### DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY MAY 30 1908

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Horace G. Whitney - Rusiners Manager

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#### MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial day, or "decoration day," is one of the great holidays of the year. Its observance is traced to a custom that originated in the South before the close of the Civil war. Southern women used to decorate the graves of their fallen soldiers early in the spring of each year, and gradually the 30th of May became the date generally agreed upon. In 1868 General Logan, then commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, issued an order that the graves of the dead comrades were to be strewed with flowers on the 30th of May that year, and since then many states have made the day a legal holiday.

It is a day, therefore, upon which every patriotic citizen will dwell with grateful hearts upon the deeds of valor and unselfish sacrifices by which the unity of this country was preserved and the principles of American government perpetuated. It is a day upon which American citizens reverently listen, as it were, to the voices of those who are dead and yet speak, and dedicate themselves anew to the cause of the country, and humanity. If the lesson of Memorial day is not lost, it will strengthen the living to take up the struggle for freedom and virtue, against the forces that threaten destruction today, of a kind entirely different from that which called men to face death on the battlefields a generation ago.

It is, further, a day on which the living are reminded of the brevity and uncertainty of life on earth, and inspired with hope for the future. For, from the decorated graves the truth is whispered that earth is not man's abiding place; that life is not merely a bubble that bursts and is no more. From the city of the dead the fact is proclaimed that we are born for a far higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful things which here pass before us like visions will stay in our presence forever." Such is the lesson of this day dedicated to the memory of those who have already passed over to the realm beyond.

#### RELIGION AND POLITICS.

There is a great deal of misunderstanding in some places as to the true relations between religion and politics. Some are apprehensive of disastrous results, if the two are permitted to come in contact. Dr. W. A. Hobson, of

We quote this, not because we believe in the improper mixture of things political and 'ecclesiastical, but to show that the extreme sensitiveness that certain demagogues simulate on this point is by no means general. Men who have given the subject their careful thought, know what the true motive of demagogues is, and they appreciate the loud clamor accordingly. For the simple reason that citizens who do not belong to any church, as

well as citizens who belong to different churches, in this country are, under the law, on a perfectly equal level as regards civil affairs, no church can consistently take any steps calculated o deprive any citizens, because of their religion, or no religion, of their right to equal chances with all others, as far as the conditions otherwise are equal. To do so would be undue interference, indeed. But this does not mean that an American citizen is disfranchised because of his membership in a church, or because he holds an office in a church. It does not mean that he has no lawfud right to exercise his influence as a citizen, in behalf of good, honest government of the city, or the state On the contrary, it is his duty to do so. ven when the enemies of political freeiom howl most loudly, to cause confusion. If good citizens can be persuaded that they must not meddle with politics, the grafter will be in control. So long as this continues, politics will continue to be corrupted, and the country will be run by the saloons and the professional politician as their

### ROUSSEAU'S HALF TRUTH.

henchman.

The discontent of the masses of American workingmen suggests the belief that the half-truths once enunciated by Rousseau are having their effect upon the "common people," just as they have had their effect upon the more highly educated classes of society. In regard to the teachings of the French philosopher, they contain se much that is true that it is difficult to combat the errors they inculcate.

"A lie that is a lie May be met and fought outright; But a lie that is in part a truth Is a harder matter to fight."

We remarked on a previous occasion that according to Rousseau's the ory of the social contract, religious creeds, with their preaching of sympathy and renunciation, the curbing laws of the state, are merely an organized hypocrisy by which the few strong are held in subjection to the many weak.

This idea, we believe, constitutes the basis of some socialist systems. even as it forms almost the entire justification, so far as they have any justification, for modern theories of an archy

It has often been claimed that the worship of humanity-the absolute dependence upon the divine elements in human nature-can take the place of the fear of God in holding the evil-disposed in check and in elevating society to the high plane which is its evident final destiny.

This theory derives its strength from the natural and praiseworthy tendency to believe in the basic rightness of human instincts, which would therefore need freedom merely, in order to develop into perfect system of human as ociation

The thing is so simple that it may readily he believed but also so innocent as to excite suspicion and provoke a jest in answer to it.

