4 DESERET EVENING NEWS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

(Sunday Excepted). Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

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Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Laka City, as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879. SALT LAKE CITY. - AUG. 29, 1908

LABOR DAY.

Governor Cutler has, very properly issued a Lubor Day proclamation, di recting 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, we believe, the first time in the history of the State that Labor day has been thus taken cognizance of by the Chiel Executive of the State.

In his Proclamation the Governor gives expression to the following im portant truths:

"Labor creates our wealth and se-cures to us prosperity. The working man and woman must always be the safeguard of our material independence, the source of public and private wealth It is therefore most appropriate weather on 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 workingmen 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 civiliza tion. 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 prom inently before the public. Let the workingmen, 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 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 supopsed 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 minute. It will then plunge through the zone of asteroids, or tiny planets which wander between Jupiter and Mars. After passing the latter planet 1,284 mlies a minute, dashing onward past our planet at the increased rate of 1.548 miles a minute, and rushing frantically around the sun as though to escape its intense heat at the rate of 1.878 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 Hs 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 sate 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 s luminous train extending to a distance equivalent to a little more than half way from zenith to the horizon. Al its next return, in 1835, it was shorn of its splendor, for its train was but is degrees in length. How the comet will look on its next return it is impossible to conjecture. When the astronomers in 1846 were xamining Biela's comet, they found that it had two centers, or heads. The onclusion was that it had reached a stage of density in which heat was docloped, as a result of the operation of the hiw of gravitation. Each center. ar head, formed a magnet, exercising an attracting and repelling force upo the other. The smaller followed the larger through space, as the moor Tollows the curth. When Bloba's comet again appeared in 1852, the dis-Innce between the two centers was about a million and a quarter miles Slice then it has not been seen, and the supposition is that it has been annoxed by some other solar system and obtained a fixed position, like the planets of our sur The scientists divide comers into two iasses, solar and planetary. A solar omet is an aggregation of cosmic matter so condensed that it gives rise to a olar mystem. A planetary comet h aid to consist of matter detached from solar comot, and when it condenses becomes a planet, some comets however, are not dense enough to de velop a center. They are mere clouds of vapor and are gradually distributed in space, or absorbed by various heav enly bodies, Very early the comets attracted atlention and were studied by the dr votees of astronomy. Eacke's could, when first discovered, had a tail more than 30 degrees in length, but at the next return this appendage that di-minished. The comet was soliditying, it now appears as a hazy globe, and n course of lime it will become a sys-em of globes, or worlds. The och

better defined, indicating that it is volving 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 Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager. space predominates. This cloud o

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

of Halley's comet is also becoming

expelled from the sun far out into space, where it gradually parts with he solar electricity and assumes atomc electricity, and is again attracted by the sun. Thus it wanders about out gradually it condenses by reason of the action of the sun's electricity passing through its mass, and the rapid changes of temperature. The maller 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 deelopment of one solar system is the levelopment 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 eartily abernacle, reminds us that today, Aug. 29, it is thirty-one years since Brigham Young died, leaving thousands mourning the less of one who was so great a friend and benefactor to in people. As time goes on the great

ness of the labors of President Youn. appears more grandly and is recog nized by thousands outside the met bers of the Church, and many contend that not only is Sait Lake City a monument to his greatness, but that the whole State of Ulah is such.

Leading his people across an un known country and successfully colo nizing a dreary waste, the founder of rrigation and the greatest colonize he West has ever known, proved the wonderful ability he possessed. O 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 was appear 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 la bors here. He was, in every sense he poor man's friend, aiming to place all upon a self-supporting basis and within the reach of the comforts of To this end he created industries of various kinds, mills, factories te, and the building of railroads, all being in view of benefiting the Latter-day Saints and the Church of Christ. How completely he carned his eternal reward!

