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# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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BRIGHAM YOUNG ANNIVERSARY.

At a meeting of the Brigham Young Association, held at the Lion House the other day, it was decided to celebrate the 106th anniversary of the birth of the late President Brigham Young, at Wandamere, on the first day of June. The arrangements are not perfected, but the public will be invited, and thousands will, no doubt, avail themselves of the opportunity of again showing that they honor and revere the memory of the greatest Pioneer of this age, the empire-builder, the statesman, and the Prophet of the Most High.

It is a splendid idea to keep the lifework of such men before the eyes of their children and successors on the great stage of life, not only by mute monuments and historic records, but also by popular gatherings, in which the story of their unselfish work for the uplifting of humanity is told and retold, for the benefit of all who care to listen. That story will never fail to inspire to emulation.

Brigham Young was a great man. Even his enemies assert that. They account for the success of the marvelous work that became the mission of his life by crediting it to the exceptional mental and intellectual qualities with which he was endowed. But this does not tell the entire truth. The fact is that it was the Gospel of the Redeemer that was the source of the greatness of not only President Young but of all the men and women who were prominent in the establishment of the great latter-day work. It was the Gospel that made them what they were.

It is perfectly true that they would not have been chosen as instruments for the carrying out of the divine plans and purposes, but for the qualities that made them peculiarly fit for their mission. But it is equally true that without the divine power to guide and sustain them at all times, they would never have succeeded in the face of a world raging in opposition. Those noble wit nesses for God speak eloquently, though they he dead, of the power of God to give the victory to His people

#### COLLAPSE OF A SYSTEM.

Dr. Frank Hugh Foster, in his Gen etic History of New England Theology claims that that school of religious thought has now become practically extinct. According to quotations given in the Literary Digest, the author considers the collapse of that system as the most remarkable circumstance in its history. In 1880, he says, "It was in control of all the theological seminaries of the Congregational denomina-

minius taught that the divine foreknowledge was not fore-ordination, and that every individual is responsible for his or her own eternal fate. The ultimate account of salvation in any given case lay, according to Arminianism, in the human will, choosing to come, determining to persevere.

In the revival in England and New

England, in the 18th century, this controversy was again revived. The Wesleys were Arminians. Whitefield was a Calvinist. Jonathan Edwards emphasized God's holiness and su-

The entire history of religious docrines and controversies proves the ed of continuous communication with God, through the Holy Spirit, in order that man may not fall into errors that may seem Liffling at first, but the ultimate consequence of which may be the loss of faith. Without the guiding light of that Spirit, human enson is sure to go astray, in all things pertaining to the spiritual. The esson for this is that we only "know in part." Somebody has well said:

The Christian student will always guard his use of revealed primises by revealed, rather than merely inferred, conclusions." In religion, revelation is all-important. It is the light in the rays of which both premiser and conclusions must be tested.

#### OUR BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

An "Investor" writes the "News" as

"I was greatly interested to read in your editorial columns not long since an article on the danger to the best sugar industries of this country in case Cuba were annexed. The editorial imolled that annoxation was very remote, owing to the strength of the beet su-gar and tobacco interests, which would be affected. Will the News' kindly inbe allected, will the low extensive the form the public just how extensive the beet sugar interests of the United States are? We can then best judge as to whether they stand in any peril from the carrying out of the Cuban annexation idea

Reference to the Sugar Trade Journal, published by Williett & Gray, the recognized authorities on sugar questions in this country, shows that the beet sugar production of the United States last year heavily distanced the cane sugar output. The beet sugar was produced in the following fifteen states: Colorado, California, Michigan, Utah, Idaho, Nehraska, Washington, Oregon, Kansas, Wisconsin, filinols, New York, Ohio, Minnesota, and Montana, and amounted to 433,010 long tons; the cane sugar came almost entirely from Louisiana and Texas, and amounted to 243,000 long tons. The heet sugar, output was nearly double the cane sugar production of Ports