Exponents of this creed (Rousseau, Karl Marx) regard society and human government as now organized, in the ight of a conspiracy against the individual-a despotism that keeps him down, stiffes his divine impulses, and prevents his material progress. Nietzsche, however, who also accepts the veil. this view goes on to maintain unabashed that the stronger and abler of man kind-the so-called superman, if you please-freed from all restraints will oon, as they are entitled by nature to do, ride upon the simpler masses as upon beasts of burden. In time, he thinks, the will to Power, as he names the natural superiority of the strong will become conscious and assert itself then the instincts of the strong will break from pusillanimous control, and we shall have an harmonious civilization in which the few, following their unhampered desires, will rise on the labors of the submissive many, as now man makes use of a beast of burder To Karl Marx and the modern socialists, however, mankind is divided be tween the great mass of workers and the few capitalists who by the iron law of wages exploit them ruthlessly. Such a condition they suppose to be the result of economic evolution; and they think it will be cured when the workers, through the growth of classconsciousness, learn their sovereign power, and take full possession of the sources of production and wealth. Competition and all its consequent suffering will thus cease when the people are welded into a unit by sympathy. The argument supposes that workers are, in the solidarity of their interests.

robber, God will not hold us guiltless." | has set aflame all the pride and delusion that lurks in the breast of the unfortunate weak and the bands of the downtrodden.

#### WILL POWER.

A contributor to a German scientific journal maintains that the state of the mind has a great deal to do with the ffects of electricity on the human organism. He cites cases in which the action of the current is neutralized, for instance by a man's strained expectation or attention. Electricians, he says, as quoted by the New York Evening Post, often touch parts of the nachinery to ascertain if there is a current in them; and while this conscious and deliberate act results in no arm, unintentional contact with a less powerful current proves fatal. In experimenting on himself, Jellinek found that an unexpected shock of 350 volts was terrible, whereas an expected shock of 500 volts made little impression. But this was a bagatelle compared with the exhibition of courage given by Herr von Dobrowolsky, who broke a wire containing 30,000 volts and picked up one end of it in the presence of several dismayed experts, without suffering the least harm. "To do such a thing one must be absolutely fearless of death, or else one must have the force of an engineer who has learned to con trol the powerful electric fluid." This force, the writer declares, is will-power, and he adds sententiously: "There is something imposing in this idea that the will-power in such a case opposes itself to death as an equal force and comes out triumphant." The writer also refers to the observation of Aspinals that electricians who have come into contact when asleep with wires which otherwise would have shocked them to death, suffered no injury ex-

ept a burn. It is possible, though, that the cases ited do not prove exactly the deducions of the German philosopher, but they furnish, as far as they go, another illustration of what has been called the vonderful power of mind over mater ,and what may just as correctly be termed the power to control the physical body in which man dwels as in a tent, or tabernacle. This power man is beginning to realize, as never before, and the result is seen in detories over the forces that destroy. But only a beginning has been made. A great deal of uncertainty and misunderstanding prevail as yet, and peo ple turn to the old human philosophies for light and knowledge. But they offer no real satisfaction. When we earn to drink of the Fountain of eternal life, we will fully realize the wonderful powers with which man-the image of God-is endowed for development oward perfection.

#### CALLED BACK.

A strange story comes from Chicago. It is to the effect that a lady, Mrs. Estella B. Ashworth, recently was restored to life after having been pronounced dead. Mrs. Ashworth, Dr. Anna B. Ranes says, was for hours, to all appearances, dead. "I would have given up my efforts if it had not been hat she was a dear friend. Her finger nails were black, her ears discolored, her eyeballs turned and her body cold. There was no perceptible movement of the heart and no respiration." When, through the efforts of the physicans, life returned, she complained bitterly. Why did you bring me back?" asked the woman of Dr. Ranes, with whom she lives, and who resuscitated the patient. "Why did you bring me back? it was so glorious there." Thus

with an annual use of 150 billion feet, these estimates are respectively reduced to thirteen and eighteen years. In the case of southern yellow pine

which furnishes nearly one-third of the lumber now cut, the actual rate of cutting will exhaust the present supply in twenty-five years at the most,

and the annual growth of one kind-the long-leaf-is quite slow though rapid In the case of the old-field pine. The largest estimate of the stand of Douglas fir is 350 billion feet. This means a seventy years' supply at the present rate of cutting, neglecting annual growth. As it is probable, however, that the cut will more than double within a few years, the outlook is that there will be comparatively little Douglas fir left in from twenty-five to thirty years.