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

Blessed be his memory!

decay respectively." This argument, quoted from Hoffding, is used to show In Sir Oliver Lodge's tecent monograph, "The Immortality of the Soul." the permanence and timeless existence we find some striking and suggestive of the essential element in man, the g. and likey 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 in organic 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 hodily resurrection 18 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 The idea of a mere survival of a discarnate 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, aseful, and wonderful as long as it lastic is in comparison with the persistence of the life that animates H, trivial and temporary; that it has been renewed several time; during the span of an ordinary life time, and that, like the clothing of the body, this material clothing of the soul. or life principle, may readily be con coived as being hald aside when it is worn out. The life, or soul, that anis mates the body, that builds or compares and informs the whole, he defines a '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 in its higher manifestations "hegins to sequirs some of the pharacter of poster

by which means it becomes related to ments have been, and it contains more the Divine Being." than double the amount of information He presents a new phrase of stating usually given in the text of similar the scientific truism that neither mat-

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 pic-

ture or statue was never really there

though displayed or embodied in mar-

ble, and pigment. "It was in the mind

of the artist who constructed the work.

and it entered the mind of the specta-

tors who beheld it-at least of those

who had the requisite perspective fac-

ulty; 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 real-

ity itself does not seem possible. If,

then, the soul, or life principle, is a

real thing, it does not appear from an-

alogy that it can go out of existence,

although its incarnate form, the body,

may be demolished. Things that van-

ish are only hidden. They go from

one form, or appearance, to another;

but we really have no way of convinc-

ing that they disappear into nonen-

We constantly see bodily forms ap-

pear 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 com-

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

Life, which builds the body, is really

omething. So intellect and conscious-

ness 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 Godhcad it-

self, and in the eternal Being they shall

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 per-

sonality." In this chapter the author

adopts the principle of "the conserva-

tion of value." Evolution proves that

value must increase, or pass from latent

to more patent forms; since "no exist-

ing universe can tend on the whole to-

wards contraction and decay; because

that would foster annihilation, and so

any incipient attempt would not have

survived; consequently an actually ex-

isting and flowing universe must on the

whole cherish development, expansion,

growth. . . . Good and evil can be

comprised it, still exist.

ndure forever."

tity.

publications for other States. ter nor energy can be destroyed-that We observe that this edition tells the only its form can be changed. The facts about the geography, the indusnew statement relates to the destructries, and the development of Utah in a tion of a picture or a statue-"the form calculated to interest the pupils, nearest approach to genuine destruc-The facts are clearly and forcibly tion that is possible to man." For brought out in concise and vivacious while nothing material has been dedescriptions. It should thrill the minds stroyed even in such a case, the partiof our youth thus to contemplate the cles weighing just as much as before, varied beauties, the natural marvels, 'yet the expression is gone, the beauty and the industrial possibilities of their is defaced, an idea perhaps is lost.' home state. Might we not believe that the soul, the

So, too, the brief historical notes are mind, or the spirit of man, as it may sufficiently detailed and comprehensbe variously termed, can be destroyed ive to cause the reader to be proud of in the same way that a picture or a the achievements of the founders and statue may be demolished and lost builders of this commonwealth, forever, even while admitting that

We should think, moreover, that this all we can do to anything that really 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 befits a good text-book, yet they glow with a genuine enthuslasm 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 racquet being raised.

Gone but not forgotten-the lon nighwaymen 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 Turk become Young Turks, and thus is the dream of the fountain of youth realized

The man who invokes the "unwrit ten 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 defined in terms of development and sole purpose of a police force is to respond to their whims and enforce their spites and dislikes.

Governor Hughes is charged with

Utah oats command a high price. The grain is heavy and well filled; 50 bush-cls per acre is not uncommon, and 85 bushels not rare.

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 pounds 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 pro-duction 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 peets. The product is 25,000 tons of sugar peets. the protection of the protecti

Sugar making machinery was pur-chased in the '50's in Europe and hauled from the Mississippi to Salt Lake. Only partial success was at-tained with this plant. The modern factories are among the largest in the 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 soll seems pecullarly adapted.

The extraction of sugar from the pulp of the beet is a triumph of chem-ical science. The beet pulp, after los-ing its sugar, becomes food for cattle and sheep; molasses is another by product product.

Among other forage plants, clover finithy, and red top hay, are largely grown, easily cured and of excellent quality. The native bunch grasses of the hills are likewise very nutritious. "Utah beats the world for potatoes," said the late Secretary Rusk

The Utah potato is famous for size and quality, the yield running from 109 to 800 bushels to the acre. Other vege-

Owing to the almost continuous ac-tion of the sunshine in the growing season, Utah fruits ripen superior in sweetness, firmness, beauty, and fine flavor. The peach especially thrives on light, gravelly or loamy soil. Many of the towns are burled in masses of bink peach blossoms in June. Apricots, herries, nectarines, apples, pears, dums, prunes, and all the small fruits ve. In the extreme south, figs, begranates, cotton and tropical pro-ts, along with peaches, apples, melthrive ns, grapes, etc., extraordinary as to ze, quality, and total yield, show what be horitculture of those regions will be ben railroads reach them.