and it was 11 per cent in excess of the cape sugar of the Hawallan Islands, whose production was 390,000 tons. The increase in the beet sugar output of the United States for 1906-7 was more than 59 per cent over that of the year previous. It is twelve times as

great as the yield in the United States ten years ago. The value of the beet sugar crop in the United States for the past year at 45ge per 1b. approximated \$40,000,000.00 and fully half of this amount was paid to the farmers

for their beets. able-bodied male immigrant over 26 There were seventy beet sugar plants years of age is worth \$1,125. If this in operation in this country last year. a correct estimate, and if half of The number will be greater during the the 20,000 who arrived in New York coming season. Counting the investon Thursday come under that classiment for plants and real estate not fication, their arrival meant an addifar from \$100,000,000.00 has been intion of \$11,259,000 to our national vested in the beet sugar industry of wealth, and for the entire last year this country. Nearly 160,000 farmers the increase was about \$650,000,000 are engaged in planting beets. The through immigration alone. The and the railroads of the European nations are nware of their west find in the sugar mills large and loss by emigration, and feel concernever increasing factors of trade, and ed about it. In Italy, for instance the number of factory hands employed the steamship lines are prohibited from three to four months of the year. from using any methods of publicity serves as a further stimulus to busicalculated to encourage emigration ness in localities where the plants are Whoever advertises by circulars of situated. handbills, or anything of the sort. When it is considered that this great matters tending to encourage emigraindustry, whose future is so full of tion is subject to a heavy fine and promise, would be imperilled by Cuban imprisonment. But this does not reinnexation, and when it is further contard the traffic to any great extent. sidered that the friends of beet sugar The steamers from Naples are heavily taxed to carry passengers to United would be reinforced on this question States ports. The Commisisoner of by the cane growers of the south, as well as by the tobacco growing re- | Immigration says that, as far as he can judge a larger number of immigions both north and south, it may grants now come from Italy than any well be doubted whether annexation other country. For several years past will be seriously proposed by any pothe bulk of immigration, he explains, litical party during the present genhas come from three countries-Austria-Hungary, Russia (including Finland), and Italy. Great Britain still WEATHER AND CRIME, sends a great many immigrants, but the Commissioner is inclined to think The older newspapermen in Salt that a large propertion of the arrivals Lake, particularly those who have had reported as Britishers are really perthe police court run for any length of sons of other nationalities, and that time, in common with their fellowthe error arises through the practice craftsmen elsewhere, have noted as a of transportation companies on the singular and striking fact that elimat-Continent of sending third-class pasfe conditions and crime are closely assengers to London and reshipping sociated. A study of the law of cause them from there to this country. and effect clearly proves that weather It should be noted in this connect and man's morals are often intimately tion that the travel is by no means all olated, and that tragic tendencies on one way. More Americans went he part of the individual are strikingabroad for pleasure last year than y manifest in rapid sequence to gathever before and the probability is that ring clouds and a falling barometer. this year will show a still larger re-This subject is made the theme of cerd. The total number of passen-John L. Cowan in the Overland Monthgers carried out of New York, Bosly, who says in a most interesting arton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New ticle on "Barometric Morality," that Orleans, Galveston and Canadian a "low-pressure" area on the weather mets, last year, was 524,525; of which ought to be a signal for "high 341.368 were stronge passengers. The money American tourists spend abroad, in addition to that which is yearly sold to relatives from their friends here goes far to reinhurse lead storm center marks the point of European countries for their loss by The discussion on those subjects greatest criticinal activity with almost inimigration. The economic benefit is, by no-means, on the American side

Arminianism claimed attention. Ar- | mentia Americana." The average individual will forever be required to retain and maintain an equipose from which he cannot permit himself to be unhorsed without disastrous results. Nevertheless in no small measure he is influenced by climate and surroundings and they contribute largely to his moral makeup and conduct.

## SHEETS AND CROOKS.

For weeks the organ of the notorious Salt Lake police department has been boasting of the prowess of George Sheets as a modern and thoroughly up-to-date thief taker, and telling the public how crooks feared him even as his "Satanic majesty fears holy water." That there was "litle crime here now" and that "bad men were giving the city a wide berth."

