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CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The pope, in an address to the French pilgrims, is said to have declared that France is making war against the church, with an aim of undermining the Danie of Christianity. He declared, in other words, that the conflict in France Is, as far as the state is concerned, one in the interest of infidelity.

Undoubtedly the representatives of the French government will reply that they are not making war upon the church, but only contending for equal rights. They will say that their only desire is to abolish abuses that have grown common under the domination of the church, They will set off their stock of oraterical firecrackers and plnwheels and shout off phrases, such as "hierarchy" and "priestly tyranny," and they will protest imocence as to any hostility against the church. Is not France a free country? Cannot every one worship as he pleases? No war upon the church!

But his holiness gives the proofs. He points to "the expulsion of the religions orders, the trials and persecutions Inflicted upon Cardinal Andrieu and other bishops, and the threatened laws. which would extend official protection to irreligious teachers and bring about ops who were faithful to the pontiff, the pope then says, were not allowed to enjoy the liberty granted by French laws to all free citizens, but on the other band, were insulted, tried and condemned for the sale reason that they were courageously fulfilling their apos-

In the view of the head of the Romun church the conflict in France is a war upon the church, no matter who denies that charge. And all good Cath-

olics must take the same view.

The trouble in France is of long standing. It is not something new To go back only as far as the revolution of July, 1830, it will be remembered by readers of history that as soon as the new government was installed, the so-called Puntheon was restored and old, oppressive laws against the clergy revived. The laws concerning schools were enforced, and when the bishops refused to comply, their appropriations were cut off. The church was accused of plans for the undermining of the constitution, and public haired increased. Finally, in 1831, when a festival in memory of the Duke of Berry was elebrated in the church St. Germain l'Auxerrois, a mob broke into the building and destroyed it. Then they proceeded to the palace of the arch nishop, where they broke the furniture and threw the fragments into the river. or set fire to them. The doors were lifted off the hinges; the floors were torn up; the destruction was general. And while the mob was thus engaged they shouted: 'A bas les Jesuites!' The clergymen that fell into their hands were fearfully maltreated, and the archbishop would probably have been murdered but for the fact that he happened to be absent. Not satisfied with the work of destruction in Paris the mob went to other places and destroyed ecclesinstical institutions. They tore down the lilles and the crosses that ornamented churches and other public buildings. So intense way the anti-church sentiment in France at that time, and the flames have

broken out again and again. Catholies who believe that the conflict on the part of the church is one for liberty of conscience, for purity of merals, and for truth, ought to be able to appreciate the motives of adherents of other faiths, who are similarly struggling against the forces of darkness and am, and who are just as honest in their convictions, just as sincere as the good Catholics are. They, at heart, should not ally themselves with infidelity, whether in occlesiastical or political garb, and become peracoutors, in any part of the earth, and leave of all in a country where equal rights and prerogatives are given to uit.

### DISEASE FROM EXPOSED FOOD

New proof of the old aloge that "chantiness is next to godliness" comes almost daily to the attention of the civilized wound

Pellugra, the Rafitan disease that has recently been spreading in this coun try also, is now pronounced by medical men to be due to a fungus growth on holled indian corn, left standing, Without special saurtary precautions,

It appears from an article by Marion Hamilton Carter in Merittre's magazine that the Ralian peasants live principatty upon points—a porridge or much made of corn nicel—which they cook up to great portule, a week's sating at a time, and set away in a corner of the hus, exposed to dirt and flies. Long before the end is reached the polenta is spoiled and often decased "Pellagra is terrible." They say, obut it is still more terrible in starve. Out of 2,964 pellagrins, 1,022 declared that they often ate spotled points In 1.197 that they are it sometimes; and 1,335 that they never ald. But denials must be taken very humanly, for the admission is equivalent to the admission of ultry death tution; with some peasants it would be a confession that they had stolen

