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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 29, 1908.

LABOR DAY.

Governor Cutler has, very properly, issued a Labor Day proclamation, directing attention to the fact that the first Monday of September is set apart as a legal holiday in this State, and urging the public to give proper recognition to the cause of labor. This is, believe, the first time in the history of the State that Labor day has been thus taken cognizance of by the Chief Executive of the State.

In his proclamation the Governor gives expression to the following important truths:

"Labor creates our wealth and secures to us prosperity. The working man and woman must always be the safeguard of our material independence, the source of public and private wealth, and the one yearly holiday given to the toiler in honor of the cause of labor, public proclamation of the day be made, and its proper observance urged."

The importance of the workmen to the state has never been fully realized. And yet they are the foundation upon which it rests. Labor produces wealth. Capital is but the result of labor. Labor not only produces wealth, it bears the greatest portion of all the expenses of government. Without it there would be no state, no civilization, no progress. Mankind has advanced, only along the paths of toil, to its present state of development.

These facts should be remembered. Labor day serves to bring them prominently before the public. Let the workmen, therefore, parade and demonstrate that they realize their important place and let all citizens honor labor by observing Labor day.

COMETS AND WORLDS.

Astronomers are making the most interesting announcement that Halley's comet, after a 75 years' journey through space, is returning toward this part of the universe, and will soon be visible from the earth, first through powerful telescopes, and then, probably, to the eye unaided. The comet, it is said, is now out in space between the orbits of Jupiter and Saturn. Search will be made for it as early as September this year, and it is supposed it will be found first by the camera. It is approaching, we are told, at a speed of 520 miles a minute. After it passes Jupiter, the next planet on its way, the speed will increase to 783 miles a minute. It will then plunge through the zone of asteroids, or tiny planets which wander between Jupiter and Mars. After passing the latter planet the comet will increase its speed to 1,234 miles a minute, dashing onward past our planet at the increased rate of 1,545 miles a minute, and rushing frantically around the sun as though to escape its intense heat at the rate of 1,875 miles a minute.

According to the calculations this wanderer in the heavens will pass within ten million miles of the earth's orbit, on June 12, 1910, and then gradually withdraw into space. As it recedes its pace will decrease. Passing by Neptune, its speed will have slowed down to 65 miles a minute, and by the time it has reached its greatest distance from the sun it will have attained the rate of 39 miles a minute.

Of the probable appearance of the comet this time, no forecast can be made with any degree of accuracy. Comets are uncertain quantities. The astronomers say that on the appearance in 1759 of this comet it had a luminous train extending to a distance equivalent to a little more than half-way from zenith to the horizon. At its next return, in 1835, it was shown of its splendor, for its train was but 15 degrees in length. How the comet will look on its next return it is impossible to conjecture.

When the astronomers in 1846 were examining Biela's comet, they found that it had two centers, or heads. The conclusion was that it had reached a stage of density in which heat was developed, as a result of the operation of the law of gravitation. Each center, or head, formed a magnet, exercising an attracting and repelling force upon the other. The smaller followed the larger through space, as the moon follows the earth. When Biela's comet again appeared in 1852, the distance between the two centers was about a million and a quarter miles. Since then it has not been seen, and the supposition is that it has been annexed by some other solar system and obtained a fixed position, like the planets of our sun.

The scientists divide comets into two classes, solar and planetary. A solar comet is an aggregation of cosmic matter so condensed that it gives rise to a solar system. A planetary comet is said to consist of matter detached from a solar comet, and when it condenses it becomes a planet. Some comets, however, are not dense enough to develop a center. They are mere clouds of vapor and are gradually distributed in space, or absorbed by various heavenly bodies.

Very early the comets attracted attention and were studied by the devotees of astronomy. Biela's comet, when first discovered, had a tail more than 30 degrees in length, but at the next return this appendage disappeared. The comet was solidifying, it now appears as a hazy globe, and in course of time it will become a system of globes, or worlds. The orb

of Halley's comet is also becoming better defined, indicating that it is evolving toward its planetary state.

The scientists tell us that the mass of a comet first consists of a host of small globes, gaseous in form, and varying in size. In this mass the electricity common to the atoms of space predominates. This cloud of world matter, being acted upon by the more powerful currents of the sun's electricity, sets off in the direction of the sun body. But "like repels like and attracts the opposite," and under this law, the comet, when fully charged with solar electricity, is expelled from the sun far out into space, where it gradually parts with the solar electricity and assumes atomic electricity, and is again attracted by the sun. Thus it wanders about, but gradually it condenses by reason of the action of the sun's electricity passing through its mass, and the rapid changes of temperature. The smaller globes of matter unite and form larger ones, and finally the attraction to a common center develops a nucleus, and this increases in size and density. Eventually the comet, if in the solar class, develops a sun with planets revolving around it.

