



G. A. R. CAMPMENT



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WOULD COMPEL THEM.

We notice in the Sacramento Bee that one Rev. V. St. John Scott, of Oakland, is of the opinion that the state should compel people to go to church. He is said to have preached a sermon to that effect. His text was:

"And they compelled one Simon, a Cyrenian, who passed by, coming out of the country, to bear the cross."

He referred to the tradition that Simon afterwards became a follower of the Nazarene, and then said in part: "The State must do something. Let the State enforce a more rigid observance of the Sabbath. Let her make laws that will close all places of amusement, and direct her children's attention to those places where God is at the Christian life are depicted. Let her compel her Simons to bear the Christian cross, and by and by her many Simons will bear it voluntarily, and we shall have a religious people."

With his views relating to the duty of the state to enact and enforce laws for the observance of the Sabbath, we have no fault to find. The observance of one day of rest out of seven is not only a religious duty, but it is an obligation owing to the state, since both man and beast need a periodic rest in order to perform the daily duties of life. That is something in which the state is interested and can legislate about. But when it comes to compelling the Simons to bear the cross, in order to have a religious people, then we say, "hands off!" The state has nothing to do with a man's religion.

The sermon of Rev. Scott, as reported, is particularly silly. The text has absolutely no application to the subject of compulsory worship. St. Augustine took a far better text for his contention that heretics were to be compelled to go over to orthodoxy. He referred to Luke 14: 23, where the Master says of the man who had prepared a supper for his friends that would not come, that he told his servants to go out into highways and hedges and "compel them to come in, that my house may be filled." That is a far more plausible text for compulsory worship, but even that proves how much at a loss any man is who tries to prove from the Bible anything against full liberty of conscience.

How does Rev. Scott propose that the state must proceed against those who refuse to go to church? Are they to be fined for the benefit of political grafters? Are they to be deprived of political rights? Are they to be disfranchised? Or, are they to be burned at the stake, or put to torture?

It is to be feared that the spirit of bigotry is not yet entirely dead in this country. The Latter-day Saints have had to contend against that spirit from the beginning of the Latter-day work. Vigilance is still the price of liberty.

AMAZONS OF THE WAR.

Nations have their women heroes as well as men heroes, and very often the women have appeared on the scene at the most critical moments. Judith, in the history of the Hebrews, and Joan of Arc, who saved France, are illustrations of the roles women have filled at particularly grave crises.

In our Civil War some women undertook to perform important and difficult tasks. Many went out as angels of mercy, taking care of the wounded and gently closing the eyes of the dying, but others engaged in the most dangerous duties of the conflict. A writer in Appleton's Magazine mentions Pauline Cushman and Belle Boyd.

Pauline Cushman was the daughter of a Spanish refugee of New Orleans, La. In 1863 she attracted attention by drinking a toast to Jeff Davis, at a supper party in Louisville. But subsequently she engaged in a maze of intrigues in the service of the Union. It is said that the measure of her usefulness to the army of the Cumberland can hardly be exaggerated, for her minute familiarity with the roads and passes of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi made her invaluable as a guide.

She was captured inside the rebel lines in May, 1863, and sentenced to be hanged as a spy. Left to herself overnight, locked in a miserable little shanty with the promise that she should die at sunrise, her joy may be imagined at hearing the thunderous entrance into the little town of Shelbyville of a column of Federal cavalry. The Confederate force made no stand, and decamped precipitately, leaving their prisoner to be released by the Union men.

Belle Boyd was barely twenty-one years old when she was captured, in 1864, by the Federal forces. She was sentenced to be shot, but escaped, by the aid of a Union officer. Her sentence was commuted on condition that she would leave the country. She had been captured several times before, but had managed, through her resource and ingenuity, to escape and continue her service to the Confederacy.

She went on the stage and played in a dramatization of her own war career with great success throughout the country, from 1876 to 1891. Boucicault's play of "Belle Lamoignon" is also modeled upon her experiences as a secret agent. It is claimed.