It would take a hard stretch of conscience for a respectable newspaper to make such extraordinary and falacious claims. But as we are not dealing with a journal to which the element of respectability attaches to any great extent, the statements must be considered only in the light of what they are really worth, when their source is accounted for. During the very period in which the organ has done its most blatant boasting, crime has been widely rampant in business and residence districts alike. Petty robberles have been numerous and some of the largest in the history of the city have

been chronicled. And yet in the very shamelessness of its course the paper has been claiming an immunity from the operations of criminal classes. We wonder if it is to take the shedding of blood by some desperate footpad or thug to get it to the point of conceding that crime is being committed In this city under the maladministration hat is being given by the present poto department? With the recording

of many more acts of serious lawlessness, the citizens may be called upon to defend their fives and property entirely independent of the aid they have a right to expect from the police they support in the belief that protection

#### IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

will accrue.

Thursday, May 2nd, was a remarkable day in the history of immigration. From nearly every part of the world prospective citizens poured into New York, and it is said that a total of 0,729 arrived, in fourteen steamships, during the twenty-four hours ended at 8 o'cleck p, m, on the date mentioned. This exceeds, it is farther said, by fully 5,000 the largest total on record for one day, for New York. The remarkable prosperity of this country continues to attract imml-Rico, which amounted to 230,000 tons, grants. The arrivals during each of the last four years have exceeded in number those of any previous year. The total for 1906 is estimated at more than 1.130,000, as compared to 1.027,000 in 1905, which held the highest record up to that time. This year promises to eclipse all previous

In this connection it is interesting to reflect upon the economic value of an immigrant to this country. Some time ago the Commissioner of Immigration in New York said that every

shipping them from unsuspected European ports, disguised as merchandles. According to so-called "jingo" jour nals in Germany and England a state of distrust exists in both countries, and the hatred is so intense that it needs only the most triffing overt act on the part of either government to produce terrible consequences, and all the in-

genuity of cool diplomacy is demanded to prevent some such disaster happening. The dangerously disturbed state of mind in Germany is vividly porrayed in a remarkable editorial in the Essen Journal, which has attracted widespread attention. It says in part: "Two persons sitting opposite each other ne engaged in a keen contest at the European chessboard. One is an old, cool, calculating, quiet player; the other is a younger, less calculating hero, full of ideas and fantasles. Who will win? If they light only with di-plomatic chessmen the game is no long-er doubtfull--William II is checkmat-ed."

Mexico has found it necessary to send troops to the border, because of the disturbed conditions in Guatemala. The reports say that three regiments have been dispatched to Salina Cruz and viclnity. It has been deemed important and necessary to strengthen the Mexican forces along the border in order to preserve strict neutrality of that territory, the presumption being that Guatemalan revolutionists will endeavor to reach that country through south-

The Boers, through General Botha ask the home government for an army of 40,000 men, and opponents of this proposition in South Africa declare that f the demand is granted, they will seede and fight the Boers on their own

crouching tiger in human nature.

#### DRY FARMING.

Doubt is sometimes expressed back ast as to the feasibility of making dry farming remunerative in the arid regions of this country. Similar skepticism was at first entertained in regard to the practical value of irrigation. But this has now been demonstrated. It remains to prove what can be done by dry farming.

Those acquainted with the experiments made, have no doubt as to the efficiency of the new methods. They have seen former scant grazing lands. dotted with cottages and barns. A

farmer here and there has solved some of the problems which baffled the pioeers; neighbors were let into secrets. special experimenters have seen the fruition of years of earnest labor, and the dry country is about to be transformed as by a miracle.