corn out of the landlord's field before

It was ripe and hidden it where it was

hound to spoil . . . Experiments, how-

ever, demonstrated, Miss Carter tells

a, that the disease is primarily one of

digestive organs, It thus attacks first the weak members of a communitydegenerates, drunkards, and so on. I becomes heroditary "even to the third and fourth generation." Its horrible effects have already been detailed in these columns; the writer gives us no new particulars. The strong point against the corn theory is undoubtedly the after-effect of the disease. It h not a simple poisoning, but seems to after the victim's entire constitution and that of his children. The introducion of the disease into this country where there are now at least 5,000 victims of it, makes the question a

ve one for people in our own land And while in southern Europe and Egypt, pellagra is a disease of the very poor in the United States It is now argely an ortan or suburban disease three to one. , , , Dr. Thayer, of Johns Hopkins, writes, I have heard within the last year of several acute fatal cases of the discuse in indiviitials living under the best social and harfenic conditions;' and physicians in the South number among their private cases many prominent peo-

A pellagra conference has recently been held. There Dr. Powers said: "The hope of the American situation

"The hope of the American situation lies in the Pure-Food Law and—the horse. At the first nellagra conference, Dr. Powers pointed out that pellagra and blind staggers in horses are probably one and the same and Dr. Wood suggests that we may actually have at hand all the ready-made serum we need, The South Carolina Board of Health has undertaken the investigation and is trying to find a recovered horse."

The more they diave studied this disease the more the medical authorities are possied; but the clear ind) food, long exposed, is another grave argument for sanitary clashliness

#### RED CROSS STAMPS.

The American Red Cross society, of which President Taft is the president, has again opened its Christmas compaign by selling stamps. The proceeds of the sale in Utah will be devoted to the suppression of taberculosis in this State. And this is a work the necessity of which only few realize. Utah has a climate in which lung afflictions are supposed not to thrive, but during the not quite eleven months of this year now passed, the report shows fifty-two deaths from consumption, or more than one every week. From this it appears that it is high time to declare war upon that plague, and that the Red Cross soclety has done. But it must have the support of the public.

The society will place in business houses, in the offices of professional men, lodges, and other organizations, a number of Christmas stamps, and make an effort to induce them to use them on outgoing letters and packages. The stamps carry a Christmas greeting, and the money obtained by the sale of them is to be used in the fight against sickness, death, and misery. Last year the stamps did not arrive here in time for a large sale, but this year they have come early, and it is anticipated that they will become as popular here as in some other states. The stamps cost only one cent. That is a small sum. But when cents are put together they become dollars. The total sale last year amounted to \$150,000.

### REBUKED FROM THE OUTSIDE,

Some time ago. Rev. Chalfant of Boise, Idaho, edified the Ministerial association by abusing the Prophet Joseph and the Latter-day Saints. He recited old fake stories and laid

down the general conclusion that the Gospel is the "most stupendous fraud ever perpetrated under the guise of The abuse was, of course, religion." printed and attracted some attention. But the Rev. gentleman seems to have gone a little further than prudence permitted, and as a consequence he disgusted even non-"Mormous." Mr. C. J. Shorb, of Caldwell, Idaho, not a member of the Church, administers a well deserved rebuke to the Rev. standerer of a Propht of God. In a contribution to the Idaho Statesman, of Nov. 15, he says, in part:

"Wasn't it Gamalisi that counseiled against persecution of the Christian religion, maying that if it was not of God. it would perish: but if it was of God it could not be destroyed? If that was good advice then, it ought to be good advice now. But wasn't Christi-mity cried down by the Jews? Didn't men like Dr. Chalfant among then ery fake, fraud, wine bibbers, hypo-erites? The philosophers stuck their critics. The philosophers stuck their tonques in their cheeks and wagged their heads: and the Jews and the pagens tried to argue them down and the pagele persecuted them, and when one of their not passed by bystanders significantly tapped their heads. And by and by the Christians became the thing and then the pagane suffered, and few-very few-fell how the pagane suffered. But that is another

if some of the clergymen of our day could give heed to the very wise counsel of Gamaltel, they would have greator success in their labors,

