hundred years old. Very few men work hard enough to reach that age.

Perhaps the reason so few have ever heard of John Woolman's Journal is the fact that he was a Quaker and made little noise in the world.

Certain army officers declare that the Cuban republic cannot endure. Rather is it not that certain army officers cannot endure the Cuban republic?

Dr. Wiley has made the discovery that the poor are not eating the best food. It didn't need a government expert to make known that fact to the poor.

"An Atchison man complains that when he was poor, his wife said 'Ah-men,' and now that he is richer she says 'Ah-men,'" says the Atchison Globe. There is a world of observation and unexpressed philosophy in that comment.

JUST FOR FUN

"That wealthy old fellow is a queer chap."

"How so?"

"Never claims he was any happier when he was poor. Always says he's happier now."—Kansas City Journal.

Statesman—I hardly know how to deal with this tariff question.

Secretary—That's easy. When they tackle you, don't deal, but continue to shuffle.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"I don't believe Mr. Jared is a real farmer at all," whispered the first summer boarder girl.

"Why not?" asked the second.

"He hasn't once said that the outlook for the crops is poor."—Buffalo Express.

"They have performed a successful operation on Caruso's throat."

"Good. Of course it will be followed immediately by a successful operation on Caruso's pocketbook."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CONCERNING BREAD INSURANCE

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 21, 1909.—It is a maxim of the Latter-day Saints to lay up bread for a time of scarcity. This has been neglected thus far although many would like to have done so if some feasible, economical method had been devised, and would even be willing for a responsible company, in charge of bread insurance, to have made a fair profit as a business from it. Permit me, to present the following suggestions.

Large and small elevators might be erected in every settlement for storage of wheat, or elevators where wheat is cheapest, until needed where wheat is dearest.

Wheat might be stored in Cache, San Pete, and other counties for Salt Lake City subscribers. Salt Lake City might be headquarters for the "Bread Insurance Company," with branches all over the intermountain section.

The company should have affiliated with it subsidiary companies scattered all over the section of territory, to secure each and all, in emergencies of short crops, hard times, fire or losses of any kind, developing a strength that would create the fullest confidence—a kind of mutual aid association. Ample bonds should be filed with Counties and States, perhaps, guaranteeing its propositions of supply of straight grade flour for each year for each adult, by actual storage of wheat, insurance of elevators and contents, against fire and disaster of any kind. A levy under bonds ought to be allowed the company when harvest is assured, so they could sell before harvesting a new crop and replace the old, with new wheat, with a goodly profit to the insured, at their option. Terms of insurance should be governed by the price of wheat when insured, perhaps monthly.

The main idea I have in these propositions is to prepare in surplus wheat crop years, for times of scarcity, high prices, famine, old age, sickness, absence, and death as a protection for wives and children, to take care of wheat on a more economical method than is being done at present.

Wheat has been injured by mice, insects and dirt in the Dakotas, and Kansas, to a very large degree, by rains, etc., in the last two or three years for want of means advanced to move the crop immediately at harvest time; low prices then also causing the producers to hold back at great risk, for higher prices, at a critical time for proper storage and care.

In an elevator it can be graded and protected better and cheaper than the farmer can do it.

A law of exemption should be passed to protect this "Bread Insurance" to the insurer. For lack of law, the company, in its constitution, might

guarantee insurance of bread to certain individuals, specially designated, and then transferable at their death to named heirs only. No doubt, the necessary protection can be secured by the insurer, even though in debt, or embarrassed in other ways.

Many things in this plan can be modified. The fundamental principles is to induce everybody to work for five years' insurance of bread for self and families. I do not wish to have a monopoly of this scheme, but I wish the whole world to adopt it when it has been proved to be practical and profitable. Any one, Mormon, Jew and Gentile, good, bad, or indifferent, white, yellow, or black, should be permitted to benefit by this insurance. Employers when times are prosperous, could invest in this insurance in similar manner as hospital dues are being paid. Laborers on public works could in that way protect the city from the expense of taking care of many who are destitute, during winter, or hard times.

Taking up a quantity of surplus wheat and storing it, would be a great benefit to the farmers on the market by protecting and regulating its price. This should be a good speculation for the company who need run no risk, as if a year was short in crop and coming crop assured, could unload at high prices and replenish at lower figures. The insured is supposed to try and not use his yearly bread except in case of great necessity, as from famine, old age, sickness and like causes.

If not insured for five years, which is to be the aim, at the end of the season, time running out, by paying necessary fees, the insured could pass the term over to a later year.

Carload lots can be brought from storage elevators to distributing points at the best manner to insure the bread for the year, against waste, by even the insured, say, four times a year, or as may be deemed best after experience on these lines by the association.