At present only about 22 per cent of our total forest area is in State or National Forests, assuming a forest area of 700,000,000 acres, the remainder being on unreserved public lands or in private hands. This condition is represented graphically in figure 8. The forest area of the United States is amply sufficient, if rightly managed, to produce eventually enough timber to supply all our needs. Yet private owners, as well as the State and National governments, must use their forest lands in a right way if we are to maintain our timber supply.

### DEFENDS UTAH.

According to notices in eastern exchanges, Mr. V. S. Peet, of this City is doing good work for Utah by delivering lectures to interested audiences, on the true conditions in this State. A Boston paper of May 18 contains the. following notice of a lecture given the day before:

"V. S. Peet, a business man of Salt Lake City, spoke last night at Inter-colonial hall, Roxbury, before a large audience. The topic of his address was 'How Utah is Misrepresented.' In opening, Mr. Peet said that he was not a Mormon, but was working in the interests of the business men of Utah who worked to overcome the prejudice who wanted to overcome the prejudice created by religious agitators who are telling weird tales of the state and her "Mr. Peet offers a reward of \$1,000 for

Mr. Peet offers a feward of \$1,000 for the proof of a plural marriage per-formed or sanctioned by the Mormon church since September, 1890, and a similar reward for proof of the Mor-mon church dominating or interfering In politics since Utah became a state. The statement, he said, that the Mor-mon religion has been taught in 300 public schools is untrue. He added that there were 14 Utah students attending Harvard or musical institutions in Boston, and the ability and morals of those students bore out his statements in regard to the people of this state. "Many illustrated views of handsome schools and homes of residents of Utah were shown. Mr. Peet said that oppo-nents of Mormonism were showing inferior school buildings and sorrowful cenes of home life, all of which were

intrue "Mr. Peet said that the circulars and "Mr. Peet said that the circulars and postal cards showing a map of the United States with the state of Utah as a black blot in the shape of a devil-fish was a species of treason and should be suppressed by the govern-ment."

Why should not all citizens of Utah inite in promoting the welfare of a State which is but waiting for the prevalence of the conservative element over the mallcious strife-breeders, to become one of the most blessed spots in the country, both from a material and spiritual point of view?

A set back generally follows a roorback.

These days the weather seems to be backing and filling.

"Hold the floor, for I am coming." says Senator La Follette.

## From The Battleground of Thought.

Strange In various parts of the Statuary globe isolated rocks have of Nature. assumed, by the forces of nature, most diversely strange and grotesque forms; some, perfect natural statuary, as the Queen Elizabeth rock, on the Cornish coast, a great monarch, a crown on her head, a ruff around her neck and shoulders, and her well known features strangely a ruff around her neck and shoulders, and her well known features strangely copied, chiselled as by a sculptor, which the wind-swept spray from the Atlantic rollers, ever, at high tide, surging at the base of the statue, have failed to impair; some, figures of animals, as the "pigface" rock near the Lizard, a strange naturally carved rock like a gigantic swine's head, with a long shout and a projecting underlaw." or some. and a projecting under-jaw; or some, nature's architecture, as the cathedral rocks of the Derhyshire caverns, or the castellated fortress near Roche, or the magnificent columnar hall or Staffa, every column symmetrically shaped with mathematical precision. And, with mathematical precision. And, throughout the world, are numerous other instances of natural rocks which have assumed familiar shapes, as the palisaded banks of the little river Volant in France, which, until examined it is difficult to believe are not of arti pember is everywhere the month in which solf-destruction is least freficial manufacture; or the cheese grotto of Bertrich-Baden, every column like a uent."-McClure's Magazine. Competitors A man once told me Who Ruin that a manufacturer A Business. who was not conductpile of rounded cheeses; with many But amongst the strangest, and certain-ly the most interesting of all these natural conformations of rocks, is the bill outside the units of the strangest.

