

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:  
(In Advance.)

One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	\$3.00
Three Months	\$1.50
One Month	.50
Sunday Edition	25c
Single Copies	10c

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all notices to:  
THE DESERET NEWS,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Representatives—New York: Franklin P. Alden, 1101 Broadway, Chicago—A. W. Wolf, 1000 North Dearborn.

Entered as the second-class of Salt Lake City, second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 16, 1909.

## SUGGESTIONS TO SPEAKERS.

The Latter-day Saints are a community of speakers. Their main work is to teach.

By precept and by example they are to convey to others the truths which they have received.

It might occasion embarrassment to point out either the excellencies or the faults most apparent in the discourses of some of the many who address congregations of the people; but a few general observations will be urged for the benefit of the less experienced ones who are coming before the people in ever-increasing numbers.

What it is that causes some speakers to be interesting, instructive, inspirational in the pulpit, while others are dull, monotonous and even wearisome to their hearers, is a question of great practical interest both to the preachers and to the congregations.

Pulpit power does not owe much to modes of dress; D. L. Moody, a great lay preacher, appeared in his gray business suit, yet never lacked appreciative audiences; while Dean Stanley appeared in the official garb, yet his gown did not either limit his power or conceal his personal characteristics.

It is clearly not the dress of the speaker that counts for much in pulpit oratory.

Neither is it the subject matter, though this is always important. Some speakers unsuccessfully present good material while others make more of matters far less vital or weighty. It is mostly the peculiar something called personality.

People are not much moved today by the addresses of those who seem far removed or far above them. A certain familiarity in manner is essential to win the best sympathy of the audience. A speaker should above all be perfectly natural, free from all affectation, and especially should he avoid speaking in a professional tone.

Public speaking is a dignified and enlarged form of conversation. It is conversation on a high plane prompted by lofty ideals, and arising immediately from a perception that these ideals are greatly needed in the thoughts and actions of the hearers.

An essayist has said:  
"Never is the deep, strong voice of man or the low, sweet voice of woman finer than in the earnest but mellow tones of familiar speech; richer than the richest music, which is the delight while they are heard, which lingers still upon the ear in softened echoes and which when they have ceased come, long after, back to memory like the murmur of a distant hymn."

It is this familiarity that most effectively reaches the hearts of the hearers. But the familiar conversational tone does not mean a descent to triviality. Humor in the pulpit should not be frequent, but common sense is indispensable.

The power of the magnetic voice is wonderful. This is the musical, firm, and buoyant tone. The thin, wavering, or tired voice is not effective. But the pleasing, ringing voice is often more convincing than the best of logic.

Fullness of knowledge on the subject under discussion generally gives unusual power; for the confidence of the speaker begets confidence in the minds of the hearers, and his words carry conviction. It is in this sense that knowledge is power.

If a person is full of knowledge on any subject or has experienced some lesson-making ordeal, he may be able, though in simple language, to hold his hearers spellbound as if by a miraculous power. This attainment is by no means uncommon; at certain times nearly every one possesses it; and it is capable of immense enlargement by cultivation.

A Chicago preacher recommends to amateur pulpit speakers a perusal of the life of James Martineau, of Wm. Arthur's Tongue of Mrs. Drummond's Natural Law in the Spiritual World, and the Gospel and Epistles of John as the best means of giving lucid, unperplexed or dry speakers the necessary start in acquiring what is called the magnetic control over an audience.

Four things, says this preacher, are necessary in a speaker: sincerity, symmetry, consistency, naturalness, and controlled energy. Above all, as it appears to us, he should back truth with conviction. Unless a speaker thoroughly believes what he is saying, his manner lacks earnestness and his words fail to carry conviction.

Best of all, he should have come to an understanding with Him whose cause he represents, whose truths he is seeking to promulgate. He must have tested God's promises for himself and found them true and faithful; then he can without hesitation or reservation recommend them to others.

The true preacher must know himself, he must understand others, he must be acquainted with the Most High. By self knowledge he is able to bring forth his highest convictions and hopes; by knowing others, he is able to enter sympathetically into their ideas and aspirations; by knowing God, he can declare His will with authority and power.

The effective preacher must have experienced opposition and trials; he must know the other side, both of life and argument; he must be familiar with the tactics and reasoning of his opponents.

A successful writer on Christian ethics said of John Kenrick, one of his teachers: "He was above ambition, incapable of pretense, eager to see things as they are and assured that through the darkness that sometimes enfolded them, the only guide is the unswerving love of truth, and accepting the life for service, not for sway, he never measured his sphere to see whether it was small or great, but deemed it enough to bear his witness, where he stood, and help as he might the companions of his way."

