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## THE SUGAR SEASON.

The opening of the sugar campaign in Utah and Idaho which begins today in Ogden and will be in full blast at all the ten factories controlled by Utah people within two weeks, is an event which may well be entitled to special notice.

It is only a few years since Utah and Idaho were sending outside the states something like \$2,000,000 every year to bring in the sugar consumed by their populations. Now the situation is reversed, and better than reversed. Not only do the sugar factories of the two states furnish the sugar consumed, keeping that amount of money at home, but their factories export to eastern markets an amount three or four times greater than that used in the home market, bringing into the state a new volume of outside money.

The number of farmers who are raising beets for the ten factories this year is about seven thousand. They will produce a total of something like 700,000 tons of beets, for which they will receive in spot cash between three and four million dollars. Their market is at their own doors and the farmers never have to worry as to fluctuating prices, nor indulge in any fear as to their collections. Not only that, but hundreds of them are stockholders in the factories, so that whatever profits the companies make, they receive their proportion on their investment. During the hundred days or more that the ten factories will be in operation, they will disburse to factory employees something like \$750,000, to say nothing of the great sums that go to the railroads, for freight, the coal mines for fuel, and to merchants generally for miscellaneous supplies.

All in all, Utah and Idaho have strong reason to feel proud of the showing made by their experiments in the sugar industry.

## THE SABBATH.

A friend writes from Logan: "Would you kindly state the authority for the change of the Sabbath from the Seventh day of the week to the first?"

There is no doubt that that change was made during the Apostolic age.

Immediately after the Feast of the Pentecost the disciples met together daily for prayer and communion. (Acts 2:46.) But soon the meetings were ordered on the First day. They "came together on the First day of the week to break bread." (Acts 20:7.) This may also be inferred from 1 Cor. 16:2, where Paul directs that free will contributions be made on "the First day of the week." It was "the Lord's day." (Rev. 1:10) and therefore particularly appropriate for services in honor of the Master. The first Christians, as Jews, met with the people in the synagogues on the Sabbath, but on the Lord's day they gathered to worship in the name of Jesus, their Redeemer. This can safely be inferred from the New Testament.

Justin Martyr who lived during the first half of the second century, very close to the Apostolic age, says that the Christians were in the habit of assembling for public worship on the First day of the week. "On Sunday," he says, "we all assemble in common, since that is the first day, on which God, having changed darkness and chaos, made the world, and in the same day our Savior Jesus Christ rose from the dead." (Just. Mart. Apol. 1:67.) In the Epistle ascribed to Barnabas the following occurs: "We keep the Eighth day with joy, on which also Jesus rose from the dead." Tertullian refers to the First day as "the day of the resurrection of the Lord."

The Emperor Constantine (A. D. 300) enjoined cessation from ordinary work on that day, making an exception, however, in favor of agriculture, and as Constantine was very anxious to please the Christians in his empire, for political reasons, it is evident that the Christians were observing that day; otherwise the legal enactment would have had no motive.

The celebration of Sunday dates from the very day the Lord rose from the dead. On that day the Apostles were assembled, and on the seventh night afterward they were assembled again. The celebration of those two Sundays, it has been well remarked, was honored by the visible presence of the Master. From that time Sunday was the Sabbath of the followers of Jesus. The Mosaic Sabbath naturally passed away with the end of the dispensation of which it was a part.

It has been claimed with some show of reason that the Mosaic Sabbath was a changeable holiday and could no more fall on the day corresponding to our Saturday than our Fourth of July can always fall on a Monday. Some weighty reasons have been advanced for this view, and it further research should demonstrate the truth of it, there would be no foundation on which to claim a special observance of Saturday.

The divine command is to devote one day of seven to worship and meditation. No other command can be observed all over the earth, as there is no one day for the entire globe. The same day which constitutes the seventh in one place cannot be simultaneously observed everywhere. In the nature of things, therefore, a seventh day

of rest after six days of toil is all that can be observed. The difference in time produced by difference in longitude prevents any other rule from becoming universal. Dr. Arnold, in a letter to Justice Coleridge, well says:

"Although I think that the whole law is done away with, so far as it is the law given on Mount Sinai, yet so far as it is the law of the Spirit, I hold it to be all binding; and believing that our need of a Lord's day is as great as it ever was, and that, therefore, its observance is God's will, I am likely, so far as we see, to be so to the end of time. I should think it most mischievous to weaken the respect paid to it."