manner to insure maximum results had absolutely no right to be in business; that he should step down and out and hill outside the walls of Jerusalem, known all down the ages as the Skull Hill. It takes its name from a remark-able similarity to a decaying human skull presented by a portion of the pergive way to some one who would take every advantage of them, who would leave no stone unturned until a full measure of success was his. Such a statement might on first thought seem skull presented by a portion of the per-pendicular cliff facing the old walls. The eye-socket are two black eye-shaped natural caverns, the mouth is another cavern beneath, and the nose-broken-also is clearly perceptible. And standing opposite the hill, especially at early morning, or towards sunset, the similarity to a skull is most striking and unmistakable. (The terms Calvary -Latin, and Golgotha-Hebrew, both signify skull). And it is believed that the brow of that green hill is the ac-tual site of the crucifizion of Christ: that there the Son of God made the great atonement for mankind's sins, and, as the Substitute of all who will accept Him as their Savior paid the penrather startling; in fact, it impressed me to such an extent that I asked a number of manufacturers how they elt toward those who were conduct. feit toward those who were conduct-ing their business in an unsystematic manner. One replied by saying that he had just been advised that his bid on a large contract had been rejected be-cause of a much lower bid on the part of some other concern; that he was in a position to know that the work could not be made at a profit by his commending at the other model. In a position to know that the work could not be made at a profit by his competitor at the price quoted. He said that he knew how much labor and ma-terial the work would take, and as his burden rate was accurate, he knew accept Him as their Savior paid the pen-alty due by them. And then His sa-cred body would have been carried down the slope of that hill into the garden at his burden rate was accurate, he knew that this bid was actual cost plus a reasonable margin of profit; but that his competitor got the work and would lose money, while he lost the work and an opportunity to make a profit. Another stated that he had spent considerable time and money in an effort to organize and systematize his business so as to enable him to secure maximum results; that he knew where his losses ceased and his profits began, as well as just what he would have to accomplish in the way of prothe slope of that fill into the gattern at foot, where was the newly hewn tomb. Surely therefore this ever sacred green hill, with the adjoining garden and tomb (which latter are maintained and kept in order by a number of English subscribers), is the most hallowed spot in all the universe of creation.—A Ban-ter ker.

The Public There was a widow Thoughtless (her husband had But Kind. been dead a fortnight) who lived in a humble and honest way, and who achieved triplets at a stroke. Two newspapers, touched, and rightly, by her indigence, decided that a candy-shop would be a pleasant thing for her. They ran a human story that fairly dripped mercy and loving-kindness, telling of the tenement home, the bereavement, and the scheme for ready bargains in is destined either to be forced to put his house in order or go out of busi-ness, the fact remained that his busi-ness as well as the business of many others was far from being benefited by a competition that could lay abso-lutely no claim to intelligence—C. E. Knoeppel in Engineering Magazine. the tenement home, the bereavement, and the scheme for ready bargains in caramels and chocolate kisses. The public, which is everything rather than stony-hearted, sent back a thous-and dollars and the widow was able not only to start her shop, but to in-clude a soda fountain. This is the same public that throws newspapers and banana-peels into the hospitable gutter, and thereby cuts into the ap-propriations for tenement-house in-

propriations for tenement-house in-spection; spits on the aldewalks and in public buildings, and thereby mul-tiplies disease. The average person responds to obvious signs of sympathy rather than to bigger and more dis-tant good.-Collier's Weekly.

