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N the years between 1509 and 1547, Europe was divided in opinion as to whether Henry VIII of England was a hero, with great love and genius for his country's welfare, or a monster in human form. Posterity is inclined to take the latter view. As a matter of fact, he was perhaps a little of both. Each reader of this strange monarch's life-story may form his own conclusion.

Since Henry V had won France, and his son, Henry VI, had lost it, England had been swept by one of he bloodiest civil wars in history. The Duke of York, as a descendant of the older branch of the British royal family, had declared war on Henry VI for the erown. This conflict was known as the War of the Roses, and was won by the Duke of York's son, who came to the throne under the title of Edward IV. On his death he should have been succeeded by his young son Edward V, but his brother, Duke Richard of Gloucester, murdered both of the king's sons and took the throne himself as Richard III. After a few years he was deposed and the Earl of Richmond descendant of the Lancaster house, who married Edward IV's sister and took the English crown under the name of Henry VII. He was a miserly, sour-tempered fellow, and his reign was chieffy famous for the discoveries in North America made by John and Sebastian Cabot, mariners who sailed under his standard. Of Henry VII's children three became sovereigns. One daughter, Margaret married James IV of Scotland, and a century later their descendant united the English and Scotch thrones. A second daughter, Mary, married Louis XII of France. His eldest son, Arthur, died in early manhood, and his death made the king's second son, Henry (who had been educated , for the church,) heir to the kingdom

Henry VII died in 1509, and his second son, Henry VIII, became king. England did not greatly regret the mis crly old Henry VII, and the new king came in on a wave of popularity. He was a splendid specimen of manhood -tall, athletic, brilliant, brave, finely educated and known as the handsomest man in Europe. His manners were charming, his personality attractive, his ability as a statesman and diplomat almost unparalleled. He was, in short, an ideal sovereign from a popular standpoint. Finances, réligion, learning, public interests, national welfare in general, received a sudden upward impetus at young Henry's hands. England, by bad management, parsimony and civil war, had sunk to the level of a third-rate kingdom. By sheer genius Henry VIII raised it to a level with the greatest empires of the earth. With a wise generosity he laid out his father's hoarded wealth. He bound by new ties of loyalty the great nobles, and made them work with him for the good of their country instead of for their own selfish interests. He made advantageous alliances all over Europe, and taught other nations to respect and honor England.

Ambitious for his nation's renown, Henry made a victorious invasion of Scotland, and led an almost equally successful campaign in France, routing a French army and advancing to within 33 miles of Paris. At home all classes were united in praising him, not only as a progressive, just and wise king, but as a man of irreproachable private life, pure morals and genuine piety. Trade and education revived, and under Henry's guidance England waxed in wealth and renow n. All this national contentment and royal perfection endured for 20 years. Then came so great and so sudden a change that historians find difficulty in believing the splendid King Henry of early years was the cruel, stern, obstinate monarch of Henry's later years. And a woman was at the bottom of all the trouble,

Henry's elder brother, Arthur, had married Princess Catherine of Aragon, aunt of Emperor Charles V of Germany. After Arthur's death she had married Henry. She was six years older than her young husband and unlike him in every way. Henry was bright, handsome, merry. Catherine was sour, ugly and austere. The ill-matched couple had one daughter (afterwards Queen Mary) and no sons. So, by 1523, Henry found himself, at the age of 37, yoked unhapply to an old and ill-tempered woman, and with the prospect that the kingdom he had raised to world-power might sink to insignificance at his death for lack of a male heir to carry on his greatness. Mary, his only child, was a sickly girl who inherited her mother's disposition.