### JAPAN NEEDS ROOM.

Shingoro Takaishi, secretary of the Osaka Chamber of Commores, and traveling with the Japanese commition that passed through here on Wedmeaday, is reported to have stated in a newspaper interview that "Japan is too crowded and must find an outlet." "Japan." he said, "Is one of the most populous nations of the east and soor I will become imperative to find some place for our surplus population. Today every square foot of tiliable soil in Japan is under cuitivation and every available inch is used for agricultural purposes." Japan can no longer spare any land for pasturage, and although every available inch is used in raising rice, not enough is produced to feed the people. For fifteen years Japan has been importing rice.

In that statement will be found a key to Japan's policy. Japan attacked China. It needed more territory, and heavily weighted with other cares and got central of Korea and Formore. But it needed still more land, and so made war upon Russia for the control of also often without political experience Manchuria. Japan needs more room. It has sent its sone all over the world in search of opportunities. It has all patriotism, have the same handleaps most risked a quarral with the United and the American habit of frequently

toms are manifested in the skin and Nippon to make themselves comfortable in this country. But it is all a question of more food. The war with China, the war with Russia, the diplopratic regotiations, with the United States were caused by the necessity of finding opportunities for a growing

population. And that is, after all, the main cause of most of the wars ever waged. Some stand on the record as wars for civil, or religious, liberty, but most of them are for more room, more food. How appropriate, then, that war engines be turned into agricultural implements, to secure peace! For when the money time, and energy that are being spent on demies and navier are applied to the production of grain and fruit, there will be very little occasion for war, When swords are made into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks there will be plenty of food for all, and each one can sit under his own fig tree, or vine, in peace and traquility. The way to find an outlet is not to make war upon other nations but to produce more, and the power of the earth to yield is almost unlimited. . It is only a question of labor intelligently di-

#### AN ANCIENT LAW CODE.

The fifth volume of the new Schaff-Hergog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, has just been issued by the Funk & Wagnalls company, It contains a number of instructive articles of archeological subjects, and among these we notice one on "Hammurabli and His

at Persepolis in 1901, by Prof. Morgan, is one of the most remarkable historical monuments that have ever been recovered from the past. It is supposed to auteonte a thousand years the promulgation of the law on Sinal. The monument itself consists of a pillar of stone, eight feet high, on which the law is nscribed. Originally there were about 3,000 lines of writing, divided into fortynine columns; but five columns on the front have been grased by an Elamite king. The writing begins with an enumeration of the king's titles, the story of his installment as king, and the elevation of Babylon to the position of the capital of the kingdom. The code itself begins: "Law and justice I establish in the land. I made happy the human race in those days." As to the purpose of the monument, it says: "The law of the land as to judgments, the decisions of the land as to decisions, my precious decrees for the information of the oppressed upon this stone I wrote and placed in the temple of Merodach and Babylon." The code is a most remarkable document. It shows a most careful and systematic order, beginning with witchcraft, and then passing through all grades of social and domestic life, ending with a scale of wages for all kinds of workingmen,

The following may serve as illustrations of lawmaking in those days;

"If a builder build a house for a man and do not make its construction firm, and the house collapses and cause the death of the owner, the builder shall be put to death.

"If it kill the son of the owner they shall put the son of the builder to death.

'If it kills a slave of the owner the builder shall restore to him a sinve of

equal value.

"If it destroy property he shall restore what it destroyed, and because he did not make the house which he built firm and it collapsed, he shall rebuild it at his own expense."

The laws relating to fees for the practice of medicine are as follows:

"If a physician operate on a gentleman for a severe wound, with a inneed and save the man's life, or if he open an abscess in a gentleman's eye and save the eye, he shall receive ten shekels of silver. If he operate on a freeman he shall receive five shekels. "If it be a man's slave he operate on, the owner of the slave shall give two shekels to the physician."