Danger of The normal mind acts

Danger of The normal mind acts Slovenly under law. The mental Methods. faculties will not give up their best unless they are marshaled by system. They re-spond cordially to order, but they re-bel against slipshod methods. They are like soldiers. They must have a leader, a general who enforces order, method. The majority of people get very little out of their brains because they never learn to think systematical-ly. Their minds are like some country stores where everything is jumbled up. There is no order or method anywhere. There is no order or method anywhere They browse, or cogltate, but they do not focus their minds and conduct their mental processes with order Slovenly mental habits will destroy the finest minds. The strength and per-sistency of our habitual thought-force measure our efficiency. The habitual measure our efficiency. The habitual thought-force in many people is so fee-ble and spasmodic that they cannot focus their minds with sufficient vigor to accomplish much. We can quickly tell the first time we meet a person whether his thought-force is strong or weak, for every sentence he utters will partake of its quality. The per-son who has a negative thought-force betrays his lack of strength in his every word. His language is weak has no gripping quality. But the man with a vigorous mentality takes right hold of you, grips your mind with every sentence. His power thrills you, and you feel immediately that you are in the presence of a strong personality. It is the positive, the aggrossive thought that creates, that invents The negative thought is always weak.— Success Magazine. Before the next dog days the national Republican convention will have met Our Seven National Conventions. Conventions. convention will have met in Chicago, made its nominations, and adjourned. June 16 is the date for the opening of the con-vention. Three weeks later the Demo-cratic national convention will meet in Denver. On July 27 the new National Independence party (composed of the Hearst followers) meets to inaugurate, in all probability, its first campaign as a separate party. Two Socialist parties, the Prohibition party and the People's party, will make the candidates in the the Fromotion party and the Frome's party, will make the candidates in the field by the close of July, seven in number. Public interest, of course, centers upon the conventions of the two old parties, and especially, just now, upon the nearer of the two. As the time approachese for the Chicago convention, a fealing of suspense subjued but clearly. the heater of the two. As the time approachese for the Chicago convention, a feeling of suspense, subdued but clearly discernible, may be noted all over the country. The contest in that conven-tion will not lie between Taft and any of the other men in the field against him. So far as the "allies" are con-cerned—Fairbanks, Knox, Hughes, Can-non, Foraker, La Follette—the secre-tary of war has a lead that puts them one and all out of the running. The vice president is the only one of these "alles" that can boast of a solid dele-gation from his own state, and any delegates from another state as well, and his outside delegates are but a meager handful. There is practically no danger to Taft—bairing one of those flukes that must always be counted on as possible in politics—from any of the other candidates for the nomination.— Current Literature. 'urrent Literature. Problems George, Kannan's ar-Of Suicide ticle on "The Problems And Weather, of suicide," in spite of its gruesome title, is a collection of extraordinary statistics which are full of interesting sugges-tions. Mr. Kennan finds that "the clear, dry days show the greatest num-ber of suicides, and the wet, partly cloudy days the least; and with dif-ferences too great to be altributed to accident or chance. In fact, as a rule, the tendency to suicide, throughout the civilized world, is greatest in the the tendency to suicide, throughout the civilized world, is greatest in the pleasantest season of the year; that it is everywhere greatest in the pleas-antest month of the pleasantest sea-son; and that in New York City it is greatest on the clearest and sunniest days of the pleasantest month. From the point of view of science, there-fore, it is perfectly reasonable and ab-solutely accurate to say on a beautiful, summy day in sariy June. "This is nor

more, before many weeks he fo his mail order business was e When, how ing upon his regular office h over investigators began to study the subject in the light of accurate stat-istics, when they grouped suicides by months and compared one month with gave much time to it that belonged to the company paying him a salary. Aside from the idea of justice matter, it is unwise for the best ests of both parties concerned t another, they were surprised to find that the tendency to suicide was great-est, not in the gloomy and depressing months of November and December, but employee to try to keep two ing at one time. Most men In the bright and cheerful month of June, In 1898 Dr. Oscar Geck, of Strasburg, published statistics of about 100,000 suicides that took place in Prusing at one time. Most men busy getting wood for one when they try to furnish th two fires, their energy and is taxed beyond the bounds executivities sia in the twenty-year period between 1876 and 1896. They showed that, so far at least as Prussia was concerned, apabilities suicides invariably attained their maximum in June and their minimum in December. There was a constant rise in the suicide curve from January to JUST FOR FUN. in the suicide curve from the end of June, and a constant decline from June to the end of the first win-ter month. Durkhelm, of Paris, and ter month. Durkheim, of Paris, and Dr. Gubski, of St. Petersburg, who are

ing his affairs

Mr. Stubbs (after engaging co There's one other thing I suppose should know, Miss Flannigan-my mong the most recent investigators of is a "chronic invalid, confined the subject, assert that, so far as th seasonal distribution of suicides is con-cerned, the figures for Prussia hold good throughout Europe. June is everywhere the suicide month, and De-