Or as was said in highest praise of the principal of a college in New York: "Whatever might become of the particular conclusions which he favored he never justified a prejudice; he never misdirected our admiration; he never hid an innocent feeling or overbore a serious judgment; and he set up within us a standard of Christian scholarship, to which it must ever exist as to aspire." The preacher need not be impatient of results; for "Paul may plant and Apollus water, but God giveth the increase."

One successful speaker has given this admonition: "Don't orate! Talk. Know reality. Really know it. Know the right relations of truth. Then tell the truth you know. And the more effectively you can tell these truths as related to life the better work you do. Know it so thoroughly that you will of necessity use natural tones in the telling which will vibrate with the reality from which they spring."

CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH.

Investigation of hygienic conditions in the rural districts of the South have brought to light the fact that sickness is spread through the pollution of the soil. Dr. W. S. Stiles, of the U. S. Hygienic Laboratory, is said to have found hundreds of farmhouses in the regions he investigated without any facility whatever for the proper disposal of the refuse. Most of them had no outhouses and those that were found were open and affording every facility for the spread of whatever disease germs happened to flourish in the contents.

What sanitary arrangements can do for the preservation of health is shown in the following report of Dr. Stiles in the case of a North Carolina orphanage:

"There were ten deaths in the orphanage due to hookworm disease, during the thirteen years prior to my visit; this number was greater than the number of deaths from all other causes combined. Since my visit (1903)—when the surface privy was abolished—not a single death from this cause has occurred. Since the surface privy was done away with, not a single case of hookworm disease has developed in the institution. During the year prior to the construction of the sewer 100 cases of typhoid developed; since the construction of the sewer not a single case of typhoid has developed in the institution."

Such reports should be of interest to the rural population everywhere. Even here in Utah, greater attention should be given to the sanitary disposition of refuse matter. You can go out in the country and visit settlements that are blessed with the purest air possible to obtain and good water, and yet they are afflicted with every disease. On inquiring into the cause you find the most primitive arrangement of outhouses. Flies multiply in the filth by the millions, and they come from their breeding places and light on the food on the dinner table and diseases follow. A reduction of soil pollution, through the rational disposition of refuse matter means a reduction of disease, especially typhoid. It means an increase of vitality and strength. Efficient missionary work in all rural districts for cleanliness in this respect would be a good thing.

## WORK OF RECLAMATION.

Our attention has been called to the purchase by a home company with headquarters at Logan of the Promontory and Curlew Ranch holdings in the Blue Creek and Curlew valleys in Boxelder county, Utah, for the purpose of placing this land on the market for the benefit of home seekers.

In the advertising columns of the "News" the terms and conditions are set forth, and we invite attention to them. Many of our readers will perhaps be glad to learn of an opportunity of investing in valuable land, near at hand, and might find it to their advantage to investigate this offer.

We are reminded from time to time of the wonderful work of reclamation of the desert that has been carried on here since the first arrival of the pioneers, by enterprising settlers. The prophecy when the Spirit first directed the mind of the Prophet westward was that the desert would be made to blossom as the rose. This was fulfilled when the water of the clear mountain streams was diverted to the thirsty land which was quenching and made to bring forth an abundance. But the prophecy has found a still more literal fulfillment, if possible, in the reclamation of land for dry farming. Through this mode of cultivation the desert has indeed been made to blossom.

When the Pioneers first stood on the heights of the Rocky Mountains and looked down upon their future home, they saw no gardens, no palaces, not even a hut with an earthen floor. Their eyes gazed upon a carpet of sage with the sky for a canopy. In the midst of desolation they began their work of reclamation; they cleared the ground, and soon the soil, parched and seared for ages past, began to yield to their will. Waving fields of grain took the place of grizzled sage, earthen floors and bare walls were changed to carpets and pictures, huts to houses, houses to mansions and palaces, till to happy, prosperous labor everywhere flourished churches and schools, giving evidence that the principles of the Pioneer's origin were the life of their maturity.

And from that time the good work has been kept up. Every year sees some hitherto worthless section of country brought under cultivation. A few years ago the land on the west side of Salt Lake and Cache valleys was looked upon as practically worthless. Now it is valuable as dry farm sections and every year produces thousands of bushels of wheat at a remarkably low cost when compared with

the outlay in the irrigated districts. Judging from the character of the wheat, the size of the yield, and the immense acreage of dry farms and arid land at our very doors, this hardy cereal will soon be driven from the irrigated sections to the dry farm sections.

Far be it from us to advise anyone to take a hasty action or to make unprofitable investments but we do know of young friends who have been unable to secure profitable employment in the City and who, after years of fruitless struggle in an overcrowded labor market, have gone out in the country and obtained economic independence in a few years. They have joined the army of producers. They have taken up the work of reclamation and been rewarded. And their success is an encouragement to others to branch out and continue the work so well begun by the Pioneers.

