

wishes of his masters. He sows that others may reap, digs wealth from the earth to enrich a "horde of feudal despots, of petty tyrants." If he goes to war, he does it with the consciousness that if victorious it means neither honor, station nor emoluments in any proportionate degree for him, while if he perishes he is buried where he falls—and that is all. Is that the material to make warriors of, even if all the native ability were in possession? History, especially current history, has abundantly answered the question.

In this sense only, those who are quoted at the beginning of this article are right—the Americans have ever been and ever must be the stronger power so long as their cause is just; and if it is not just now, where shall we look for one that is or has been just?

THE SABBATH DAY.

There should be no need in this part of the country to urge the importance of remembering the Sabbath day. Hardly was the primeval silence of these valleys broken by the arrival of the Pioneers, who shouted Hosanna to the Creator, before their attention was called to the commandment concerning the Lord's day. One of the subjects dwelt on in the sermons preached to the Saints on the first Sunday in this valley was the sacredness of the Sabbath. "You must keep the commandments of God," the Prophet said, "or not dwell with us." And ever afterwards the people have been taught the importance of keeping the Lord's day inviolate. If that subject still is a matter of controversy, it is not because it has not been set forth with sufficient clearness or with perfect unanimity by the servants of God.

Quite recently it was argued in a local paper that all men have a right to worship the Almighty according to the dictates of their own conscience and, consequently, to spend the Sabbath wherever and howsoever they please. This is perfectly true. Men and women have a "right," in a certain sense, to go to pleasure resorts on Sundays or to stay home and play cards, or go to sleep, or dance, or do anything else of a similar nature on the Lord's day, just as they have a "right" to neglect their duties and practice various kinds of sin every day in the week. But it is also true that those who exercise such so-called "rights" thereby place themselves under condemnation. It is a serious mistake to suppose that every human being is the proper judge for himself as to the mode of worship he must adopt, and that every kind of worship is equally acceptable to the Almighty. Could this fallacy be admitted, it would follow that no matter what a person's occupation on the Sabbath is, provided he is led by his own inclinations, he would be engaged in worship. The farmer ploughing his field, the merchant counting his profit, the artist contemplating his work, would be worshipping just as much as the young man and girl sitting by the lake admiring the grandeur of nature. There would be no possible use for the fourth commandment, if everybody were to interpret it in accordance with his own inclination. The fact is that the law relating to the Sabbath is given by God. The Creator has provided a day of worship and also given instructions how to worship Him. Any deviation, without sufficient cause, from those divine instructions is a desecration of the Sabbath.

Not to give any excuse for misunderstanding, it may be well to state that circumstances may arise, and very often do arise, when a proper observance of the Lord's day is out of the question. Many of our citizens are engaged in war, on land and sea, for a

righteous cause. They cannot always conform to the rules that obtain in times of peace. Many are compelled to travel and are prevented from associating with their brethren. Some may be sick and find it necessary to spend their time at health resorts to recuperate so as to be in a position to devote themselves to the service of their Master with renewed strength and vigor. But these are exceptions.

The law concerning the Sabbath was given as one of the precepts necessary to observe when the descendants of Abraham were to be moulded into a nation. It was made a part of the moral code, and was annexed into the judicial code, and then again added to the ceremonial law. There, is then, great importance attached to it. It is safe to say that where the Sabbath is not observed with conscientious regard for the glory of the Creator, gradually both godliness and honesty will disappear. According to the Scriptures the Sabbath is not only intended for a day of cessation from labor, but one of self-examination, the devout study of the word of God, private, social and public worship. Where love of God and value of human souls exist, it is a delight to spend the appointed day in such pursuits, and when rightly observed, the day brings blessings to the individual, the home and the nation.

A FRUITFUL THEME.

"Reports have been circulated with considerable persistence that Germany was bent upon doing something to the detriment of the United States in its war with Spain. These reports have had to do especially with events in the Philippines. There can be little doubt that so far as they relate to governmental action, these reports have been entirely false." This is what the Chicago Record says and doubtless represents a hope quite as much as a belief, and in this shape it is quite generally prevalent throughout the United States. Still in the light of all the facts it is as well not to brand as yellow journalism all conclusions based upon what Germany is doing in preference to what her emperor is saying. That nation already has more naval power at Manila than is actually needed for the protection of German subjects, and more of such power is on the way; this has a meaning and until the meaning shall have developed, it is a proper subject of speculation if not real concern. It adds not a little to the disquieting phase of the case that it never seemed to occur to the reigning power of Germany that more naval force was needed at the Philippines, and therefore dispatched two more fighting craft, until the United States had sent that number to reinforce our ships. It ought to be recognized that this country has the undisputed right to send as much military and naval power to the islands as it pleases; that it is there as a conqueror and must retain by force what it has taken in that way if it retains at all. It is different with any other nation; America and Spain alone are entitled to maintain a war footing on the Philippine islands or in the waters adjacent, and either has the right to dislodge the other, but other powers have no right to participate.

The cotemporary above cited says further along:

"It is undoubtedly true that there exists in Germany some prejudice against the United States. The agricultural class is vexed with American competition and the commercial element chafes at our trade restrictions. If the truth were known, it is probable that any uneasiness the Germans may feel at the prospect of American occupation

of the Philippines is based upon a fear that we may extend to those islands our system of absurdly high tariff duties."

Probably this sets out a cause for commercial uneasiness in Germany, which has a right to object to or complain of the tariff laws of any country and to seek by legitimate methods to effect a change thereof. But it has no right to attempt or to threaten violence to accomplish its purpose, especially when the things complained of have as yet no existence.

BRINGING IT HOME TO US.

Utah is participating in the present war with all that those words imply. It not only participates but has become conspicuous for several things. The sad feature of her prominence is now before the world, in the death of a soldier in the fight near Santiago yesterday. His name was Hamilton Fish Jr., and while he was not to the manor born nor one of us even by adoption, he was or would soon have been in all practical respects a citizen of this State, having lived here off and on for two years or more. He was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and with eleven others of the American forces went down to rise no more. American blood has begun to bedew Cuban soil and the hope is that it may not be required to flow more freely.

It is as well for us all to make up our minds that this is a war in all respects, with a certainty that many who go from this country to fight the enemy upon foreign soil, will never leave it. Even in the midst of such a consideration something of selfishness is felt if it does not show itself, and each family entertains the hope that their particular contribution to the cause may be spared, communities feeling likewise in a more modified degree. It is in such cases the part of wisdom to be ever braced for the worst; there is no best, for war after all is an impartial destroyer, seeking not the lowly altogether, but aiming the deadly shafts at rich and poor, high and low, titled and untitled alike.

The slain man was probably this side of thirty years of age. He was not conspicuous for regular habits, but his Americanism was of the genuine type, so much so that when the tocsin sounded he returned to his former home in New York and at once entered the service. He was highly connected, being a grandson of the American statesman of the same name who was secretary of state in the cabinet of President Grant. Peace and honor to him and to those who went with him into the realms of the great beyond.

THE VESUVIUS.

The papers of the East are giving pictures galore of the cruiser Vesuvius since her exploit at Santiago a few days ago. She is the only vessel of the kind in the world and her construction and equipment were looked upon more as an experiment than anything else. She has been tried before but such trials were to some extent "dress parades," and there was a good deal of interest felt to see what she could accomplish in active service. The opportunity came a week ago, in the night, when the vessel crept up near enough to the headland fortifications at the entrance of Santiago harbor to get a good range, and without warning let fly three shells, each containing 250 pounds of gun cotton. These tore up the earth at a furious rate and demolished everything within reach. Whether they killed anybody or tumblled over any defenses is not known.