Then-perhaps solely for high reason of patriotism, perhaps because pretty Anne Boleyn, the queen's maid of honor, had caught his fancy, Henry decided to divorce Catherine. He had, or claimed to have, doubts as to the legality of his marriage, and applied to the pope to have it annulled. But Charles V, Catherine's nephew, was all powerful in Rome, and opposed the annulment. Henry settled the matter by throwing off all allegiance to the pope, modifying his country's religion and declaring himself the supreme head of the English church. In this capacity he divorced Catherine and married Anne Boleyn, incidentally casting off his wisest adviser, Cardinal Wolsey, who had been rash enough to oppose him. By Anne he had one daughter (afterward Queen Elizabeth). But Anne was soon afterward suspected of unfaithfulness, and Lenry had her executed in 1536. Next day he married her mail of honor, Jane Seymour, who died in a short time, leaving one son, who later became Edward VI. Henry then sent his counselor, Thomas Cromwell, to the continent to choose him a new wife. Cromelected Anne of Cleves, a German princess. She was so ugly Henry called her a "'Flanders mare," divorced her at once and dismissed Cromwell in disgrace. Then he married Catherine Howard. Her behavior displeased him, and he had her beheaded, then marrying his sixth and last wife, Catherine Parr. Meantime his declaration of supremacy over the English church had been bitterly opposed by clergy, nobility and people at large. Henry ruthlessly put to death many of those opponents, imprisoning and ruining many more. The executioner's axe was ever busy in the late years of this once ideal sovereign's reign. Charles V stirred up trouble for him and there were revolutions in the British Isles. But with an iron hand and a flash of his old-time genius Henry crushed these uprisings at home and abroad, and rose powerful and victorious above them all. Nothing but his splendid statesmanship and relentless vigor saved England from disastrous civil war and foreign invasions. He was now as bitterly hated as he had once been beloved. Disease was racking his formerly athletic frame and marring his fine looks. Where once he had governed by love he now ruled by in-spiring fear. Yet not one jot did he recede from the almost impossible position he had assumed toward the church and state. And such was the innate power of the man that he successfully maintained that position. At last, in 1547, he died, leaving a legacy of mingled greatness and mis-fortunate to the land for which in his later days executed by the hundred. A great king and a good man for 20 years. A greater king and a man of barbarous, self-willed tyranny for another 20. And a character whose real keynote no historian has ever discovered. lessly put to death many of those opponents, imprisoning and ruining many





SAMUEL GOMPERS.

President of the American Federation of Labor, now en route to Europe to study labor conditions there.



With what span are we to measure the life of a world? How may we reckon the passing of its apparently years? What pulse of time endless bcats out the heart throbs of a star?

In reply to these queries, which that able man of science, Dr. Alexander W. Roberts, puts at the head of his paper in Chamber's Journal on the age of the earth, he tells us that this planet is really young. The notion of its age, derived from biology, geology, even astronomy, is quite misleading in

the sense ordinarily ascribed of age. Yet biology in connection with geology makes certain definite (if not numeri-cal) revelations regarding the earth's age as a habitable world. It has a certain definite beginning, and it had this beginning in time. There was a date in the actual passage of the years, a physical instant, when life did not exist upon the earth, for the simple rea-son that it could not. The earth was too hot, the rocks too molten, to sup-port life. As soon as the earth became habitable, when the waters above the firmament were separated from the waters under the firmament, and dry land appeared, then, and not till then, did the gift of rudimentary life enrich earth's wide domain. This fact is "writ large" in the rocks that girdle our

earth, and there is no controverting it, -Current Literature.

Foley's Honey and Ttar is especially recommended for chronic throat and lung troubles and many sufferers from bronchitis, asthma and consumption have found comfort and relief, by using Foley's Honey and Tar.—F. J. Hill Drug Co., (The never substitu-tors) Salt Lake City.

PROTECT YOUR DAUGHTERS.

The recent awful disclosures of the work of a great organization of crimiwork of a great organization of crimi-nave found comfort and relief, by using Foley's Honey and Tar.—F, J. Hill Drug Co., (The never substitu-tors) Sait Lake City. FOR SALE. A pair of fine shetland ponies, har-ness and surrey. Enquire T. R. Cut-ler, Sharon building, South Temple St

is threatened, her clothing is forcibly taken from her and she is often beaten to prevent her escape. The scoundrels who capture these girls fresh from the country receive \$50 to \$200 from the proprietors of houses of 111 fame. The girls are sold like swine and the demand always exceeds the supply. Few girls ever escape the terrible life into which they have been delivered by th agents of these vile syndicates until disease and death release them. The government and the municipal au-thorities are attempting to destroy this traffic in girls and in the villages and towns to keep their girls at home. No girl should be permitted to go alone

ing. No girl should be permitted to go alone to a big city in search of work or even on business. She is constantly exposed LAGOON, 25c. The best ever.

to the tricks and schemes of men who make it a business to entrap and rula them, and they are constantly in dance Parents who permit their strips to lef-without finding in advance for them p sitive protection when they arrive a sadly remiss in their duty.—Farm Jour nal. REMOVED. F. A. Timby, general ugent Preferro Accident Insurance company of Net York, has removed from 56 Commercia bank building to suite 312 Boston build-ing