There were severe ponalties for malpractice. The laws says:

"If a physician operate on a gentle-man and cause his death, or destroy his eye, they shall cut off the phys.-

"If he operate on the slave or a free-man and cause his death be shall re-store a slave of equal value. If he de-stroy his eye he shall pay in sliver half his value.

Then the question of fees comes up

"If he set a broken bone for a gen-tleman or cure his disease the gentle-man shal pay five shekels.
"If he be a freeman he shall pay three shakels of silver.
"If he he a slave the owner of the fr he he a slave the owner of the tre shall give the physician two shekels.

ween the old Babylonian, and the Mosaic code, that the common origin may be considered fully established.

Among other notable arricles in this volume of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge may be mentioned. "The Holy Reman Empire;" "The Goths:" Huguenota;" "Hebrew Handicrafts;" Herod and . His Family," and "The Hittites"-a nation unknown to his torians except through the Bible narrative. There are many important biographical and theological articles. The articles on God and Immortality are especialy interesting.

### RESULTS AND AN EXPLANATION.

Some of our contemporaries are still figuring on the results of the last elections. How did it all happen? Philadelphia deckned to be reformed; Boston did not keep Hill as district attorney: Cincinnati subsided again into the arms of Cox: San Francisco capped the citmax by choosing for Mayor another fellow said to be of the type of Schmitz, turning down Francis J. Heney, and setting out to make herself emapicuous again; and Cleveland got tired of Tom Johnson. What is the explanistion? Some see in these results an evidence

that the people have become tired of "reformers," and that they want "fres-

Others point out, with greater force of reasoning, that the reform friends, though in the majority, are not organused for a long buttle against the opposite forces. Reformers are usually duties, and can give to public business but a portion of their time, and are and skill. The mass of their following. however responsive to appeals to their s nervous system, though its symp- States about the rights of the men of changing their interests. At the same I he desires

time, the other side, put on its guard by rising public sentiment against it has been strengthening the already compact political power, and has easily won a temporary reprieve from the doom,

That tells the entire story. In our own city hundreds of decent voters remained home, while those in sympathy with the party in power were hauled to the polls. The same conditions prevalled olsewhere.

But a temporary repulsion of the army of referm at one point, or even at several, does not mean defent all along the line, by any means. The work is going on, and the final victory will belong to the citizens who stand for that which is right.

Two of a kind- Zelava and Castro.

Thus far the "man higher up" simply out of sight.

The bread eaten in secret probably

is made of bleached flour.

A wave of crime always seems to follow in the wake of prosperity.

The New York custom house appears to be thoroughly sugar coated.

The Industrial Workers are not very good at playing the game of freeze

When you bottle your wrath, be sure there is no mother of vinegar in the bottle.

Mrs. John Jacob Aster is doing no

worrying over the whereabouts of the President Taft doesn't want a show navy but a navy that can show 'em

Some of the unclassified laborers in the New York custom house might be classified as frauds.

The wicked burgiar fleeth when the bulldog pursueth while the owner is as bold as a lion.

If the Central American governments do not behave themselves some day they will be decentralized.

When a man says that he is not appreclated it simply means that others do not dream his day dreams. While the Devil can always find

very worst paymaster in the world. Collector Loeb of the port of New York is engaged in the good work of

turning the rascals out. Excelsior!

plenty for idle hands to do, he is the

of an old man obtained in the same way, what a coward and bore he

It was not the unexpected that happened when Collector Loeb fired employes suspected of being implicated in the sugar frauds.

There never was a case that did not have two sides, not even the case of Zelaya ordering the execution of Americans. Let both be heard before judgment is pronounced.

Yesterday, for the first time, a Prench court adopted the Anglo-Saxon method of conducting a criminal trial. Never age to the common law.