The so-called Campbell system of soil culture is said to have proved satisfactory wherever tried. We are informed that in a great region in eastern Colorado, for instance, where many have been following this system, sometimes imperfectly, results have been

## From The Battleground of Thought.

Returning to More than a hundred Franklin's Theoryyears have elapsed Of Matter. since Benjamin since Ber Frankiln, emplo

Franklin, employing a phraseology now superseded, put for th a theory of matter. It was pronounced "a delusion" by the physicists of the nimeteenth century, but the scientists of the twentieth century, according to Sir Oliver Lodge, may be forced to he-habilitate fit as the only means of is-sue from the labyrinth in which all physical study is now involved. Stripped of technical verblage and put orledy, the Franklin theory is that electricity and matter in combination form a neu-tral substance, which is the atom of matter as we know it. The most inter-esting part of the problem for ourselves, says Sir Oliver, is the explanation of matter in terms of electricity, the view that electricity is, as Franklin seems to have supposed, the fundamental "substance." What we men of today have been accustomed to regard as an indivisible atom of matter is thus bullt up out of electricity. All atoms—atoms of all sorts of "substances"—are built up of the same thing. In our day, to put it more clearly, the theoretical and proximate achievement of what philo-sophers from Franklin's day to ours have always sought—a unification of matter—is offering likelf to physical insuperseded, put fort have always sought-a unification of matter-is offering itself to physical in-quiry.-Curront Linear to physical in-

quiry,-Current Literature, Lincoln's Vow On the 17th of Sep-After the Battle tember the battle of

After the Battle tember the battle of Of Antietam. Antietam was fought, of which McClellan might have made a viciory of immense consequence, had he not, with his usual indecision and procrastination, let slip the moments when he could easily have beaten the divided enemy in detail. As it was, General Lee came near being justified in calling Antietam a "drawn battle." He withdrew almost unmolest. ed from the presence of our army across the Potomac. But the battle of Antie-tam became one of the landmarks of numan history by giving Abraham Lincoln the opportunity for doing the of human history by giving Abraham Lincoln the opportunity for doing the great act which crowned him with eternal fame. There is something sin-gularly pathetic in the story—and it is a true story—that Abraham Lincoln harrassed by anxious doubts as to whether the issuance of the emancipa-tion proclamation, already once post-poned, would not cause dangerous dis-santion among the northern needs at sention among the northern people, at ast referred the portentous question to the arbitrament of heaven and vowed in his heart to himself and "to his Maker" that the proclamation should certainly come forth, if the result of the next battle were in favor of the Union. And so after the battle of Antietam, the great proclamation, in Lincoin's heart sanctioned by the de-cree of Providence, did come forth, and it made our Civil war before all the world not only a war for a political union, but also a war against slavery. -Carl Schurz's in McClure's Magazine. his heart to himself and

Cruel to Force The practice of The Child's Musical Talent. "forcing" a young child's musical tal-ents, Moriz Rosenyoung

ents, Moriz Rosen-thal, the well-known planist, unhesi-tatingly condemns. "It is a great injus-tice to the public to folst a child's undeveloped talents upon him, but it is a far greater injustice to the child. There is nothing so inherently poetic as an imaginative obtild and one who as an imaginative child, and or is unsically inclined is apt to be im-aginative. If you put him upon the stage before he has attained his mental equilibrium you are running the dan-ger of making him self-conscious, the-atric, and of stunting in him the development of a quality which as a musi-clan ha is lost without. But, Gott set dank, the custom is a passing one."-From "Little Glimpses of Famous Mu-

War and Peace The addresses at the Discussed by Practical Men. The addresses at the meeting of Mr. Car-negie's many distin-

by C. F. Peters in The Bohe-

sicians," mian.

reacted with here is any distin-guished guests at the commemoration of his institute abounded in evidence that the whole world is seriously thinking that war is drifting back into the savage past, and that the powerful men of the world are looking confidently to a time when are looking confidently to a time when universal peace shall be established, and when war between civilized nations shall have ceased to be possible. From Mr. Carnegie's own noble ad-dress to the most unimportant speech, the occasion was more than a cele-bration of the growing sentiment for paece: it was an educational influence