The biennial report of the state board of horiteuture shows the status of the industry and may be obtained by writ-ing to the secretary,

THE TWO PROBLEMS.

For successful arid farming, two problems are to be solved: First, to ratch all the rain of winter; second, keep it from evaporating during the immer. The first object is attained by mmer. deep plowing in the fall. In this way leep plowing in the fall. In this way about 85 per cent of the winter mois-ure may be retained till spring. Then he land should be harrowed, so as to form a thick, fine mulch of pulverized will at the surface. To surface the solid at the surface. To prevent evap-oration the harrowing should be re-neated not long after every rainfall. No weeds should be permitted to grow, dhee they consume the solid moisture. Soil is composed of rock grains of all substance and more like a source. 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 18 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, or (2) the water is lifted by capillary attraction to the surface f the soil, and escapes into the air vaporation. In the arid west, li f the soil water is lost by sinking.

That it is possible, in the semi-arid regions, to mature good erops without irrigation, was discovered through op-servation in Utah as easily as 1060. At-tempts were made in the early fifties, but without much success, to grow "dry wheat" on portions of farms pre-viously irrigated. About five years later the farmers at Bear River city, finding that their lands had been spelled by the accumulation of salts from irrigating with the waters of Ma-lad river, secured a crop from new ad river, secured a crop from new agebrush land without water. Father

Layton had similar succes on the sand ridge south of Ogden. By the early eighties, the fact that certain lands

portance, and also her reliance upon our military unreadiness. Thus the negotiations were carried on by the respective parties under unequal con-ditions.

over, upon the mistaken assumption that, in such a negotiation, it was necessary to display indexibility and tenacity. His idea was that one con-cession, if made, would inevitably lead to another, and that a yielding policy would be more likely, in the end, to pring about a runture with Large the

to another, and would be more likely, in the end, of bring about a rupture with Japan tha a policy of firmness. On the 25th January, 1904 (February 6 Ne January, 1904 (February 6 Ne

Kuropatkin in the September Mc.

Hamilton had sold New York's political birthright to insure the assumption of the state debts, for most of the public stock which the treasury issued to a-nance its plan was marketed through the auctioneering establishments locat-ed at the eastern end of the still fash, ican ble thoroughfare. Indeed the fee

ed at the eastern end of the still fash-lonable thoroughtare. Indeed, the first "stock exchange" known to the elly, opened at No. 22 about the first of March, 1792, was a direct effort on the part of the auctioneers to control this business, and it is a curlous fact that two of the men associated in this en-terprise, McEvers and Pintard, repre-sented families closely identified with Wall street's previous history. No

Wall street's previous history. My marked alteration had yet occurred h the appearance of the street, but uner

marked alteration had yet occurred in the appearance of the street, but under one of the few shade trees which had escaped destruction during the Revolu-tion there now gathered daily a small group of men who acted as brokers in the purchase and sale of the public stock, and their presence gradually d. fected a change in the character of the quiet residential neighborhood. More-over, it was soon apparent that these men had determined to maintain the foothold they had acquired, for they were quick to resent the combination of the auctioneers which threatened to drive them from the field, and lost no time in declaring war against all the allied firms. At a meeting held in Corre's hotel on March 21, 1792, they re-solved to have no dealings with the monopolists, and on March 17 of the same year they subscribed to a written memorandum agreeing upon a definite commission and undertaking to give each other preference in all brokerage transactions. Such was the origin of the New York Stock exchange, but

there was no immediate attempt to ef-

fect a permanent organization, and for some years the trading conducted un-

der the old buttonwood tree was al

most entirely confined to the market-ing of the public stock.-F. T. Hill, in

Evil Fruit With half an eye one

privileges, indugences, or protection. The campaign contribution is based upon the assumption that those who give may defy the law. They are

Harper's Magazine for September

Such was the origin

exchange, but

transactions. Such was the New York Stock

Clure's.

selling Gowns "There was a sudden To Americans and evident commotion In Gay Paris, among the employes. "The Princess! The Prin-cess! She has arrived!' they cried.