## FRUITS OF HOSPITALITY.

Pleasant echoes of the visit of the Grand Army to this City continue to come from different parts of the Country. Dr. C. L. Mills, of Mt. Morris, N. Y., was the guest of Charles W. Hehl, 44 Quince St., while in Salt Lake for the encampment. In a letter of recent date he says, in part:

"I have been asked several times since my return from Utah, by church societies and clubs, to give my personal impressions of Salt Lake, and its inhabitants, especially the Latter-day Saints. I went there, as did all the eastern people, prejudiced against the Mormons. But I have left them with one hundred per cent of that prejudice entirely removed. I have stated that during my stay at Salt Lake, I had my home in a Mormon family, and it was the most ideal family I ever saw in."

I also stated that it was my honest belief, that the Mormon Church contained more religion than all the other churches put together, and I meant it."

Similar testimonials come from various sources. They prove that the existing prejudices against the Latter-day Saints have absolutely no foundation in fact. They have been created artificially. They are the results of slander. They prove, furthermore, that honest men and women who come in personal contact with the Latter-day Saints learn to love them for their good qualities and truly Christian character, and take an interest in the principles in which they believe. To know a true Latter-day Saint is to love him. To give attention to the Gospel is to believe it, for it commends itself to every mind and heart open to truth.

## A CATHOLIC PARTY.

The leaders of the Latter-day Saints are by no means the only churchmen accused of mixing religion and politics. The charges directed against them have less substance than similar charges against other church leaders. We are reminded of this by the fact that in France the Catholic clergy are being criticized just now for attempting to make the catechism a political reader. It is charged that the catechism is required to obligate themselves to vote only for candidates pledged to support the clerical policy. Just what to do about it puzzles the government, as it is by no means clear that such teaching violates the letter of the law.

It seems that the church program in France is the formation of Catholic parties for the purpose of laboring for the restoration of the Concordat, or, at least, the prevention of further encroachment upon the prerogatives of the church by the state. A similar party exists in Germany. It is a church party exercising political influence. The Catholic church has never given up its claim to supremacy and it is the most natural thing for it to maintain this position through governments and cabinets, or through legislatures and political parties. It is strange that the anti-Mormonism in Utah who claim to be so afraid of religious influence in politics are oblivious of the evidence of history, while they are directing their shafts against a church founded under the American flag and fighting in the spirit of the first Pilgrims, for equal rights and perfect freedom for all under the law.

## PORTOLA FESTIVAL.

San Francisco, next week, is going to have a celebration. It is called the Portola Festival and will last from the 19th till the 23rd of this month.

From the announcements one would be justified in the conclusion that the entire pageant has been inspired by the agitators for a gigantic war. New York has had its Hudson-Pulton celebration, and one of the great features of it was a naval display, and now that show is going to be given on the Pacific coast.

According to the announcement, the hills about the bay will echo and re-echo with the roar of cannon as the naval courtesies are exchanged, for the etiquette of the sea calls for the burning of much powder. Launches and cutters will dart about bearing gorgeously uniformed officers and the foreign sailors in their picturesque uniforms will lend a piquant dash of color to the scenes ashore.

Great Britain will have a large representation in the naval display. Japan will send one ship. Holland, Italy, Germany, will be represented, and Uncle Sam will, of course, have a number of cruisers, monitors, torpedo boats, and revenue cutters. The American and foreign naval officers will be entertained at a number of brilliant social functions. The sailors and marines will march in the big military parades. As appropriate amusements for the men there will be outdoor races and boxing and wrestling tournaments.

What is the meaning of such a display in a country dedicated, we may say, to the pursuits of peace and industry? Is it to create a taste for military glory? Is it intended as a preliminary to a demand for vast appropriations for the navy? Is it part of the agitation for more Dreadnoughts?

It is probably true that never before in the known history of the world was there more feverish activity for armaments, but it must be remembered that it has no large popular enthusiasm back of it, as was the case in the age of military glory. And the time is past for the popularization of engines of war, as well as viking exploits and crusades. Let us have expectations and

festivals glorifying the victories of peace and civilization, and let the dead past not be resurrected.

## NEW Y. M. M. I. A. SECRETARY.

Elder Moroni Snow, who was appointed General Secretary of the Y. M. M. I. A. and assistant business manager of the "Improvement Era," at a meeting of the General Board last Wednesday, the 13th inst., is well known to the people of the State. He is the son of Erasmus Snow and Artemesia Beaman, and was born in Proctor, May 13, 1858. His parents moved to St. George in 1862, where young Snow spent the early part of his life.

He attended the public schools, and in 1875 entered the Deseret University, where he spent three years in study. Returning to St. George, he had his first mission through Washington, Iron and Beaver counties with Elder C. S. Burton in the interest of the Y. M. M. I. A. Then in the spring of 1879, he went on a mission to Great Britain, returning on account of ill health in the fall of 1880. In the M. I. A. work he is an old worker, having served as ward president, Counselor to Supt. A. W. Ivins of St. George stake, and on the departure of Elder Ivins for the Mexican mission became stake superintendent, which position he occupied until 1885, when he removed to the north.