In searching for the facts about these remarkable women, other names, says the writer in Appleton's, came to light. "There was a gifted and energetic Canadian woman, the author of 'Nurse and Spy,' a Spanish girl, Loreta Velasquez; a Confederate sympathizer, and many others, all famous in their time, and responsible for reams and volumes of writing—autobiographical, biographical, apocryphal, and frankly fictitious."

TWO SURVIVORS.

Dr. C. L. Morehouse of New York is said to be the last surviving son of a man who served in the War of Revolution. And he is now 87 years old. The doctor's father was born in 1745, and died in 1847, at the age of 102, and he himself was born in 1822, at Cazenovia, N. Y.

This is according to information issued from the war department. But an eastern contemporary says that Jeremiah Smith, LL. D., the friend of Daniel Webster, member of Congress from New Hampshire from 1791 to 1797, governor of the state in 1809 to 1810, and twice chief justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, saw active service in the Revolution, and his son, Judge Jeremiah Smith, formerly on the New Hampshire bench, long a professor at the Harvard law school, and himself an LL. D., like his father before him, is still living at his home on Berkeley street, in Cambridge. Judge Jeremiah Smith, the father, was born in Peterborough, Nov. 29, 1750, and died at Dover, Sept. 21, 1842. The present Judge Jeremiah Smith, his son, is also the son of a man who fought in the Revolutionary war.

PROGRESS IN ART.

Only twelve of the States, and Utah is one of the twelve, make provision for the teaching of art in the public schools.

The annual expenditure for this instruction amounts to eleven and a half million dollars.

The federal government makes no appropriations whatever for art instruction. It is approved by the state authorities and promoted by means of instruction in state normal schools in teachers, making a total of 43 states interested in the subject.

Massachusetts and New York employ state supervisors of art instruction, and Massachusetts maintains a state normal art school.

Henry T. Bailey of Massachusetts, representative of the United States at the third international congress for the advancement of drawing and art teaching at London last August, says that though art instruction in this country is yet in its infancy, he predicts that in the near future, as is already the case in France, Germany and England, the relation of art to industries and to national welfare will be so keenly appreciated by all our people that they will make more liberal appropriations to all effective agencies for furnishing art instruction.

Commissioner of Education Brown says the subject is of the utmost importance, not only to the upbuilding of American civilization in one of its finest forms, but also to the progress of many of those industries which underlie our civilization.

The practical side of art instruction is the part that appeals most strongly to the general public, and is, without doubt, of great advantage in a financial sense to the community that cultivates it. Nevertheless, it is easy to demonstrate, to those capable of understanding the subject, that is, to those who have artistic taste and who admire the works of art from the standpoint of real meaning and esthetic value, that the financial benefit of art to any community is one of the least of the benefits conferred by art studies. The elevation of the taste of the community at large, the extension of the possibility of enjoyment, above all, the personal feeling of living over all the artist some of the emotions and pleasures, even the raptures, which the artist himself enjoyed while in the process of the creation of his work—these are some of the advantages of the higher modes of thought and feeling that may be experienced by those who merely enjoy the productions of the artist.

Though we cannot at will take up all the postures of the mind of another, yet those who feel pride in the enjoyment of beauty are under no illusion when they feel, for the moment, somewhat as if they had made the work which they admire. As La Farge expresses it, these persons "become, for an instant the man who made it," and whenever an artist produces a real work of art, he is at his best. In thus entering, as it were, into the mind and purpose of the author, other people feel that they are better than themselves while thus situated. "During these moments, the spectators live a serene and complete existence."

It is considerations like these that give to art studies their chief value and significance in any community. "By melting oneself into the methods and reasons for the methods of the masters," we share their life, enjoy their emotions, participate in their triumphs. While not denying or even underestimating the financial value of art to the community, we recognize in art something that dollars and cents cannot buy.

Mr. Bailey enumerates the chief agencies for promoting art instruction in the United States, chiefly the public school, art schools, special evening schools, art education public.

instruction in normal schools and colleges and universities, summer schools, handicraft societies, public libraries, lecture courses and local exhibitions. To these may be added in Utah the Start Art Institute, the function of which is peculiar and highly important.