The mischievous results are seen everywhere, where the Sabbath is being desecrated. That means a decline in religious worship and a lowering of the standards of morality.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

With the opening of the high schools and colleges for the year the question of college athletics is again in the foreground.

College athletes are school idols. The rank and file of the students look upon the athletic champions of their schools as heroes; and sometimes the athletes are fairly idolized. It is therefore of the utmost moment that these popular idols shall be men of intellect, character, and of virtue. Otherwise they may exert a strong influence for evil, not only in the school but among the entire community.

Dr. Stanley Hall is of the opinion that it is more important for athletic heroes to be intellectually strong and morally clean than it is for other popular heroes. The reason he gives is that the athlete is primarily a man of action and that "the inmost nature is better known, is more demonstrative, and conduct is a larger part of expression than quiet thought, example more than precept, and even the bad is less easily concealed or repressed, because the whole diathesis is more motor than poetic. Psychic tendencies are more revealed and in the open, and the motor type of man is more likely what he seems, and to seem to be what he really is."

All the arguments of the classroom for the healthfulness of virtue will fail to convince his mates and admirers if the athlete can win through fraud or cheating. The true sportsman prefers defeat to victory unfairly won. In the language of Dr. Hall, "Honor should be the very religion of the gymnasium and the athletic field." The best definition he knows for this sort of honor is that it is an instinct for ideal conduct, that would first of all be magnanimous to a foe whether in victory or defeat.

Bunyan's man with the muck-rake was all unaware of the golden crown above his head; so too, in college athletics, the confirmed habit of looking downwards toward the small matter of athletic victory has caused the neglect of what Dr. Hall terms the "history of psychic physiology of military drill, dancing, the great national sports and games and their effects, the morals of measurements and tests."

The ordinary medical side he declares is not enough, and adds that moral prophylaxis should be included. He would inculcate as part of physical education, the love of plain living, and of nature; he thinks that something should be taught of the very interesting and suggestive topics of stances, second breath, rhythm, stages of development, nervousness of the strong, the philosophy of training, and reactions, the need of symmetry, and the dangers of specialization; something also of how the swimmer, boxer, runner, dancer, and the rest come to differ in character.

The confusion of this noted educator is worth pondering:

Physical training should be the very corner-stone of every sound educational system. Our college presidents and faculties are now pathetically helpless before the athletic problem, distracted and utterly powerless to control or utilize the tremendous energy now set free. These convulsions of the entire body at academic and puritanic struggles. A little skilful midwifery that can bring all this blind aesthetic enthusiasm to the birth into the higher cultural field—this is the need of the hour.

"Will this physical Messiah appear or must the work be done by many laboring should for half a generation? Sometimes the call creates the man, but such a call is always answered sooner or later; and with all the splendid fore-studies, and study made, it cannot now be long delayed. This department of education seems to me surest are long to see the great light or to have a great leader that will make all this higher, more intellectual phase of physical education."

Yet it was not many years ago that the teachings of "Mormonism" as to the real worth and the divine pattern of the human body were set at naught in many an argument as a symptom of the baser sort of materialism. Today the attitude of the thinking world toward the care of the body is undergoing a radical change. The unnatural asceticism of the past with its consequent degradation of the physical part of man, is not likely to renew its hold upon systems of living, of religion, or of education.

## TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

A conference, international in character, will be held in Washington, D. C., beginning on the 14th of this month, for the purpose of studying the terrible scourge of mankind, tuberculosis. Interest is being shown in this gathering not only by men of the medical profession but by federal and state authorities, and others. It promises to be the largest gathering of its kind. It will be attended by delegates from all parts of the world.

The intention is not only to discuss the various subjects relating to the disease, but also to have an exhibition in connection with the Congress. Every phase of the plague as it affects human beings will be discussed by specialists in every field, and clinics and demonstrations giving object lessons on the cause and prevention of tuberculosis will be held, and in addition there will be an international exposition which will show what is going on the world over in this campaign.

The congress will be divided into seven sections. Testimonials, which will take the form of medals, diplomas and money prizes, will be awarded to especially meritorious exhibits. Among the prizes will be one of \$1,000 for the best evidence of effective work in the prevention or relief of tuberculosis by any voluntary association; a prize of \$1,000 for the best exhibit of an exist-

ing sanatorium for the treatment of curable cases among the working classes; a \$1,000 prize for the best exhibit of a furnished house for a family or group of families of the working class; a \$1,000 prize for the best exhibit of a dispensary or kindred institution for the treatment of the tuberculosis poor, and a prize of \$1,000 for the best exhibit of a hospital for the treatment of advanced cases.