ditions. Then, too, our position was made worse by the form that Admiral Alex-leff gave to the negotiations intrusted to him. References were made that offended Japanese pride, and the whole correspondence became strain-ed and difficult as a result of the Ad-miral's unfamiliarity with diplomatic procedure and his lack of competent staff assistance. He proceeded, more-over, upon the mistaken assumption that, in such a negotiation, it was "American eyes began to bulge. "Out from a magnificent equipage stepped a regally gowned grand lady. attended by footmen and maid, and re attended by footmen and maid, and re-ceived by the whole bowing establish-ment, to the neglect of all other cus-tomers. She was in a gracious mood this day, and easy to be pleased, prais-ing their past efforts and selecting several of their new creations without regard to cost. After she had made her donerture amid like caramonica her departure amid like ceremonies, there was no need of the saleswoman bothering her head over suggestions. Every American woman present want-ed from the one the princess had bought, and she got it after much pleading and at a price far beyond the limit she had set. "And the point of this fable is this: The Princess was no Princess,

but an employe of the house, "Every French gown has two prices-

a policy of artificture of Net January, 1904 (February 6 Net Style), diplomatic relations we broken off by the Japanese and few days later war began.--Genen few days later war began.--Genen an American price and a French price It is needless to say which is the eater price. "Along about April the cry goes up The Origin Of the Stock Exchange. As a matter of fact, Wall street was determined at that little dinner at Jef-ferson's house, where Hamilton had sold New York's political

"The Americans are coming!' and then the prices go up, too. "Along about November, when the

Americans have left, you might almost say they are giving away gowns, only the Frenchman never does give away anything. Then it is that the French anything. Then it is that the French-woman in general and the French ac-tress in particular selects her ward-robe.—Grace Margaret Gould in Wo-man's Home Companion for September

When Tramps A. No. 1, the well-Hypnotized known tramp, states Meet Death. that riding upon the truck beams, between

wheels of a flying passenger train, or where of a hypergoing passenger train, or even of a slower-going freight train, is extremely difficult. The flying cin-ders deluge the eyes and at times make breathing almost impossible. More than this, he says that unless one strictly watches himself one is in dan-ger of becoming hyperdized. The strictly watches himself one is in dan-ger of becoming hypnotized. The rhythmically pounding wheels, jolting over the joints of the rails, have a way of insistently commanding atten-tion that is extremely dangerous. This noise, sharp and repeated with devilish persistence, can hypnotize the unwary, he says. Often he has had to use every resource of will power which he had in order to ward off the effects of this endless and mind-compelling "click, click, click." He believes that many a tramp who has fallen to his death from the trucks has been first hypnotized in this way. This is perfectly sound this way. This is this way. This is perfectly sound psychology and the probability of such hypnotism will be endorsed by any good specialist in this science.-From "The Cleverest Tramp in America," in the Bohemian Magazine for September.

Remarkable When a political party has won the support of twenty millions of peo-Growth of Socialism.

ple throughout the civ-ilized world, it is time that its point of view, its aims and its methods be studied. The Socialist parties of studied. The Socialist parties of Europe are now minority powers. At Present they have 32 men in tag British House of Commons, 54 in the French Chamber of Deputies, and 43 in the German Reichstag: in the other national bodies: Austria, 87; Italy, 25; Norway, 17; Sweden, 15; Finland, 80; Denmark, 34; Belgium, 30; and

Evil Fruit With half an eye one Of Campaign can see that it is not Collections. patriotism that inspires the campaign contrib-butor: It is business. That campaign contribution comes to be no more than just so much bread cast upon the wa-ters of politics, to return tremendously multiplied after not too many days. In what guise does the bread come floating home? According to the needs and creed of the contributor, as special and creed of the contributor, as special privileges, indugences, or protection. The campaign contribution is based Denmark, 34: Belgium, 30; and the Russian Second Duma they 80:sent over 90 men. Their actual vote in all countries is already ten millions. the soll, and escapes into the air by vaporation. In the arid west, little ARID FARMING. That it is possible, in the semi-arid regions, to mature good erops without registion, was discovered through or ervation in Utah as early as 1060. At-impts were made in the early fifties, in the interface of a swelled to over 100,000; in 1902 it rose to 229,762; in 1904 it reached nearly 450,000; in the last four years the number of dues-paying members has more than doubled again, and it seems not improbable that their lands had been pokled by the accumulation of salts Is the same growth to take place in

> How Russia The future historian. Was Lured Into War. able. of them, to determine why the will of the Russian Monarch to avoid war

who will have access to all documents, may be able, from study from study

not, of course, to defy it at noon, and blow a bugle; but secretly, quietly, in why-attract-popular-attention These influences were never brough seriously into court before a Roosevel day. They will never, if you care fo day. American Magazine for September. bay. They will never, if you care for my opinion, be troubled hereafter in either your time or mine. It is diffi-cult to go deeply into what has been the evil fruit of the campaign contribu-tion in the past. Avoiding names, however, and going only to facts: The government is run not by the public but by the next.