Niss Flannigan—That's fine! I affect she might be wan iv thim ch ic kickers that ar-re confined t kitchen, begobs!—Puck. The Main Thing.

it only naturally followed that his r har office duty showed the effects o overworked brain, resulting from sufficient rest and recreation. Wh

company white

Deacon Hardesty--I'm sorry to h that you are dissatisfied with y preacher. He is a most excellent m Brother McGinzuis (of another cons gation)-Oh, yes, and he's a preacher, but he doesn't draw wel have a chance now to get a mar has just been tried for heresy.-Ch Tribune

She Would Do.

#### Idterary Success.

First Literary Man-Have you your short story accepted? your short story accepted? Second Ditto-You bet. I sent it a lady editor marked "Price six cus cas. Special reduction during holida season, £2 11s 6d." It was accel next post.

#### A Cause for Thanks.

"Ah, my dear Mr. Briefless," said Mr. Harddash, seizing the young barrister hand and shaking it warmly, "I am sa immensely obliged to you. That cas the other day, you know.-I won it." "Thanks," replied Briefless, doubtfut ly. "But did I represent you?" "No, my dear fellow," replied Hard cash, "you represented the other man --Modern Society.

"What does the doctor say is the matter with Mirandy?" "He says she has pneumatic tenden cles and that she is threatened with spiral trouble."-Baltimore American.

#### Why He Became a Burglar,

began, as well as just what he would have to accomplish in the way of pro-duction; and that he was willing to give any of his competitors the bene-fit of this expenditure of time and money, if it would result in a more intelligent competition. While he realized that his competitor who con-ducts his buisness in a careless manner is destined either to be forced to put his house in order or go out of busi-A burglar, entering a country man-sion at midnight, was surprised an captured by the owner, who said: "J you tell me what drove you to this business I will let you go." "Motors," replied the conquered on sullenty. "In what way?" asked the master.

"In what way?" asked the master. "Were you a horseman?" "No," replied the burgtar. "I used to have one of the best bescrin' stands in London, but how is a feller goin' to have any chance to beg from a may what's whizzin' past at 30 miles at hour?"

This novel excuse so tickled the mas ter of the house that the intruder wa promptly released and ordered to hurr away."-London Daily News.

#### A Reason Now

"Oh, Arizona will be admitted al ight," said the gentleman from that

## Tenderloin Proverb.

Hostess-I'm so sorry, Mrs. Spott! quite forgot you take only milk in you tea, and I've given you cream. Let m

tertained and developed so as to benefit your present employers. I once knew a man who attempted to carry on a small mall order business while filling a responsible position with a large corporation. He spent his eve-nings devising new advertising schemes and perfecting his follow-up system. The side line required more attention, perhaps , than he had originally pro-posed giving to it, and at last he found himelf sitting up late into the night mastering the details of his new busi-ness. A man cannot work all the

**CUTLER'S** 

36 MAIN ST.

THE ORIGINAL

THE MAN AND HIS JOB.

By Herbert J. Hapgood.

A man cannot serve two masters,

neither can he hold down two jobs at

the same time. When the firm is pay-

A Serious Case.

right," said the state territory. "Been turned down pretty regularly, "Been turned down pretty regularly, "Been turned down pretty regularly,"

ing for your whole time, it is not fair hasn't it?" "Don't let that worry you. They'll need the name for a battleship now."to divide your attention between your

regular work and a side line. Every idea which comes to you should be en-tertained and developed so as to benefit Philadelphia Ledger. A bird in hand is good, but, on the whole, I'd rather have one in a casserole.-Life.

\$16<sup>35</sup> Suit Special

Mrs. Spott (anxious not to give trouble)-Oh, please don't dear Lady Prett well. I don't notice the least difference

Jacksonville, Florida, is not one of these apprehensive souls. In a sermon which he preached not long ago to a large audience, he urged Christians to take an active part in politics, to save the city from the tyranny of the un-Christian element. The sermon as reported by the Florida Times-Union, of April 13, contains very much of general interest.