In 1890 he settled in Provo, and here served as an alternate member of the High Council, and was subsequently ordained Bishop of the Provo Fourth ward, and on the division of the Provo wards became Bishop of the Fifth ward, which position he held until his removal to Salt Lake in 1904. He has also held several political positions, including alderman, Justice of the peace, county recorder, county superintendent of district schools and deputy county surveyor of Washington county. In Provo he acted as member of the Provo city council, serving two years as president of that body, and was re-elected a member of the council and continued to serve in that capacity until his removal to Salt Lake.

In 1882 he married Emma Adelaide Gates, daughter of the late Jacob Gates, and they have eight living children. His experience, ability and zeal should add greatly to the force of the splendid magazine of which he is now assistant manager, and will doubtless prove of great advantage to the useful and thriving organization of which he is now the general secretary.

We congratulate Elder Snow upon his appointment and wish him success.

## Friends are a comfort in time of prosperity.

The El Paso plot didn't thicken. It was too thin.

Many a man is too proud to work who isn't too honest to steal.

To most people that is good advice which makes them feel good.

The sheriff's posse has found Willie Boy to be a regular Will-o'-the-Wisp.

Accidents will happen, but in most cases carelessness is the willing power.

Commander Peary's statement fell flatter than a pancake under a paving stone.

Mr. Crane's friends are still craning their necks to see what is coming next.

The home reference library is the few books at home generally referred to as a library.

Gueffe and Ghebillines were friends and brothers compared with Cookies and Pearyites.

Work while the daylight lasts, for when the night cometh the electric light is apt to go out.

An old painting can't come into the country now without a certificate from the herald's college.

Fortune knocks at a man's door but once, but a kicker will kick at it every time he gets a chance.

Of course the king can do no wrong but can he make things right between the lords and the commons?

Today President Taft sees Old Mexico. Yesterday he saw New Mexico. It is right that the new should precede the old.

The destiny of Salt Lake City is in the hands of its citizens. On election day they can make or mar it as they like.

Colonel Roosevelt has killed three more elephants. The Colonel is more in danger of elephantiasis than of the sleeping sickness.

The anti-Cook affidavits being given to the public by the Peary party are a splendid illustration of the saying, "Any port in a storm."

The Chicago Journal's story of the discovery of a plot to assassinate President Taft and President Diaz was yellow journalism of a rank order.

A New Hampshire man bears the name of Grouch. Despite his name he has a most pleasant disposition. In this he is different from the Salt Lake grouch.

The Atchison Globe says that most men have a great deal better sense than they use. If that be so they do not seem to have enough sense to use it.

The request of the National Geographic society to the University of Copenhagen that it waive its claim to priority in the matter of examining Dr. Cook's records of his North Pole journey, was rather arrogant in tone while the assertion that American scientists are getting impatient and feel that it is a question that should be settled in America, is nothing but bombast, pure and simple. Scientific questions are settled in the scientific world and not in any particular country.

## GATHERED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THOUGHT

Popular. It is evident that our Election forefathers acted with great foresight and sagacity when they insured state equality in the senate, but it is equally plain that the opponents of the United States Senators by the people are at fault when they insist that the adoption of the new method would prevent the Constitution.

Popular election of senators may not be wise, but it certainly would not be at variance with the vital principle on which the senate rests. There would still be only two senators from each state. The foundation of our national structure would not be disturbed. At present, the people elect the legislative and the latter choose the senators. As proposed, the power now delegated to the members of the legislature would be exercised directly by the voters. It is the very beginning of our government, there has been felt the confidence in the people which now exists, there is little reason to doubt that popular election of senators would be a commendable step in the direction of that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment. The right of the ballot was commended to the people by the Constitution. At that time, however, it was felt that suffrage was largely an experiment.

## GATHERED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THOUGHT

neath the willows during the moon hour. As we sped toward the setting sun, a curly-headed young man was noted in the smoke, immersed in a gay-colored folder concerning regulations for filing on reservation land. He had been a clerk in the East for many years and had just returned to the West. "I am going to find a fruit farm and learn how it feels to have land of my very own." In the silence that followed I began to whistle sympathetically. "Farm John" blew his heart—he appreciated the point of my little joke, and we proceeded to whistle a duet—with the roar of the train as an accompaniment.—Joe Mitchell Chaplin, in the National Magazine for September.

The vast Alaska has officially been called a district. It is not, instead, it is an empire containing 584,400 square miles (equal to one-fifth the area of the United States), having a shore line of 28,400 miles (greater than the circumference of the earth), and a diversity of resources and climate that presages a future commercial greatness. If superimposed upon the United States, Alaska would extend