Our recognition of art in this State is necessarily more formal than real, as yet, from the fact that an artistic taste cannot be created by legislative enactments and public notice. But these forms of encouragement to artistic labors may well be regarded as a prelude to development that shall be much more vital and intensive and of much greater consequence to the community than might appear at first sight to the observer of the lack of artistic tendencies in new or frontier commonwealths.

All divorce suits are cut on the bias.

Aerial voyages will be at space rates.

A shiftless son maketh a poor father.

Yearning is the negative side of ambition.

There is music in the air; and it's good music, too.

All the "stand-patters" are now resting in easy chairs.

The Spanish Bourbons are "Bourbons" to the backbone.

For his own purpose Noah found a dove as good as an airship.

The lazy man lets neither hand know what the other is not doing.

The voice in the wilderness is that of some one in a flat trying to sing.

Whatever its faults the new tariff bill is not so high as the butcher's bill.

Necessity is the mother of invention, but mother doesn't get the royalties.

How could the petrified forests of Arizona be better preserved than they are?

There is no such booster as the boy helping his companion over the garden wall.

Perhaps tomorrow never comes but the debts and consequences of today's acts do.

Orville Wright sailed for Germany yesterday, but he didn't sail in his aeroplane.

Not the simple life, not the strenuous life has Salt Lake led this week but the glorious life.

There are those who think that Mr. Jerome himself is not entirely without the exaggerated ego.

Some of the decorations did not stand by their colors when the floods came and the rain descended.

The paper money of the country is to put on a new appearance. Still, don't judge by appearance.

Mount Emmons is the highest mountain in Utah. If there were gold in it, it would be quite proper to call it Emmonsite.

Record-breaking prices are followed by record-breaking crops. What excuse will be found now for boosting the price of flour and bread?

"Where are our great men?" asks Harper's Weekly. Some are in Africa, some in Massachusetts, some in Nebraska, and a great many in editorial sanctuaries.

The Baltimore Sun suggests that Pullman car porters be put under government control. Don't. To their present superciliousness, arrogance and impudence would be added the insolence of office.

The Pinchot forestry policy may have been extreme in some things but it was all in the right direction. It takes time to make a perfect fit of a new policy as well as of a new garment.

The New York anarchists are going to have a celebration in honor of the strike in Sweden. It is unfortunate for the anarchists that the strike has been a complete failure, and normal conditions are fast being re-established.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Atchison Globe.

Divide \$500 between a boy and a girl and start them on a vacation with it and the girl will go twice as far, see ten times as much and come home with new clothes and money in her purse. But the boy will be dead broke and have seen less. This is the difference: A girl when out sightseeing will live on crackers and soda-water and the boy will stuff himself with three big meals a day. The same difference is apparent when the boy and girl are grown. Everyone knows that Father spends a lot on eating when traveling and doesn't get to see as much as Mother, who makes every time she misses a meal take her a few miles further?

THE COURTSHIP GATE.

Jones County (Ga.) News.

We have been shown a design for an upholstered front gate which seems destined to become very popular. The footboard is cushioned and there is a warm seat on each side, the inside step being adjustable, so that a short girl can bring her lips to the line of any given mustache without trouble. If the gate is occupied at short notice, takes the young man by the left ear, turns him around and he is at once started toward home by a steel foot. The girl can, if she likes, set this part at a later hour than 12:30.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

"Colds" are always infectious. The source of infection can be discovered in more than 90 per cent of cases. The period of incubation is usually less than 24 hours and almost always less than 48 hours. Only very rarely is it as much as four or five days. Possibly these differences in the time it takes a "cold" to develop may be caused by a variation of micro-organisms in different cases. The infection must be fairly concentrated, as in a badly-ventilated room, church, or railway car, and must be continued for 20 minutes or half an hour. Whether a person be hot or cold, wet or dry, does not at all influence his liability of "catching cold." The important point is the dose of the infection.

For treatment, the best that can be done for a patient is to place him in the open air or in a room with a good thorough draught. The reason, apart from the obvious improvement in general health resulting from such a force, is that a "cold" is a disease in which a patient reinfects himself again and again if shut in the confined space of an ordinary living room.