The speaker pointed out that the citizens are under the necessity of fighting the lawless element, if they desire to secure good government. He described this element:

"The saloon is a mighty factor in "The saleon is a mighty factor in politics. It was never more active than at present. Flushed with victory it now seeks to entrench itself in the strong-holds of power and control the law-making, as well as the law-abiding powers. The saleon is the chief cor-rupter and controller of politics. It has a distinct moneyed interest, and, having a moneyed interest, it com-mands money and talent to carry elec-tions. The free ballot has suffered much from the organized saleon interest. Men are hedged in on every side, and every are hedged in on every side, and every means, fair and foul, is used to com-mand their support. "The saloon is the worst enemy to political freedom that America has ever encountered. It gathers the worst element of our citi-zens about it, and on the day of elec-tion it throws this volatile and dangertion if throws this volatile and danger-ous vote against the moral, social and spiritual interests of the common-wealth. Is it possible that the saloon type, the purchasable ballot, the graft-er, the law-breaker, the man who has no regard for God or man if he can only get gain, is it possible that virtue and intelligence must be ruled by ig-norance and greed? Well-that de-pends." pends!

#### Then he asked:

"Should the church take any part in politics The saloon says, No! The politicians

Say, uld the pulpit take any interest tions of the state.

in politics? No, say political bosses. Let the preachers stay out of politics. Keep the churches out, keep the dergy out, they are sacred functionaries; they are they are sacred functionaries; they are spiritual agencies. Ah. but who are these that hold such high ideals up for the church and the ministry? Is it be-cause they have such supreme and stainless regard for the house of prayes and the men of the ministry? Are these men of the cup and the coin to dictate the place and the policy of church and clerical activities? Is the motive which prompts their protest love and devotion to the cause for which the church and the ministry sland? If so, their lives lie in the opposite direc-tion to their motives. The politician and his political boss—the alloom-know that so long as they can keep the min-ister locked up in his castle and the church with its robes drawn closely lest they should be solled by the dirt. of politics, so long can they control the elections and dictate the laws. So long as the pastor stays out of politics and his pulpit is silent on the question he church people of the community will take little or no interest in poil-

The speaker continued in this strain. He expressed the opinion that the church has the power to control the politics in any city in this country, and | mit life of the middle ages. The other the other side, while our unfortunate sufficiency, egoism-coming from cor-

a kind of individual who is oppressed and corrupted by the privileged class who represent the traditional institu-

Here, then, we have precisely opposite theories resulting from the same basic doctrine of Rousseau. Which is right? Who shall decide when such doctors disagree? Is it not evident that the beautiful theory of Rousseau, the battle cry of the French revolutionists, and the primer of many modern social reformer's gospel, is only a magic glamor of the private emotions of a single abnormal individual ? Some !r explicable force, due in part to phrases beautiful and intense, but more especially to the fact that Rousseau had grasped a part of the truth in asserting the divinity of human nature without admitting anything of its sinful predilections-these facts have caused the hallucinations of this man, to be imposed upon much of our modern progressive thought.

Christianity came to the mediaeval world all tinctured by the intense selfabsorption and self-abnegation of St. Augustines' "Confessions;" and that view of the Christian creed led to monusticism, self-renunciation, and the her-"If we, he said, "stand off, or walk on extreme-the new faith in man, self-Nother suffers from the hands of the responding "Confessions" of Rousseau,

according to the dispatch, she told how she had, for hours, traversed a marvelously beautiful country, wherein she met many friends of her earlier years, who have preceded her beyond

Similar instances are on record. though they are few and far between, and though scientists generally are skeptic with regard to such reports. And it is just as well that they should be accepted with a great deal of caution. It is certain, however, that, acording to the revealed truth, man exists apart from the body. The personality is not destroyed by the death of the body. The Apostle Paul speaks of being absent from the body and present with the Lord. Resurrection presupposes the existence of man independent of the earthly tabernacle in which he lives.

THE DRAIN ON THE FORESTS.