# that the mind can hardly grasp them Let us make a few comparisons and see if we can show how far and how fast the increase of wealth has benten that of population. In 1850, the first year in ar population. In 1860, the first year in-quiry into the matter, the country's real and personal property was placed at a value of \$7,125,000,000. It was \$15,-159,000,000 in 1860, \$42,642,000,000 in 1880, \$88,528,000,000 in 1900, and \$106,881,000,000 in 1904. This increase has so far ex-caeded that in population that the per-capita wealth of the country, which was \$307 in 1850, was \$513 in 1860, \$850 in 1880, \$1,235 in 1900, and \$1,300 in 1904. Although there are no official figures for the country's wealth previous to 1850, the most careful estimates which have been made place it at less than \$1,000,0000 in 1800. In that year the country's population was 5,305,000. Al-lowing for the growth between 1900 and the most recent year to which the cen-sus bureau's inquiry has extended, we may place the country's population to-day at \$5,000,000 and its wesith at \$115,-000,000.000. Thus we see that from 1800 hich the census bureau made any h 060,000.000. Thus we see that from 1800 to these opening days of 1907, while the population of the United States has been multiplied sixteen times, that of wealth has increased 115 times,—Leslie's Weakly Weekly.

JUST FOR FUN.

#### Adaptable.

Small Robble was laboring over drawing which was obviously of great importance. His mother, who was sewing in the

room, got up to see what he was doing. "What is it you are drawing, dear?" she said, as she stood behind him. Robble was embarrassed. Struggling o cover his nervousness, he answered with an air of great nonchalance: 'Oh, it's papa I'm drawing, but I don't care anything about it. Guess I'll put a tall to it and have it for a dog."--Detroit Free Press.

The Reason Why.

First Policeman-Did you catch his

number? Second Policeman-No. "That was a fine girl in the car." "Yes; wasn't she?"-The Car (London).

#### How it Happened.

Green-I was the victim of a lynch-Green-1 was the victim of a lynch-ing party in Arizona once. Brown-You don't say so? Green-Fact. I married the widow of a man who was strung up for horse-stealing.-Chicago Daily News.

#### Convincing.

"Jack, dearest, would you love me as much were I to lose my looks?" "Don't you know, darling, that the day I fell in love with you, you had on an automobile coat and goggles?"-Brooklyn Life.

#### In Practice.

"Oh. Mr. Millyuns!" "Well?" "Do you think a rich man can go through the eye of a needle?" "I don't know, my boy. However, I will say that my lawyers have dragged me through some very small loopholes." -Louisville Courier-Journal.

#### He Was Fortified.

Prof. Masson of Edinburgh, author of a compendious life of Milton, was once exasperated by the listlessness of a student in one of his classes. After bearing long in silence the young man's inattention, the professor, one day broke off in the midst of his lec-ture and addressed himself to the stu-dent "May I ask you str" said he dent. "May I ask you, sir," said he, "whether you expect to pass this course?" "I have hopes, sir," answer-d the student. "Then when the exed the student. amination comes, sir, you will wish for notes on these lectures, What will you do for them?" "I have my fath-er's sir," was the reply.—Bellman. RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Dress has just come forth in a May number of exceptional beauty. While in its scope Dress epitomizes what is highest and most exclusive, it also highest and most exclusive, it also stands for practibility. In the opening article, the Promenade, is given a re-view of the month in New York's world of fashion and society. For the early summer outfit, Illustrated by photo-graphs and sketches, solves a much-vexed question, as also does the article on "What to Take to Europe. The Trend of Eachers is but to the Trend of Fashion forecasts fashion points for the coming season. The Boudoir tells of the newest and most reliable toilet articles. "Stage and Dress" is carefully reviewed, and there are several pages devoted to "Glean-ings." items concerning the designs ings," items concerning the designs shown in the magazine, little econom-ics and tidbits in general. Dress is unique in its field.—McCready-Beals Co., 24 East Twenty-first street, New York.

"I've laid down Current Literature in despair," remarked a prominent New York editor the other day, "When I look over the index I find so many articles of compelling interest that I don't know where to begin." This statement is forcibly illustrated by the May number of this magazine. Among the topics of the day which it discusses special mention should be made of "Taft and Foraker: Mastiff and Buli-dog". "The Pich Meni", Constituted dog." "The Rich Men's Conspiracy," "Will Roosevelt Dominate at The Hague," and a clever caricature of W.