The attention paid by the medical fraternity all over the world to this disease proves a general awakening to a realization of the necessity of strong and united opposition to its fearful ravages. In this country it is responsible for about one-tenth of all deaths, and it is calculated that at 5,000,000 persons die annually of consumption. And the truth is that science knows very little more about how to cure it than did Hippocrates, 460 years B. C., who advised patients to go into the hills and drink goat's milk. But tuberculosis congresses will serve the purpose of advancing our knowledge of the nature and causes of the disease, and that will rob it of much of its terror.

## A QUESTION OF WAGES.

Every newspaper office, we presume receives letters in which the writers give vent to their feelings against the so-called "privileged classes," or the "over-fed rich." They assume that there is a conspiracy in one part of the community against another, and predict revolution and bloodshed.

There is a feeling of unrest among the people, and no one with a mind open to truth can deny that there is some ground for complaint. Somehow, the wages of the laborer never seem to cover his necessary expenses. When the country is blessed with splendid crops, a growing demand for manufactured products and an ever expanding market the people naturally expect a satisfactory return for labor, but in this they are very often disappointed and the result is strikes and strife.

But although this is true, it cannot be denied that much of the unrest is due to misunderstanding. It is supposed, for instance, as John Stuart Mill points out, that when a capitalist invests \$100,000 in his business and draws from it an income of \$10,000 a year, he is the beneficial owner of both the \$100,000 and the \$10,000, while his employees own nothing but their wages.

This is a mistake. The fact is that he obtains the \$10,000 only on the condition that he does not use any part of \$100,000 for his benefit. He owns that money and has a legal right to squander it, but if he does, he deprives himself of the income of \$10,000. Just as he deprives the employees of their wages. The capitalist invested is, practically, as much the property of the employees as the employer. Neither can apply it for his own personal use and still derive benefit from it. The wages of the capitalists who invest successfully in any enterprise, are extremely liberal—more so than those of any employee, and the justice of this may be debated, but the gap between the employer and employed is not quite so wide as is sometimes supposed.

It is well, in the interest of justice and truth, to consider both sides of every question. If we do we are not likely to become the victims of selfish agitators. President Young pointed out that as a result of selfishness on both sides, "the elements around us go to waste, manufacturing fails to pay and becomes unpopular, trade languishes, enterprise is checked." This is a necessary consequence of the short-sighted policy of selfishness.

## AGREE FOR PEACE.

During the year two international agreements that make for peace have been signed. One is the North Sea Declaration and the other Baltic Sea Declaration.

According to the text now given out by the British foreign office, the governments of Germany, Denmark, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Sweden, animated by the desire to strengthen the bonds of good neighborhood and amity existing between their respective states, and of contributing thereby to the preservation of general peace, and recognizing that their policy in reference to the regions bordering on the North Sea has for its object the maintenance of the existing territorial status quo; declare that they are firmly resolved to maintain intact and reciprocally to respect the sovereign rights which their countries actually enjoy over their respective territories in these regions.

In the event that in the opinion of any of the governments mentioned, the existing territorial status quo is menaced by any events whatever, the powers signatory of the present Declaration will enter into communication with one another in order to reach an understanding, by way of an agreement to be concluded among them, as to the measures which they shall deem it proper to take in the interests of the maintenance of the status quo of their possessions.

A similar Declaration has been formulated with respect to the Baltic Sea by the German Emperor, the King of Denmark, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sweden. The North Sea agreement is made in behalf of the governments of the countries concerned. The Baltic agreement is drawn up by the rulers. Norway seems to be excluded from both agreements, but it is safe to say that the territorial status quo includes the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula as well as the eastern.

Such agreements are for peace. And they are cheaper than armies and navies.

## NOT A CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

The Charities and Commons is not very enthusiastic for the outlook for the winter. In the September issue of that paper it is claimed that never before were there during the summer months so many applications to the Associated Charities in Washington as during the months of June and July this year. In June of this year there were 613 applications and in July 902. In June, 1907, there were 477 applications and in July, 1907, 699. In June and July, 1907, \$500 was given in relief and in June and July, 1908, \$950.

The report for Chicago is not better. The distributors of charities anticipate a busy winter. The demand upon the principal Chicago agencies during the past spring and current summer has been about twice as heavy as during the spring and summer of 1907.

