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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Friday, April 4, 1908.

Workers of the World.

Every man is bound to work in some way or other. If he does not procure employment for himself, the devil, according to the saying, will furnish it for him. Labor is one of the conditions of strength. All shiftless men are weak, physically, morally and intellectually. Go to the intertropical regions, where nature, without culture, produces all that is necessary to supply the animal want of man, and you will find the natives deficient alike in brain and brawn. Morality is at the lowest possible ebb among the lazy tribes of hot countries—a fact that demonstrates the theory so minutely propounded by our old friend Dr. Watts. It ought to be a great consolation to the work-day world to know that it could thread the wayward world in a fair fight, without pulling off its jacket. And yet the salaried toilers are sometimes foolish enough to envy the effeminate do-nothings. Silly fellows, they do not know that the most valuable of all jewels are the sweat drops that fall from their own pores—most valuable, because they purchase health, vigor and sound repose; things which all the gems of Gokonda can not buy. There is no real enjoyment save that which is fairly earned either by hand work or head work, or both. It is true that the human machine may be over-labored. It sometimes is. But in these days, when the toughest portion of the world's work is done by steam-driven iron, there is no necessity, in enlightened countries, for man to over-strain his strength. Let those who are inclined to grumble at their share of the wear and tear of life shove back into antiquity, and learn to be content with their lot. The miserable conditions of the toiling class we mean—had a hard time of it. Think how the steam engineless Egyptians must have strained their unfortunate arms and equine with the piling up of the Pyramids and scoping out the Cataracts—how the comparatively servile and levered Chinese must have reared their colossal statues in building their "Great Wall" to keep out the Tartars—and at what cost of broken backs and contracted sinews the immense masses of rock on Salisbury Plain were brought from the land quarries and arranged in circles for the mysterious use of nobody knows who. I vividly the poor wretches of the past had more mechanical helps than we know of, but certainly they had no steam engines. Look at the gigantic results of Roman labor as seen in the monuments and remains of the noblest aqueducts, havens, roads, and public buildings that were ever constructed. It seems incredible that these were the achievements of mere muscle. The Romans conquered the world, though we must remember that it was not they who did it, but that it was only when they came that they lost it. After all, there is nothing like hard work; it is the parent of greatness. We have not a very high opinion of the Turks, but they have one admirable maxim, viz., that every leg, no matter what his degree shall be, ought some handiwork whereby, under any circumstances, he may get a living. Sultan Mahmud was a tolerable shoemaker, and other soldiers were compelled in their youth to learn mechanical trades. The word of it is that your Ottoman is so confidently insolent that, after having been taught how to carve his head, he would almost rather starve than labor. Upon the whole, modern toilers—in civilized and Christian lands at least—can well afford to pity the fate of their brethren of long ago. Modern toilers are not signless Samsons, working in the dark and treated with scorn. They work understandingly, and live in an age where exertion is honorable and

idleness disgraceful. Furthermore, mechanical power, scientifically applied, is the slave that does most of the hard job, and saves muscle no end of lifting, pushing, striking and handling. It has been well said that no illustration could more aptly show the difference between the old times and the new than the picture of the ancient galley, urged onward with bits of flashing oars wielded by the snowy arms of twirling servants, and the modern steamer propelled by the fire and water that science has made the vessels of man. Still, all of us, if we would be happy, must perform fairly and equitably the work given us to do.—New York Ledger.

Using Old Signs.

"It's surprising," said a sign painter to a reporter the other day, "to note how anxious some newly established firms are to put up signs that have been service. To meet the demand I have worked hard of late months, and I have left upon a sign by which I can recognize it a few days' notice a sign that will have all the appearance of having been through the water. Of course, inferior wood will have to be used in its construction, and a little mixture of my own thrown in, and then we have a sign of the old school, so old in appearance that the traces of the firm's name are scarcely visible. The mixture which I use requires great care in forming, and the ingredients are very expensive, so that workmanship and material considered, a 'new-old' sign costs a good deal more than would a sign in fresh bright gilt. "Only questionable firms seek to imitate an imitation with false signs, but as there are a great many such institutions about at the present time, I have no trouble in finding ready and steady work. The fact has just been born, in my opinion, and you'll see a pretty extensive trade in it within a few years."—New York Mail and Express.

How Legs from Bicycling.

An observer on the streets of Washington is struck with the extraordinary number of young men and youths who are bow-legged, or who have legs inclined to be bowed, with the toes of the feet turned in more or less. They are so very frequent that they almost seem to be a rule. I think the explanation is chiefly, if not altogether, found in the bicycle. The cavalier, as a rule, is low legged, with his torso, and the wheelman, like the horseman, assumes conditions that tend to throw out the knee and turn in the toes. If, indeed, the wheelman, in propelling his machine, does not, there fully than the expert, subject his lower extremities to exercise that curves them thus.—Washington Post.

Invaders in North Dakota.

It has only been within the past ten years or so that this class of immigrants began to colonize North Dakota to any extent. There are now about 2500 of them located along the border in Pembina County. They are clanlike as a rule. They are well educated in their native language, and rapidly acquire a knowledge of English. When the advance guard first arrived they started for the main hills, as the foot hills of the Pembina Mountains are called. They have been going there ever since, and there is where the main colony is located, though there are Icelanders to be found all through the county. Like the Scandinavians, they, as a rule, were very poor when they first arrived. Frugality, ability to stand the rigorous weather of northern winters, and a knowledge of farming and stock raising have been the basis of their prosperity. Many of them have grown comparatively rich in five years, while Americans and Canadians with equal advantages have just made both ends meet.—Our Philadelphia Press.

London "Society."

A scene occurred in the Strand, London, England, during yesterday afternoon. Viscount Hinton, the son and heir of Earl Paulet, who has been himself notorious by playing the part of a clown in pantomimes, and who has also undergone imprisonment for robbery, was grinding an organ accompanied by his wife. An aristocratic-looking gentleman approached them and endeavored to persuade the erratic viscount to desert, offering him a clerkship on the Stock Exchange. The offer was loudly declined in the presence of some five hundred people. Hinton then became very excited and swore he would never alter his course of life until his father died. During this exhibition Lady Hinton took around the hat to collect coppers and the good-natured gentleman strove until the jers of the crowd.—Herald.

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- 1. It is the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the authorized medium through which the views, wishes and instructions of the Church authorities are expressed, and given to the saints.
2. It is always in strict accordance with the right side of every question proper for public discussion.
3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints, and has, from its inception, valiantly detested all those who have advocated the principles in which they believe; and every Latter-day Saint should endeavor to give his patronage to the paper in which he believes.
4. It is not published for speculation, and never has been, but for the good which is to be accomplished by the saints, if any ever be desired from it, a devoted adherence to its principles, and a willingness to support it.
5. It is the only paper published in the Territory which has not been established for the purpose of making money, and which, during its history, has not been the subject of any speculation.
6. There is no danger of any subscription to the News falling to get what he subscribes for through failure of the business and a suspension of its publication—a common result in the case of hundreds of newspapers published every year.
7. It is now printed throughout in neat and readable type, so that even the aged can peruse it without difficulty or danger to their eyesight.
8. It is free from objectionable advertisements, so that no parent need fear that his children will have their minds corrupted from having access to it; in fact, it refuses thousands of dollars worth of the best paying advertisements annually, because it is devoted to the moral and spiritual interests of its readers instead of to getting gain at their expense.
9. Its tone is not regulated by public opinion, but by the hope of gaining enlightenment through the study of the scriptures in right and candid manner, and which is wrong, regardless of results financial or otherwise.
10. It never surrenders to readers by publishing of mischievous or defamatory news items.
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