Hague," and a clever caricature of W. T. Stead. A biographical sketch of "Carnegie on the Verge of Seventy" is almost epical in its broadness of ap-peal. The literary department excels in unique features. Literature, do-mestic and foreign, is treated with re-markeble inside and skill. There are markable insight and skill. There are articles on Jack London, Thomas Bal-ley Aldrich, Lord Leighton, Hawthorne, "Mistral, the Homer of Provence," and "Mistral, the Homer of Provence," and "The Mad, Bad Genius of Baudelaire." The dramatic department, too.abounds in unique features. The science de-partment surpasses its usual high standard. "The Ptomaines Passion." "The Aimlessness of the Universe," and "Was Franklin's Theory of Matter the True One?" will make every reader, layman or scholar sit up, Recent fic-tion and critics are ably discussed.—34 West Twenty-sixth St., New York.

The North American Review has a list of special articles which alone would make it notable, including a pa-per on "Patriotism and Holiday Observ-ances," by Grover Cleveland; "The Pa-pacy and Christendom," by Archbishop Irelahd; "Swinburne's Seventieth Birth-day," by Alfred Noyes; a book review by Branders Matthew, and a number of timely political as well as education-al articles.

The contents of Young's Magazine for this month may be guessed from the interesting titles, such as "Lady O'Dreams," a novelette by Fred Jack-son: "The Doom of Monte Carlo," "A Girl and a Burglar," "A Master of Chicanery," with many others. Walt-er Pulitzer's department, "At the Sign of Eros," has a number of good things, including verses, prose wittleisms and storiettes. storiettes.

"Sunset" for this month is a pub-lication which will attract widespread notice. If only from its leading article "San Francisco One Year After." The cover is a striking one with its pic-tures of the new buildings which have arisen Phoenix like from the debris of its recent fatality. In an article "How Things Were Righted," the business men of San Francisco tell of the re-adjustment of affairs after the earthquake: Bradford Leavitt, minis-ter of the First Unitarian church of San Francisco, under the title "What San Francisco Stands For Today," tells of the moral and religious status of the city and George G. Eldridge, pas-tor of the St. John's Presbyterian church, contributes an article "The True San Francisco." The symposium is illustrated with excellent engravings and alone makes the issue notable. Besides these are some excellent flo-tion and poetry. "Sunset" for this month is tion and poetry.

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#### DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY MAY 4 1907

ern Mexico,

Similar reports come in dispatches rom many other countries. Civilized nations, armed to the teeth, seem to be ready at a moment's notice to spring at one another's throats-nay, hoping that the chance to spring may come, and come quickly. Lord Byron once declared that he would like to know how it feels to be a murderer, and it seems that this strange craving for a horrible experience has not yet been entirely cured by the application of clvillzation. Sometimes, it seizes a number of individuals in a nation simultaneously, and sometimes it spreads like an epidemic, to other nations. Then the rumblings of the thunders of war become sweet music. But the prevailing conditions prove the necessity of a Hague congress, and a discussion of the best manner in which to tame the

tion, with possibly a single exception and of some of the Presbyterian. At Andover the chair of theology was occupied by Park, at Yale by Harris, at Oberlin by Fairchild,' at Chicago by Boardman. Fifteen years later these teachers had all been replaced, and in no case by a man who could be considered as belonging to the New-England school. It had endured more than one hundred and fifty years; it had become dominant in a great ecclesiastical denomination; it had founded every Congregational seminary; and, as it were, in a night, it perished from off the face of the earth."