The history of creation may thus be read in the blazing comet. The development of one solar system is the development of others. They are all formed from the same material and governed by the same laws. And over them all is the Infinite whose power, wisdom, and love are manifest in all the works of His hands.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A friend who was at the bedside of President Brigham Young, when his great and noble spirit left its earthly tabernacle, reminds us that today, Aug. 29, it is thirty-one years since Brigham Young died, leaving thousands mourning the loss of one who was so great a friend and benefactor to his people. As time goes on the greatness of the labors of President Young appears more grandly and is recognized by thousands outside the members of the Church, and many contend that not only is Salt Lake City a monument to his greatness, but that the whole State of Utah is such.

Leading his people across an unknown country and successfully colonizing a dreary waste, the founder of irrigation and the greatest colonizer the West has ever known, proved the wonderful ability he possessed. Of course the Latter-day Saints recognize that the Lord was with and directed him, but as he himself remarked, "the Lord knew the timber that was in him when He chose him."

Men such as President Brigham Young were rare at but rare intervals during a century. His counsel, and fatherly care were most distinctly shown in the exodus from Nauvoo clear along to Utah, and all through his labors here. He was, in every sense, the poor man's friend, aiming to place all upon a self-supporting basis and within the reach of the comforts of life. To this end he created industries of various kinds, mills, factories, etc., and the building of railroads, all being in view of benefiting the Latter-day Saints and the Church of Christ. How completely he earned his eternal reward!

Blessed be his memory!

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

In Sir Oliver Lodge's recent monograph, "The Immortality of the Soul," we find some striking and suggestive reasoning, and likewise some omissions. The English professor, in connection with the Society for Psychical Research, has recently been investigating evidence as to the genuineness of the so-called spirit manifestations. In the August Harpers he makes the somewhat significant declaration that he is one of those who, though they would like to see further and still stronger and more continued proofs, are of the opinion that a good case has been made out; and that as the best working hypothesis at the present time "it is legitimate to grant that lucid moments of intercourse with deceased persons may in the best cases supervene, amid a mass of supplementary material, quite natural under the circumstances, but mostly of a presumably subliminal and less evident kind."

This position throws light on what we have termed omissions in his argument for the immortality of man. He evidently relies less than most other writers upon what may be termed the analytical arguments derived from psychology and metaphysics and more upon these more direct "manifestations" of spirit phenomena. He begins showing how the human body is finally resolved into simpler and simpler compounds and ultimately into inorganic constituents; and so is restored to mother Earth, whence it sprang.

The doctrine of the resurrection of the body he regards as a recognition of the material aspect of existence. It is founded on the idea of incarnation. Some sort of bodily resurrection is necessary if every personal existence has, as it seems to have in life, a double existence—"not spiritual alone nor physical alone, but in some way both."

The idea of a mere survival of a disincarnate spirit, a homeless wanderer or melancholy ghost, is thus supplemented by the Christian belief in the survival of the "warm and comfortable clothing" that may legitimately be spoken of as a body.

He argues that the body itself, though beautiful, useful, and wonderful as long as it lasts, is in comparison with the persistence of the life that animates it, trivial and temporary; that it has been renewed several times during the span of an ordinary lifetime, and that, like the clothing of the body, this material clothing of the soul, or life principle, may readily be conceived as being laid aside when it is worn out. The life, or soul, that animates the body, that builds or composes and informs the whole, he defines as "a controlling and guiding principle which is responsible for our personal expression and for the construction of the body." He thus, in part, identifies the soul and the life principle, and argues that "life is not a matter, nor is it energy," but adds that the soul is his higher manifestations "begins to acquire some of the character of spirit."

by which means it becomes related to the Divine Being."

He presents a new phrase of stating the scientific truism that neither matter nor energy can be destroyed—that only its form can be changed. The new statement relates to the destruction of a picture or a statue—"the nearest approach to genuine destruction that is possible to man." For while nothing material has been destroyed even in such a case, the particles weighing just as much as before, "yet the expression is gone, the beauty is defaced, an idea perhaps is lost."