The St. Paul Associated Charities reports that the outlook for the coming winter is bad. Undertakings requiring the employment of labor have been only temporary in character. There is reason to fear that they will close upon the approach of cold weather. Then the wages paid, when compared with the cost of living, have been small, almost to the point of ridicule. The demands upon the St. Paul charities during April, May, June and July were double the average for these months. August showed improvement. While the number of men needed in the large harvest fields immediately to the west and northwest, has been exaggerated in the public press, still there has been a demand for considerable numbers who have found work.

The New York Charity Organization Society has already reported that unusual conditions of distress still exist in Manhattan and The Bronx and that applications in July, 1908, were 66 per cent greater than in July, 1907.

It is a gloomy report. And it seems hardly necessary that so many people of this country should need charity, when conditions are normal and the fields are yielding an abundance of food. Bad management of the affairs of the people must be responsible for much of the reported distress.

It was news indeed to hear that the oyster company is now "in the soup."

The next thing which will occupy the attention of this great fair state will be its great state fair.

Will the failure of the oyster company have any effect on the oyster stew of charity suppers?

While the average air ship builder is breaking his bones, the Wright brothers go on breaking records.

Herring, also a navigator of air, says he will fly from Washington to Chicago. That sounds fishy, Mr. Herring.

The bankers are worried over a shortage of small bills. The ordinary citizen can't complain of a plethora of greenbacks of any size.

A man bought bonds with a worthless check, in Boston, yesterday. It is odd how much difference there is in the values of slips of paper.

The Millard county courts this week furnish the record for speedy justice. William Elliot was arrested for forgery on Wednesday, committed by magistrate on Thursday to the district court and sentenced in the latter on Friday to serve three years in the state prison.

Bryan and Taft are to sit down together at a banquet next month. The toastmaster will not need to ask the guests not to throw biscuits at each other, however, and the carving knives will not be chained to the table. But the occurrence will be one of exceptional importance in political history.

"And ever is justice done." Some time ago the "News," noting with indignation the discharge of Mr. Inspector Dockendorf for the mere fact that he permitted gas pipes being laid under his direction to go down wrong end, to voiced the general sentiment that a trifle of this sort should not weigh against Mr. Dockendorf's high standing in the "American" party. Now the invisible hand that pulls the wires and rights the wrongs done by "American" boards, councils and committees, has made itself felt, the Board of Public Works has seen the error of its ways and Mr. Dockendorf is reinstated. With election day only seven weeks away!

Denver is aroused because Salt Lake citizens want to erect a building for the American mining congress. Denver says Utah is, first of all, impolite to bid against her and secondly, would not spend more than several hundred thousand dollars, when the cost of the mining temple should be at least a million. Denver should not lose sleep over Utah's plans regarding the cost of the temple. There is no state which has done more, or is doing as much, as Utah in a mining way and the building which Utah will erect will cost as much as is necessary to make the building the finest possible. Mr. Newhouse has offered a site, worth nearly \$100,000 and D. C. Jackling has \$50,000 ready as a starter for the building fund. Now Miss Denver just wait and see how fast and heavily the money rolls in when subscriptions are opened. There is absolutely no doubt that the finest building in the west would be possible at a cost hardly half the sum which Utah will raise for the mining temple. Denver talks about a million as if expecting Utah to get frightened.

## JUST FOR FUN.

The One That Was Sorry.

Teacher—Now, children, the subject is the story of the Prodigal son. Can anyone tell me who was glad when the prodigal returned?  
"The father," was the unanimous response.  
"And who was sorry?" asked the teacher.  
"The fattened calf," promptly responded a little girl.

## A Lesson in Languages.

A Salina paper tells of a boy who was severely bitten by a "canine," and the "Emporia Gazette" adds:  
"His father mounted an equine and went for the doctor, who recommended a poultice of milk from the family bovine. It is said that a slice of fat from a porcine is a good thing for such a wound."—Kansas City Star.

## Foolish Fond.

The Mother—My little boy was rude. I know, I am afraid he is awfully spoiled.

The Stranger—Don't mention it, madame! It is better that he should be spoiled than that his young life be endangered by the thought that he is different from all other American children.—Life.

## One and the Same.

The Student (writing an essay)—Say, Gov. Wilson, is right. "Woman," this name is really, or "Frailty," by name is a woman.  
His Father—Both, my boy.—Life.

## Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

English politics dates back over thirty years. In the general election of 1874, thirteen candidates contested constituencies as direct representatives of trade unionism. Two—Alexander MacDonald and Thomas Burt were successful. But with the repeal, in 1875, of the obnoxious Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1871, and the substitution of the Employers' and Workmen's Act of 1875 for the Master and Servant act of 1867, the movement appeared to subside, and the English laborer has sat continuously for at least thirty years in the House of Commons.

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Beauty in Failure to pronounce final consonants is as common to grown-ups as to children. "This is the last time I shall speak," and "I must do it," are remarks made by all of us at some time. But a too studied exactness in this matter of sounding final syllables is even more offensive at times than the more careless slurring. There are cases where the didactic young woman who mutters her "don't you's" so carefully is a dozen times more irritating to the nerves than the easy-going young miss who says "donder," and we wish devoutly that people who desire to say the right thing would learn to say it gracefully as if it belonged to them and not as if it were a best hat to be put on for the occasion. There is another department of perfect speech which we should all do well to note more carefully, the selection of the proper word for the proper place. To be precise in diction is to be fluent as well as forcible in speech. With the particular

word in hand to express just that shade of meaning which we wish to convey we are saved a long excursion into paraphrases or perhaps into slang for the purpose of emphasis. A knowledge of the proper word for every occasion, of course, necessitates a large vocabulary, but the getting of this develops, besides facility, a power for clear thinking which a person of small vocabulary can never know.—Florence Augustine in the October Smith's.

Lakes of Scorching Waters.

In various parts of the earth, notably in the Andes, in Java, and in Italy, may be seen the craters of semi-extinct volcanoes, from which, although in most cases no fiery eruption of lava has taken place for a considerable period, yet from time to time suffocating volumes of noxious gases are belched forth from the terrible caldron of fire, and molten rocks, and metals, ever raging beneath the earth's crust. Amongst the most noted of these is the "Solfatara," that in the island of St. Vincent, is, with the exception of one or two in Italy, perhaps the best known and the most awe-inspiring. It is no less than three miles in circumference, and at the last recorded eruption a terrible abyss of roaring fire surged to and fro in the crater. But probably the most interesting of them all is that on the western coast of Italy near the Bay of Baia. A great lake of furiously boiling water, about a mile in circumference, and kept in bounds by a low volcanic embankment not more than about 20 to 30 feet in height, is almost entirely concealed beneath a crust, or operculum, of solidified mud, which those of the visitors who are not afraid of the hard mud giving way beneath their weight, and causing them to end their days in the fiery interior of the earth, circumspectly walk, and explore the marvels of this natural safety valve. In various directions from the mouth of the lake, white sulphurous vapors are constantly emitted, the mephitic odor being so powerful that it is necessary to keep to windward of the hissing swirl vomited forth from the seething hypocrite beneath. Here and there, where a portion of the crust has either been removed, or has broken in, the furiously boiling water may be seen, not more than about a couple of feet below its surface. But, and in most pleasant contrast to the sullen and awe-inspiring appearance of this strange crater, at one end an island has been formed, probably, like the crust, floating on the steaming water upon which many varieties of flowers grow luxuriantly, including a considerable expanse of most beautiful white heather in full bloom—fine shrubs quite three or four feet high, completely cov-

ered with long spikes of this most attractive and coveted flower; grass and beauty luxuriating in the midst of weird and grim surroundings. And perhaps this strange burning lake may remind some of the figurative "lake of fire," that burning, consuming remorse and bitter perdition which will be the inheritance of rebels against their Creator. But a way has been opened by which, instead, an inheritance is glory and supreme joy can be attained by any who will. And that way is through faith in the Savior of the world, who faith in the mankind from the consequences of its sins, Himself suffered the punishment for them. And He is ready and willing to receive all who would come unto Him, and to make them children of God and heirs of eternal life.—A Banker.

The Hobo Several European countries have for a generation treated vagrancy as a social problem of threatening magnitude. This fact needs emphasis in our country, where we now recognize that "something must be done," but do not in general know what we should do. We have taught other nations much about the reformatory system, we have been in the advance guard in probation work and in the development of juvenile courts, we may reciprocally borrow from Europe the results of its years of experience in seeking to deal more thoroughly with "mendicancy, vagabondage, and workshyness." Van Hippel, in his thorough comparative study of the laws on begging, vagrancy, and workshyness in European countries, says that the suitable treatment of these three features of the greatest social and criminal-political problems now facing European nations. "During recent decades the effort to deal adequately with vagrancy and its cognate evils has often brought together in international conferences students and experienced workers in these problems."—Orlando F. Lewis in the September Charities and the Commons.

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