There is sure to be good interest for all invested or insured, within any time of five years, from date of their first year's insurance, the interest amounting, I believe, from 60 per cent to 100 per cent in five years, judging from the past fluctuations on wheat prices. There was an advance between the last two harvests of 66 per cent and estimating 18 per cent as covering cost of care, storage, etc., a net profit of 50 per cent in the investment, which if held out for two years would have cleared the insurance pretty nearly for five years' bread insurance to the insurers, thus costing nothing for the five years of bread for all who avail themselves of this plan.

It is said wheat can be harvested in Cedar valley and other locations for 40 cents per bushel. Let the associations, if on investigation, this is verified, pay 60 cents per bushel delivered to the elevator, by contracting in ad-

vance, as beet contracts are made for all of the grade produced, caring for it at harvest time when producer is bothered to do so otherwise. Now figure how cheap the insurance would be.

15 bushels at 80c per bushel	.....\$12.00
Shrinkage 1-10	.....1.00
Storage 1-20	.....2.00
Insurance, wages and other expenses 1-20	.....1.00

One years bread for adult	.....\$10.00
Five years' bread for adult	.....50.00
Extra fees for four years' cure, say 15.00	.....15.00

Full cost

The state of Kansas raised enough wheat and corn in 1908 to feed for five years over 1,375,000 besides five years' bread for her own population of over 1,650,000.
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Utah with bread insurance associations could increase the raising of wheat, on the many dry lands, to very great degree, by furnishing storage and markets, as indicated in this scheme.

A steel elevator for storing 15,000 bushels of wheat, sufficiently for bread insurance of 1,000 persons for the fifth year, I suppose, would not cost over \$3,000, say \$200 per year, \$50 per month, only five cents per month to each one, if elevator good for ten years, just 25 cents per month. To control the association in a proper manner and the smallest cost, have the incorporating company own the elevators and land on which the locations are and pool 51 per cent of the cost in shares of stock in a trusteeship for a guarantee of the safety of the insured. The great cost of the grain, being carried by the insured, would thereby be nominal to the company proper. I would suggest that even that cost be reduced by profits on removals of new wheat in exchange for favorable years, scaling down the costs of elevators and expenses yearly, perhaps, ten per cent or more, even until low enough to be a nominal expense, perhaps, based on a bonding system, drawing 4, 5 or 6 per cent interest, subject to scaling down as the success of the profitability of the business may warrant.

Respectfully,
JOHN WM. SNEILL

Colonial Theatre

Bell 424 Ind. 139

Tonight

WILLARD MACK

And Associate Players Present

Haddon Chambers' Famous Play,

CAPTAIN SWIFT

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Regular prices.

Next Week: CHRISTOPHER JR.

New Summer Suits
One-Third Off.

This Season's Choicest Effects—Stylish and Strictly Up-to-Date Apparel for Summer Wear

Our beautiful line of ladies' and misses' Handsome Linen and Lace Combination Suits, in white, pink, blue, rose, tan and lavender, regular price range from \$21.50 to \$50.00.

This attractive price reduction also applies to our entire stock of Summer Suits in linens, ducks, reps and piques, white and all colors. Regular prices range from \$4.50 to \$30.00.

Monday and week your choice of these beautiful Suits that are so appropriate for the summer season at ONE-THIRD OFF.

Summer Goods

Light, airy materials that are cool and attractive and especially suitable for wear during the warm season. Many of them REDUCED TO HALF PRICE.

FIGURED ORGANDIE, regular price 20c yard, for	12½c	SATIN WARP, plain colors, regular price 40c a yard, for	20c
DOTTED APPLIQUE, regular price 35c a yard, for	20c	MERCERIZED SUITING, striped, regular price 45c a yard, for	22½c
INDIA DIMITY, regular price 35c a yard, for	20c	SILK ORGANDIE, regular price 65c a yard, for	32½c
INDIA DIMITY, regular price 30c a yard, for	20c	FRENCH STRIPED NOUVEATE, regular price 65c a yard, for	32½c
INDIA DIMITY, regular price 40c a yard, for	25c	SATIN STRIPED PONGEE, regular price 65c a yard, for	32½c
ALL LAWN, regularly sold at 15c and 20c a yard, for	10c	SILK CHECK, regular price 65c a yard, for	32½c
WHITE WAISTINGS, regular 15c to 20c values, for	10c	SILK CREPE, regular price 65c a yard, for	32½c
FIGURED MULLS, regular price 30c a yard, for	15c	SILK CREPE, regular price 75c a yard, for	37½c
COTTON CREPE, regular price 30c a yard, for	15c	MERCERIZED NOVELTY BORDERED GOODS, regular price 75c a yard, for	37½c
CHECKED NOVELTY CLOTH, regular price 35c a yard, for	17½c	BORDERED DRESS PATTERNS, regular price \$5.20 a pattern, for	\$2.60

Hammocks 25% Off.

Our entire line of Hammocks—made of the best Seine Twine. Just think of getting one so early in the season at ONE-FOURTH LESS THAN REGULAR PRICE.

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