Might we not believe that the soul, the mind, or the spirit of man, as it may be variously termed, can be destroyed in the same way that a picture or a statue may be demolished and lost forever, even while admitting that all we can do to anything that really exists is to change its form?

The answer to this final doubt of the skeptic is as simple as most other great truths are. The idea embodied in picture or statue was never really there, though displayed or embodied in marble and pigment. "It was in the mind of the artist who constructed the work, and it entered the mind of the spectators who beheld it—at least of those who had the requisite perspective faculty; but it was never in the stone at all." Though the idea is lost to the world by the destruction of the statue, it is thus not lost to the universe; so that even here destruction of the reality itself does not seem possible. If, then, the soul, or life principle, is a real thing, it does not appear from analogy that it can go out of existence, although its incarnate form, the body, may be demolished. Things that vanish are only hidden. They go from one form, or appearance, to another; but we really have no way of convincing that they disappear into nonentity.

We constantly see bodily forms appear out of latent reality, as when a composer plays a new piece of music, or when the atmosphere deposits dew. But the music or the dew did not come from nothing. There must always be something—a seed, an idea—to produce something, for nothing can arise out of nothing. That which disappears or is transitory is a particular grouping; as when a crowd breaks up it disappears, though its elements, the persons who comprised it, still exist.

Life, which builds the body, is really something. So intellect and consciousness and will, memory and love and adoration, "are not nothing nor shall they ever vanish into nothingness or cease to be. They did not arise with us; they never did spring into being; they are as eternal as the Godhead itself, and in the eternal Being they shall endure forever."

This is the gist of the demonstration that the soul, being something real, will ever continue to be something real. That it shall continue to be a person, an individual, is the substance of the next chapter on the permanence of personality. In this chapter the author adopts the principle of the conservation of value. Evolution proves that value must increase, or pass from latent to more patent forms; since "no existing universe can tend on the whole towards contraction and decay; because that would foster annihilation, and so any incipient attempt would not have survived; consequently an actually existing and flowing universe must on the whole cherish development, expansion, growth. . . . Good and evil can be defined in terms of development and decay respectively." This argument, quoted from Hoffding, is used to show the permanence and timeless existence of the essential element in man, the value of which is next indicated in such a way as to suggest that while it is quite apparent that the present body cannot long exist without the soul, "it is quite possible and indeed necessary for the soul to exist without the body."

The argument from telepathy, genius and other phenomena which seem to indicate that the soul is at least at times able to manifest itself apart from the body, is next developed at some length; and this is the new part of the scientific argument, since heretofore these facts or theories have received little or no credence from scientific men.

Among the arguments that we do not find in Sir Oliver's exposition, that from the unitary character of the mind, was to have been expected. For such a fact if true, so strongly suggests that being a unit or single thing, the mind, or soul, can not be thought of as being taken to pieces or disorganized. This argument would have fitted in neatly with the Professor's demonstration that destruction consists really, of disorganization. Its absence is therefore calculated to cause surprise.

Altogether, it is a deep but readable and concise argument that the author has given us, and we are not disposed to criticize it because it does not include other arguments that might well have been mentioned.

A GEOGRAPHY OF UTAH.

One of the text-books adopted by the recent book convention, for regular use in the public schools of this State during the next five years, contains as a supplement the geography of Utah written by Prof. J. H. Paul of this City. The Utah supplement in this instance is twice as large as previous supplements have been, and it contains more than double the amount of information usually given in the text of similar publications for other States.

We observe that this edition tells the facts about the geography, the industries, and the development of Utah in a form calculated to interest the pupils. The facts are clearly and forcibly brought out in concise and vivid descriptions. It should thrill the minds of our youth thus to contemplate the varied beauties, the natural marvels, and the industrial possibilities of their home state.

So, too, the brief historical notes are sufficiently detailed and comprehensive to cause the reader to be proud of the achievements of the founders and builders of this commonwealth.

We should think, moreover, that this accurate and striking exposition of the resources and attractions of Utah would be precisely the kind of literature to be placed in the hands of tourists, homeseekers, and strangers generally. Such a text should be of use to actual investors, so suggestively does it indicate the specific nature of the opportunities offered to enterprise in this wonderful region. Though the statements concerning the physical features of Utah are clothed in the simple and moderate language, that belies a good text-book, yet they glow with a genuine enthusiasm and exhibit a vivid reality that is very refreshing.