It is little wonder that the opponents of forestry in Congress are especially pposed to those publications of the Department of Agriculture that deal

with the drain upon the forests. One of these issued less than six months ago publishes the best obtainable estimates of the amount of timber now standing in the United States. These estimates range from 1,400 to 2.000 billion feet, and indicate the exhaustion of our timber in fourteen years. Assuming an annual growth of 40 billion feet the timber will last, on the basis of the first estimate, twentythree years.

The census of 1880 estimated that the annual consumption of fuel wood was practically 3 cords per capita. There has unquestionably been a relative decrease in the use of wood for fuel since that time, yet in the absence of further information it would seem hardly reasonable to say that the per capita consumption has been reduced more than one-half. If this be true, we are now using some 120 million cords of firewood annually. In order to be more conservative, however, amount was estimated at 100 million cords in circular 97 of the Forest Service. The latter quantity is equivalent to some 50 billion board feet. Much

timber is destroyed by fire, so that 100 million feet is a low estimate of the annual consumption; while one leading authority estimates an annual conamption of 150 billion feet. If the latter estimate is approximate-

ly true, our present standing timber will be exhausted in 9 or in 13 years according as we adopt the 1.400 or the ,000 billion feet as representing the total now available.

If only 100 billion feet are annually consumed, then, neglecting new growth. we find that the present supply will last twenty years. If 40 billion feet represents the annual growth, this. period will be thirty-three years. But | sue on page 19

Of all the holidays in the year none is holler than Memorial day.

President Fallieres invaded England and captured the royal family.

When a delegate-at-large is corralled he ceases to be a delegate at large.

Conservation of natural resources is conservation of national energy.

It is never too late to mend but very often it is too late to run for office.

So transfers are gratuities. How good of the street car company to give them.

Flour dealers are very cautious. They are only doing a hand-to-mouth business.

Every successful candidate must have sense of humor-that of humoring the people.

It is amusing to see how the Methodist conference dodges the amusement question.

"Hughes has a hard row to hoe," says an exchange. And like a man he keeps right on hoeing.

Whether or not Mrs. Bella Guinnesa died in the fire she was a dyed-in-thewool murderess.

Having done nothing wrong the Florida had its quarrel just and proved to be thrice armed.

The next submarine boat that Uncle Sam builds should be named Venus, for it will rise from the sea.

There is many a slip between the Vreeland and the Aldrich bills passing as a compromise measure.

Senator La Follette's action on the compromise currency bill makes it certain that he will not be Taft's running mate

J. E. McGinty has been designated chairman of the "American" parcounty sommittee. McGinty McGinty? Where have we heard that name?

Speaking of Senator Burrows' selection as temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, the New York Evening Post says that he wouldn't know a "keynote" if the saw one: Another stab for Julius Caesar,

The Deseret News always has had the reputation of printing the best half tone reproductions of any paper in this inter-montain region and consequently we can be pardoned if we draw attention to the largest half tone yet successfully printed by any Salt Lake paper, which appears in this issunny day in early June, 'This is reg-

The dressiest combination for sum-KNIT GOODS mer wear is a Blue Serge Coat HOUSE OF UTAH. and Vest with Light Trousers. A suit of this kind is appropriate for most any ocacsion and is always "correct." This week we sell A BLUE SERGE SUIT, with your choice of any extra pair of Trousers, for \$16.35 These suits are made from the finest serge and the extra trous-ers are the newest patterns and styles. Two pairs of trousers and a coat and vest for \$16.35 SALE IS NOW ON. **36 SOUTH MAIN STREET.** 

# To Whom It May Concern:

During the month of November, '07 we insured with the National Live Stock Insurance Co. with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. Five horses among that number being one named Rock valued by us at \$175.00 and insured for \$100.00.

On May 5th, 1908, Rock suddenly died. Proof of loss was immediately made and forwarded to the home office. Promptly thereafter blank affidavits were received, executed and returned to Portland and on the 21st day of May a draft for \$100.00 made payable to the undersigned was mailed and duly received. It affords us pleasure to make this statement of facts that our friends may profit by our good fortune in placing their insurance on live stock where losses are paid as promptly as they have been in this case. **Respectfully Yours,** 

GEO. F. FELT LUMBER CO., Signed Geo. F. Felt.

JOHN F. HOWELLS, State Manager, 52 W. 2nd So.