An exchange says that "the ideal wife is one who believes every thing that her bushand tells her." The ideal husband, of course, being the one who believes his wife believes everything he tells her.

Alphonse Vergonjeanne, the young Frenchman who arrived in San Francisco as a stowaway, claiming he was on his way around the world on a wager, will be depoted. After you, my dear Alphonse.

Judge Walter H. Sanborn, in the United States court of appeals at St. Paul, has handed down an opinion setting aside the verdict and ordering a new trial in what is locally known as the Sharp case. The opinion of the circuit court of appeals reverses Judge Marshall but public opinion in Utah sustains him. There is something wrong and rotten somewhere when a coal combine can cut off a coal dealer's supply and kill his business because he insists on selling his own coal at his own price and not at the price dictated by the coal trust.

Mr. C. J. Lacy, of Basingbeurne House, Fleet, Hants. England, who for several years has been a contributor to the "Eattlefield of Thought" column of The Deseret News, under the signature of "A Banker," has laid down his pen for ever. He was called by death on the 28th of October, last. Mr. Lacy has devoted his last years to literary efforts, especially with a view of magnifying the Master and His atoning work for the children of men. He was theroughly conversant with a number of subjects and wielded a facile pen, and bls contributions have been very much appreciated. Many of them have been copied by other American papers.

We are pleased to have made the acquaintance of Dr. Peebles, of Battle Creek, Mich., who is passing through the City on his sixth journey around the earth. The doctor is eighty-eight years vid. Among the great men of the world he has met, during his long and eventful career, is President Brigham Young, for whom he says he entertains feelings of sincere admiration. in his views the Doctor is truly conmopolitan, as are all broad-minded man and women of our enlightened age. He says he is only seeking for truth, and truth he accepts from any and ed murces. That is, of course, the only position a reasonable being can hold consistently. The pharissical exclusiveness of bigoted sectarisatism. belongs to the age of ignorance. We hope the Doctor will have an enjoyshie trip and live long enough to sir cummeribe the earth as many times

## GATHERED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THOUGHT

Mary Tudor
England's
Mad Queen
Atherton in her brilliant paper on Love in Threper's Bazar. Love, although it beliftled her, did not splash her memory with blook. Perhaps the most terrible example of the demonalizing influence of the "tender passion" is Mary Tudor, Queen of England. In her youth and even maturity, one of the most humans and kind-hearted of women, who never signed a death warrant when she first ascended the throne except at the insistence of her ministwomen, who never signed a death warrant when she first ascended the throne except at the insistence of her ministers, became, under the influence of her illistarred passion for her husband. Politip II of Spain, the most infamously cruel woman in history. She had loved no man until the rejuctant Philip was induced to embark for the bleak northern land and marry the plain elderity woman inat ruited it. He concealed his aversion, for the best that can be said of Philip is that his manners were irroproachable, he was handsome, young, and fascinating, and poor Mary loved him to distraction. Philip got away as soon as he decently could, pleading husiness in Spain-principally the burning of hereties. He was induced to return once or twice, but finally it was evident that he would return no more, unless, to be sure. Providence should soften his heart and compel him to love his ugly doting old wife. It was then that Mary, between a despair and bitterness that no doubt affected what little brain she had, and a hope of propitiating him by emulating his illustrious example, began to burn the heretics in her own kingdom; and with the shricks of the roasting martyrs in Smithfield, her lust for blood—'haematomania'—and her religious enthuslasm waxed until fires roasting martyrs in Smithfield, her lust for blood—'haematomania'—and her religious enthusiasm waxed until fires were burning all over England, each a separate beacon light to welcome Philip norn his return. But Philip, although he commended her piety and zeal, did not return, and the frantic woman went on roasting, until even in that ensanguined time England was the scandal of Europe. If there was a Protestant left in England it was only because a tumor carried Mary off before she could hunt him down; but it is only fair to remember that if this miserable Queen left as executed name behind fair to remember that if this miserable Queen left as execrated name behind her it was because there existed no commission of lunacy to shut her up. She was quite mad, and the cause of her madness was that passion which has been the fortune of posts, since poets dawned, and has inspired a million romances since. Such is the other side of the sixture.