Dr. Foster holds that this collapse is due to the Calvinism of the system. He argues;

"Calvinism exalts the sole causality of God; and New-England theology found a scheme of determinism essen-ital to the maintenance of that caus-ality. It felt the force of the argu-ment frem consciousness for freedom; and that argument almost carried the day. But to save the Calvinism, at last the word went forth for determin-ism; and when the new theology ut-tered this flat, it pronounced at the same time its own judgment. Deter-minism belongs with materialism. The church was moving onward to a con-flet such as it had never seen, with materialism in philosophy and with the materialism in philosophy and with the body is the man; that there is no soul, but all his thoughts and passions and "Calvinism exalts the sole but all his thoughts and passions and purposes are the fruit of his brain, that, therefore, every human phenom-enon stands under the strict law of cause and effect Every deterministic theology is the unconscious ally of this theory. On the other aide stood Chrisincory. On the other after stord runs-ilanity, teaching that man is an im-mortal and spiritual being, possessing a body as the organ of impressions and of activities, and possessed of personality and freedom as his inallenable characteristics. The Christian church knew it needed a philosophy which could sustain this position. It needed a clear doctrine of freedom, practical and theoretical. When New-England theology refused to give it such a doc-trine, the church turned away from the state of the state of the state of the state of the set at the state of the state of the state of the state rest of the state of the state of the state of the state rest of the state of the state

dates back to Augustine at least. His mathematical precision. The path of antagonist, Pelagius, taught the sufficlency of the power of the human will falling honor, traced m a red traff of for holinges, while he maintained that suileido and murder, and outlined the will is always the unforced ex- burglaries, assaults and a myriad of pression of the personality. Augus- fidner lapses from the straight and tine, with an intense appreciation of sarrow course, only a small percentage the sovereignty of the Almighty, of which ever fluid their way into the taught that God, for reasons not made known to man, willed to save some of the race of Adam; that salvation comes only through the visible church, and question or combat the claim, that so that only a certain number of those delicately adjusted is the mechanism who have become regeacrate have the grace of perseverance without which a trifling variation of pressure, or that they cannot attain to eternal glory.

The controversy on these points hus continued ever since. Though it has not always commanded equal interest, i The Reformers, though admisors of perfectly normal circumstances. But Augustine, did not agree on the Augustinian doctrine just stated. Calvin ment that "barometric morality" can followed his reasoning to its remote consequences while Luther allowed more freedom to the human will. In

the fulling barometer is the path of newspapers or receive an airing in the There is hardly sufficient coason to

that preserves our mental balance, that a little excess or deficiency in the amount of exygen, nitrogen or other elemental property may cause some to do that which they would not do under it must not be concluded for a mobe held responsible for every suddenly precipitated svil or unlooked for deed in that direction, any more than can

### UNREST IN THE WORLD.

on the are of the second peace congress a the Hague, 14 threatened by distorbtoces in many countries. Hidden physcal forces sause this little globe of ours to shake and tremble from pole to pole. similarly, or or gamess are causing mirest smoon nations, and, from surface which statesmen dream,

munition, have been pouring into Russta for nine months, despite police scarches and occasional seizures. The the reserves, and all that. God grant

wonderful. From 30 to 55 bushel of wheat per acre has been raised on land formerly supposed to be of 10 use for farming. Near Holdredge, in 1906, on summer-filled land. Prof. Campbell, it is said, got 51% bushels of wheat, testing 64 pounds,

Farmers are interested in the results f such experiments. They are interested in correct information of whatever pertains to the possibilities of production. The expansion of the area of tillable soil by reason of newer farming methods means the continuation of prosperity.

Never cry over split milk. It's only alf milk at best.

A man convicted against his will is If the same opinion still,

"Be sure you can write, then go ahead," is a motto of many modern authors.

Secretary Taft's mother wants to see him on the supreme beach of the United States.

And now San Francisco has a telephone strike. That city has about everything but peace,

Germany will not admit American hacon. This goes to show that the Germans are not Baconians.

Pennsylvania's capitol has been a source of great wealth to some and of great scandal to all the people

A Boston man declares that "somewhere somebody is writing good literature that never gets into print." That sounds rather Utopian.