As a school text, the chapter on Utah ought to be an inspiration to any teacher. Certainly the present treatment of home geography calls for far more time and study of our own State than have ever been given to it hitherto, even in our best schools. To shorten what is told to pupils about foreign countries, and to increase what they learn, or see, or investigate about their own surroundings—this is the plain tendency of the new geography.

Governor Fort is "standing pat" on his proclamation.

A person given to argument is rarely amenable to reason.

Success to Colonel W. F. Stewart in his ninety-mile riding test.

Alexander was not beaten without a good deal of a racket being raised.

Gone but not forgotten—the lone highwayman of the Yellowstone Park.

The days of the summer girl are numbered. She will soon be a thing of the past.

The "aviator" is New York's latest drink. Must be something after the style of a "highball."

If Atlantic City is "dry" tomorrow residents and visitors can appeal to the ocean which is nearby.

In the Sultan's domains old Turks become Young Turks, and thus is the dream of the fountain of youth realized.

The man who invokes the "unwritten law" should be given the full extent of the punishment provided by the written law.

A London paper says there isn't a fat king in all Europe. This is rather strange seeing that they all live on the fat of the land.

There are people who think that the sole purpose of a police force is to respond to their whims and enforce their soites and dislikes.

Governor Hughes is charged with being ignorant of politics. It may be, but he seems to know a politician when he sees one.

Chairman Norman Mack is the most sanguine man in the country. He counts his chickens some four weeks before the time for hatching.

Since his visit to the Saratoga county fair, Governor Hughes is not at all certain to whom the races are, the strong or the swift.

"Some of the campaign poets want to be licensed. They ought to be, and then pozzled," says the Baltimore Sun. A poetic license is all they desire.

The reply of the residents of Atlantic City to the threat of the governor to put the place under martial law is, "Hold the Fort, for I am coming."

Already there are evidences that the famous Yellowstone Park hold-up will furnish abundant material for a new series of "Tales of My Grandfather."

"A voice is all an orator needs," says Governor Cummins of Iowa. To make a noise, true, but to convince people the voice must proclaim sound ideas.

"Oh, I shall win the cup eventually," says Sir Thomas Lipton. He may win the cup eventually, but it is most doubtful if he will ever win the America's cup.

Two works that should find favor with those who are interested in the intellectual welfare of the farmers are "Farm Ballads" and "The Natural History of Solon."

section would have 640 inhabitants. Each small tract supports its family, and the benches common to every mountain side, furnish excellent grazing. The mountains form a background that becomes a grazing range for all-time; the rich bunch grass and deep canyons afford many good winter ranges for cattle and horses; the open deserts, for sheep.

Alfalfa, one of the most important forage plants of the world, grows to perfection on Utah soil. With plenty of water, the lower valleys secure from three to four crops per year; the higher, about two. One crop can be had on rough, dry and stony ground. The plant is adapted to dry farming, but does not thrive on cold and wet ground. Once well started, it needs no rearing. It has the peculiar power, like most other leguminous plants, of enriching the soil with nitrogen.

The yield of wheat ranges from 12 to 35 bushels per acre on dry land to 60 bushels on small irrigated farms, and the grain is of excellent quality.

Utah oats command a high price. The grain is heavy and well filled; 50 bushels per acre is not uncommon, and 55 bushels not rare.

Utah barley is considered superior to any other produced in the country. It is thin skinned, very heavy, and weighs over 50 bushels to the bushel. Southern counties produce an average of 52 bushels per acre.

The sugar beet has produced as high as 33 tons per acre. The average production of beets per acre in Utah is over 12 tons; that of Germany, 10 to 11 tons; of Nebraska, 8 tons. About 35,000 acres are devoted to sugar beets. The product is 25,000 tons of sugar per year. Lehi, Ogden, Logan, and Garfield have sugar factories. The plant at Lehi was the first in the intermountain region, installed while the sugar industry in America was yet in its infancy.

Sugar making machinery was purchased in the '50s in Europe and hauled from the Mississippi to Salt Lake. Only similar reputation was attained with this plant. The modern factories are among the largest in the United States; they declare regular dividends and employ an army of labor. Whole communities cultivate the sugar beet; to its growth the soil seems peculiarly adapted.

The extraction of sugar from the pulp of the beet is a triumph of chemical science. The beet pulp, after losing its sugar, becomes food for cattle and sheep; molasses is another by product.