The Way
Of the now be defined as a respirits.

Itigion, whatever it may have been in its earlier ages. Laying aside all Occidental attempts at its definition or description, I prefer to quote from a native source, Viscount Kencho Suemartou, A. B., LM. D. "Shintoism is essentially indigenous to the soil of Japan. It may be regarded as a religion, and yet if it he a religion it is certainly of a unique kind, having nevertheless much similarity to the ancient cults of the Greeks and the Romans. "It has no founder, nor has it any dogmas in the ordinary sense of a religion. It has grown up with the customs and traditions and general characteristics of the nation. It recognizes the immortality of the soul, it acknowledges the existence of supernatural ledges the existence of supernatural power; it reverences the ancestal spir-its, and therefore it may be called a religion of ancestor worship. It con-cerns itself, however, more with temreligion of ancestor worship. It concerns itself, however, more with temporal things than with spiritual. Its easential notion of ethics is cleanliness ness is applied not only mentally but also physically. Hence its tendency to bodily cleanliness as well as to other cognate matters. "Its ideals of conduct are honesty and straightforwardness. It reverences its ruler from the very nature of its cult, and a magnificent ideal of a subject and a citizen is developed from these simple notions." Such is the definition of Shintolism made by a leading Japanese scholar and historian. Shinto is a Chinese word, its Japanese sequivalent being Kami-no-michl. Both mean the "way of the spirits," not, as generally translated, the "way of the gods." The "apirits" were in the ancient conception of Japan, both the supernatural beings that were responsible for the operations of hature, and the human spirits of their rulers and of their own ancestors who upon their degarture from this mortal life entered into companionship with the unseen but potent beings who rule the universe—From Hampton's Magazines for

Shintoism can

side of the picture.

The Way

into companionable with the unseen but potent beings who rule the universe.—From Hampton's Magazines for December.

Glowing The recent disturbance of the telegraphs through. Or Sun Fire, out the world for a space of several hours is surmised by scientists to have been caused by a convulsive outburst of electric energy in the sun of exceptional magnitude, synchronizing with a large "sunspot" than the brightest flame we can produce—a huge yawning gap hollowed deep down into the body of the sun; a terrible solar abysin (though not of exceptional magnitude). The Duke sat to one side, saying terrible solar abysin (though not of exceptional magnitude) computed to have been of sufficient capacity to contain considerably more than a hundred.

globes equal in size to our earth. Perhaps the most startling and the most inconceivably magnificent spectacle which it is possible for man to witness, is one of these abysmal, fathomiass guffs in the glowing incandescent gases or the solar photosphere as viewed mark. The race is not for heavy means a graph of these abysmal, fathomiass and doubters, as is build a present cup-racer series a size of the solar photosphere as viewed mark. The race is not for heavy means, and doubters, as is build a present cup-racer series as it is not for heavy means. which it is possible for man to witness, is one of these abysmal, fathorniess guits in the glowing incandescent gases of the solar photosphere as viewed through one or the modern giant tolescopes. Cyclones of wild fire which and rage in convulsive spasms; now everying around the flery guit and rotating, a very whirlpool of glowing tengues of flame; now with a throbbing quiver merging with the blazing termoil of the encirching cliffs of fire. Hurricanes and tornadoes of mighty flames swiethither and tither; vast jots of burning gases leap out of the abysm, high into the other, and brilliant eddying cloud the ether, and brilliant eddying cloud masses hover over the fiery disorder, whicled round and round and hither and thither by the cyclone hurricanes and whiriwinds. And this startling phenomenon, as observed shortly before the magnetic storm which occurred several years ago, was believed to be the several years ago, was believed to be the immediate cause of the "storm"—a vast, transplendent globe, or sphere of doubtless, electricity, of a daxning brilliancy far exceeding that of the sun itself issues from the wall of the flery crater and flushes like a gigantle metopracross to the opposite side, literally a discharge of globe lightning, the nucleus of which must have been of a magnitude far exceeding that of the theory be correct, it disorganized the electricity of this planet, and perhaps also of every other planet in the solar system. And if the energy of our own little luminary be so tremendous, what little luminary be so tremendous, what must be that of some of the giants of the stellar world-mighty Sirius, mag-nificent Arcturus, or flery Aldebaran! And yet he who by his omnipotent flat orlds," in his infinite love towards his creatures. In order to save them from the punishment due to them for breech-es of his eternal laws, himself bore that punishment, thereby justifying and vindicating all who come to him for a passport to the glory-land.—A Banker.