From The Battleground of Thought.

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 calcu-

lated 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 dur ing the next five years, contains as a supplement the geography of Uinh written by Prof. J. H. Paul of this City, The Utah supplement in this instance

being ignorant of politics. It may h 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 races, 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 muzzled." 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 marifal 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," ays 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 Hisis twice as large as previous supple. I tory of Selborne."

The mountains form a background becomes a grazing range for al-

ruminous plants, of enriching the soll

th nitrogen. The yield of wheat ranges from 12 to

bushels per acre on dry land to bushels on small irrigated farms, and grain is of orcellent quality.

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A UBE than twice as many of] ction would have 640 inhabitants. the people of litah are on Each small tract supports its fam-iy, and the benches common to every nountainside, furnish excellent grasgaged in agriculture as in

than facins are usually of small size but becomes a grazing range for al-tost every farm; the rich bunch grass but they yield great crops. Irrigation and deep canyons afford many good winter ranges for attice and horses; the upen 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 high-er, abut 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 resoving. It has the peculiar power, like most other leguminous plants, of enriching the soil with ritrogen. means high cultivation, and the yield presponds with the dimost doubled a The soll is highly charged with

natural fertilizers, and is rich, deep. and vigorous freigating water brings additional plant food, to the soil it mois-tens. Almost the only fertilizer used is barrayard manire. The valleys, where irrigated, are Whene traigated, are the valueys, where brighted, are very populous. An early maxim, was that a more should not own more land limit he can collivate, and holdings have been amall from the first; 40 acres is railed a large farm in Utah, Kan-sas farms average 160 acres earch. Counting five to a family a section in Kansas would have so inhalatronic in

o have so inhabitants if in a gross farms, a I

on, was quite generally accepted,

rigation, 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 alons there must be from 10 to 20 million acres of dry lend that may thus be reclaimed. Practical proof of the methods that make dry farming profitable in each new section is like the discovery of large areas of virgin soil before un-krown, yet located at our very doors. It is also known that the use of too much water leaches or washes away It is also known that the use of too much water leaches or washes away nitrates and potash from the soil, leaving it poor, while the water car-rying these various minerals then lows down to the lower lands, mak-ing them alkaline and unfit for good farming. Less water, greater service, ond no injury to lower lands is now ning. Less water, greater service, I no injury to lower lands is now the aim.

with Japan was not carried into effect by his principal co-workers. At pres-ent, it is only possible to say, uncon-ditionally, that although neither the ditionally, that although neither the Emperor nor Russia desired war, we did not succeed in escaping it. The reason for the failure of the nego-tiations is vidently to be found in our ignorance of Japan's readiness for war, and her determination to sup-port her contentions with armed force We, ourselves, were not ready to fight. We, ourselves, were not ready to fight, and resolved that it should not come to fighting. We made demands, but we had no intention of using weapons to enforce them—and, it may be add-ed, they were not worth going to war about. We always thought, moreover, that the question whether there should be war or peace depended upon us, and we whofly overlooked Japan's stubborn determination to enforce de-mands that had for her such vital imand we wholly overlooked Japan's stubborn determination to enforce de-mands that had for her such vital im-

but by the party. The party is run not so much by the voters as by cam-paign contributors. As witness: In 1892 the public elected a president and 1892 the public elected a president and a Congress upon an issue of tariff, The public wanted the McKinley bill re-pealed. An extra session was called. To consider tariff? No; finance. The banks asked the repeal of silver. The banks had filled the party treasure chest. The public had merely fur-nished the votes. In 1896 the public elected a president and a Congress upon an issue of finance. An extra session was called. To consider fin-ance? No; tariff. The "protected" la-dustries asked certain tariff changes dustries asked certain tariff changes that might be relied upon to affix another cipher to their bank balances. The "protected" industries had filled



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can artists there is evolved a model elevated to the topmost pinicle of perfection and one charming in the highest degree.

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