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Owing to the almost continuous action of the sunshine in the growing season, Utah fruits ripen superior in sweetness, firmness, beauty, and fine flavor. The peach country is largely on light, gravelly or loamy soil. Many of the towns are buried in masses of pink peach blossoms in June. Apples, cherries, grapes, and small fruits, peaches, plums, prunes, and all the small fruits, in the extreme south, figs, pomegranates, cotton and tropical products, along with peaches, apples, melons, grapes, and small fruits, are of size, quality, and total yield, show what the horticulture of those regions will be when railroads reach them.

The biennial report of the state board of horticulture shows the state of the industry and may be obtained by writing to the Secretary.

THE TWO PROBLEMS.

For successful arid farming, two problems are to be solved: First, to catch all the rain of winter; second, to keep it from evaporating during summer. The first object is attained by deep plowing in the fall. In this way about 85 per cent of the winter moisture may be retained till spring. Then the land should be covered with a layer of a thick, fine mulch of pulverized soil at the surface. To prevent evaporation the harrowing should be repeated not long after every rainfall. No weeds should be permitted to grow, since they consume the soil moisture.

Soil is composed of rock grains of all sizes. It must be made less like a solid substance and more like a sponge—filled with spaces between the grains, so that it has plenty of capillary tubes in which moisture can be held.

HOW MOISTURE IS LOST.

Soil moisture is lost in two ways: (1) the free water percolates or sinks downward until it is lost to the roots of the plants; (2) the water is lifted by capillary attraction to the surface of the soil, and escapes into the air by evaporation. In the arid west, little of the soil water is lost by sinking.

ARID FARMING.

That it is possible, in the semi-arid region, to make a good crop without irrigation, was discovered through observation in Utah as early as 1860. Attempts were made in the early fifties, but without much success, to grow "dry wheat" on portions of farms previously irrigated. About five years later the farmers at Bear River city, finding that their lands had been spoiled by the accumulation of salts from irrigating with the waters of the Snake river, secured a crop of grain on sagebrush land without water. Father Layton had similar success on the sand ridge south of Ogden. By the early eighties, the fact that certain lands could be made productive without irrigation, was quite generally accepted, and 12 years later the practice was successfully ventured upon in central and southern Utah. Dry farming has now become an industry of great promise. In Utah alone there must be from 10 to 20 million acres of dry land that may thus be reclaimed. Practical proof of the methods that make dry farming profitable, and of large areas of virgin soil before unknown, yet located at our very doors. It is also known that the use of too much water, or the water is lifted by capillary attraction to the surface of the soil, and escapes into the air by evaporation. In the arid west, little of the soil water is lost by sinking.

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Owing to the almost continuous action of the sunshine in the growing season, Utah fruits ripen superior in sweetness, firmness, beauty, and fine flavor. The peach country is largely on light, gravelly or loamy soil. Many of the towns are buried in masses of pink peach blossoms in June. Apples, cherries, grapes, and small fruits, peaches, plums, prunes, and all the small fruits, in the extreme south, figs, pomegranates, cotton and tropical products, along with peaches, apples, melons, grapes, and small fruits, are of size, quality, and total yield, show what the horticulture of those regions will be when railroads reach them.

The biennial report of the state board of horticulture shows the state of the industry and may be obtained by writing to the Secretary.

Utah oats command a high price. The grain is heavy and well filled; 50 bushels per acre is not uncommon, and 55 bushels not rare.

Utah barley is considered superior to any other produced in the country. It is thin skinned, very heavy, and weighs over 50 bushels to the bushel. Southern counties produce an average of 52 bushels per acre.

The sugar beet has produced as high as 33 tons per acre. The average production of beets per acre in Utah is over 12 tons; that of Germany, 10 to 11 tons; of Nebraska, 8 tons. About 35,000 acres are devoted to sugar beets. The product is 25,000 tons of sugar per year. Lehi, Ogden, Logan, and Garfield have sugar factories. The plant at Lehi was the first in the intermountain region, installed while the sugar industry in America was yet in its infancy.

Sugar making machinery was purchased in the '50s in Europe and hauled from the Mississippi to Salt Lake. Only similar reputation was attained with this plant. The modern factories are among the largest in the United States; they declare regular dividends and employ an army of labor. Whole communities cultivate the sugar beet; to its growth the soil seems peculiarly adapted.

The extraction of sugar from the pulp of the beet is a triumph of chemical science. The beet pulp, after losing its sugar, becomes food for cattle and sheep; molasses is another by product.

Among other forage plants, clover, timothy, and red top hay, are largely grown, easily cured and of excellent quality. The native bunch grasses of the hills are likewise very nutritious.

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