Oxford has conferred the degree doctor of science upob Professor Alexander Graham Bell. The professor conterred upon mankind the blessing of the telephone, which fact Oxford has just recognized

The two hundbeath anniversary of the drift of Henry Fielding having been remily colobrated, the question is being usked on all sides, How many people and his works nowadays and enjoy thesp? Why not make it a census question and get a statistical and auhoritative answer to it?

A Washington disparch says that if the United States army is to keep step. with the armies not only of Europe but of the Orient, the artillery must be adjustions there is no prospect of a greatly increased and brought to the peody wondup of the ora of peace of highest efficiency. Is it necessary that the army of the United States keep step Advices from Russia are to the effect | with the armies of Europe and the Orithat the revolutionists are importing out? Some military and naval men are and storing arms and ammunition. In doing all in their power to make of the the offices of the ministry there is un- United States a great military and naertainty: no one pretends to foreses val power. That is their aim, that Wealth. what may happen next. Arms and am- | their ideal. Had they their way, there would be universal military service, so many years with the colors, so many in

the middle of the seventeenth century | "brainstorm" or other form of "Do- | revolutionary agents in Europe dre | they may never have their way!

was an edi No. No. peace: It was an educational influence. It will be many a year, doubles, bd-fore our eyes shall see the passing of the armed man from his control of gov-ernment; and it is many a weary year that has passed since Tennyson foreshadowed the day when

The war drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furled. In the Parliaments of men, the Feder-ation of the World;

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but that the day is nearer is manifest-ed by the development of the dream of a singer into a moral public question which practical men discuss as if it were possible; while, as Mr. Stead said, the rulers of the world are in fasaid, the rulers of the world are in fa-vor of peace, and profess to have abandoned all desire for gain by war. It is true, of course, that practical difficulties, like cost and other things, have helped transfuse the poet's dream with material considerations; but good comes often that way, and remains good. Mr. Stead made too much of the influence of yellow journals. The year 1898 was possibly the last time when they could bring a country into war; and maybe they were then not so in-fluential as they were thought to be.--Harper's Weekly. Harper's Weekly.

Speaking About The "Comic Supplements." Pers at all: some do not think it right: still more do not think it wise. But in this day I venture to say that every

one of us has at least seen a Sunday supplement. Many of us have seen our own children, or our neighbor's our own children, or our neighbor's children, poring over the atracious daubs representing still more atra-clous pursuits of the elusive foke. We all know the harm they do. I asked an artist whose name is a household word in at least half a million homes, why he made such awful pictures for the colored supplements. His an-swer was short: "Because the people like them." In the next sequence he when was short. "Because the people like them." In the next sentence he confessed that he did not allow his two bays to see his own pictures. In fact, he never let the Sunday supple his In ents come into his house clously he was placing himself in the ame class with the saloon-keeper who does not drink, and the gambling ouse-keeper who never touches rds. The artist himself doesn't like cos. The artist himself doesn't like e pletures; you don't like them; I n't like them. Take a canvass in ur neighborhood, and you will find at your neighbors don't like them, ho are "the people," anyhow? In is instance untrained children are coonsible for the demand. Of this instance untrained children are responsible for the demand. Of course, your baby likes them. Doesn't he like red scarfs for the masculine neck, and wouldn't he scream for joy if his father donned pink trovers? Isn't he fond of runaway horses and fast-moving trains—of action wher-ever he can find or make it? That's why he likes the plotures in the Sun-day paper—they have color and ac-tion in adundance. In the same way he has enjoyed the pleasing stanzas of Mother Goose, with their marginal Blustrations. The casential qualities are thore and the yulgarities are sparare there and the vulgarities are spar-ed. There is a demand, a real de-mand, for pletures of consecutive ac-tion when clearly drawn, and without accompanying incidents of pour-red ink down a speaking tube or ing the less off the diningroom ta--Woman's Home Companion.

Figures Repre- The baldest sort

rightes hepter and balances soft of senting America outline which is pos-wealth. ible to be made of the growth of the United States in wealth leads us into a fairy-land of figures. Director North of the country's wealth for 1904 at \$106,881,-000,000. These figures are so stupendous 000,000. These figures are so stupendous

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