The best means of preventing a "cold" are: Never sit in a room that is not thoroughly ventilated, and avoid especially any room occupied by a person suffering from a "cold."

JUST FOR FUN

Nebuchadnezzar was chewing grass. "Easier than to get up and mow it before it is time to catch the commuter's express," he cried.—New York Sun.

"Where are you going to spend your vacation?" "I'm not going to."

"I just earn my vacation—my family spends it."—Cleveland Leader.

"Do you think a college education affords a man an important advantage?" "Oh, yes. One has to have it in order to get into a university club."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Mr. Gudtheng, you said you'd give me a quarter for a lock of sis' hair?" "Yes, Chester."

"Well, here's the whole switch. Just cut off what you want."—Kansas City Times.

"Father," said little Sollo, "what is a political trickster?" "I can't give you a definition that will cover all varieties. But, in general terms, it is a member of the opposition who succeeds in having his own way."—Washington Star.

"Yes," said the returned hunter, "I had a narrow escape from a rhinoceros."

"And what saved you?"

"The fact that the rhinoceros could not reply, that he is happy to do wit it," responded the hunter modestly.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Travelers in Europe will be interested in learning that Darlington Co., Hancolton, N. Wales, have just published a book on "London and Environs," which is described by the London press as the most complete handbook on that vast subject ever issued. King Edward has accepted a copy of the new edition of the book, which has been thoroughly revised by Mr. E. T. Cook, M. A., with new maps and plans, and three indexes of 10,000 references. Lord Knollys, writing to Mr. Darlington from Buckingham palace on July 17, says: "I have had the honor of submitting your letter of yesterday's date, to the king, and I am commanded to inform you in reply, that he is happy to accept the copy of your work entitled 'London and Environs,' which you have submitted to his majesty."

"The Aerial Battleship," the new war machine that will put an end to war on land as we know it, is the subject of the leading article in McClure's for August. Other noteworthy features are "The Poor Man's Pope," a most interesting account of an audience with Pius X.; an article giving the experiences of a man imprisoned for four years in the Schlossburg Fortress, Russia's Bastille; "The Study of the Animal Mind in Laboratories;" "Stories of a Famous London Drawing Room;" and "The Story of an Alcoholic Slave," as told by himself. The fiction includes "Between the Lights," a story of a man's imprisonment for four years in the Schlossburg Fortress, Russia's Bastille; "The Study of the Animal Mind in Laboratories;" "Stories of a Famous London Drawing Room;" and "The Story of an Alcoholic Slave," as told by himself. The fiction includes "Between the Lights," a story of a man's imprisonment for four years in the Schlossburg Fortress, Russia's Bastille; "The Study of the Animal Mind in Laboratories;" "Stories of a Famous London Drawing Room;" and "The Story of an Alcoholic Slave," as told by himself.

"An excellently selected, arranged and digested compendium" is William Marion Reedy's description of the Current Literature magazine. The August issue of this monthly manifests an extraordinary grasp and vigor in its handling of current events and letters. The violent shake-up in the police department in New York City, the Chicago plain collections, the senate's wrestle with the tariff, the suffrage agitation, the crisis precipitated by the assassination of an eminent Indian administrator in London, and the new developments in German politics are ably treated. "Admiral, the Master of Details," "Margot," the Irresistible Wife of the British Prime Minister, "The Austere of sketch of Ramon Corral, the leading figure in the Mexican crisis, make up the department of Persons in the Current Literature magazine. The August issue of this monthly manifests an extraordinary grasp and vigor in its handling of current events and letters. The violent shake-up in the police department in New York City, the Chicago plain collections, the senate's wrestle with the tariff, the suffrage agitation, the crisis precipitated by the assassination of an eminent Indian administrator in London, and the new developments in German politics are ably treated. "Admiral, the Master of Details," "Margot," the Irresistible Wife of the British Prime Minister, "The Austere of sketch of Ramon Corral, the leading figure in the Mexican crisis, make up the department of Persons in the Current Literature magazine.

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