Sir Thomas Lipton is Another Race For The Cup. once more among as with his perennial blarney and enlightened plan to talk the New York Yacht club into rearranging to his liking its rules governing racing for the America's cup. Whatever else may be said, Sir Thomas certainly has a "way with him;" his advent is not only an invariable promise of good cheer for the brothers of the pen, but serves to adorn the sporting pages of the daily press with beam-ing caricatures of the radiant counte-nance of this genial knight. There is nothing like persistence. Some day even the New York Yacht club council may succumb to the blandishments of Sir Thomas, it may be, as Lipton main-tains, that yachting would be better served by an America's cup race be-

A single race, but this is an beside the mark. The race is not for bear mark the race is not for hear weather boats, and if yachtsessa are to keep the Anorica's cap in this country, it strikes no as being rather to their credit. Apripas of Lapana's mar recent campaign, a number of foolish propositions have found their way into Lapana might build his beat in Cahara. And thus avoid the voyage arress the occar. Lapton might build his beat in Cahara one thus avoid the voyage arress the occar. Lapton makes his atmosphic for the newspapers on the unfairness of being obliged to build a boat that will cross the occan and yet ture a fair chance with a racing machine built "in our own back yard." He claims this is what has beaten him on his several attenties to secure the our Such argument sounds as Thomas that no lightness of construction, or other structural hundress at construction or other structural hundress increasary for ocean crossing, caused their defeats they were light count a structurally and they had driving a crossing their belief their belief belief their belief belief belief their belief belief their belief belief their designers could not give the defending yachta And, by the way, wasn't the hat Shannock town over by the Erin—the Lipton star yacht?—Casper Whitney in Collier's for Nov. 13.

#### ADVERTISING IS CAPITAL

J. H. Appel of John Wanamakery, Advertising is capital; not expens it is the real producer of wealth a lights factory fires, keep the what of industry amove, spans continen with railroads and sends the shing of company in these and are commerce in factor ending on round the globe. It is the nearest proach to perpetual motion yet know Advertising is the great builder, builds businesses; it builds formness builds house and commendation of the property of t builds homes and communities cities and nations. But its a work is in upbuilding humanity work is in upbuilding humanity To constitution and the church follow in flag, but both the flag and the mb ties together; it makes friends enemies and brothers of friends, binds the world together; it makes whole world kin.

### NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

WHEN THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TURNED PROPHET.

By E. J. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and i beidents that three new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on fam our events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less interesting an acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil Wan Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. E dwards a notebook, and, either in said or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, garnered from the new who made the news—the history—or from a qually authoritative sources as inportant contributions of the "Human In terest" sort to American history harticles have a distinctive value all the ir own.

of Wellington as a great warrior. Here is a story that reveals him in the role of prophet. It was told to me by the late General James Grant Wilson of Civil war, and, afterwards, of literary

"At last he put "It was my good fortune." said General Wilson, "when in England, a year or so before our Civil war, to meet and have very pleasant relations with an English military officer, who was an aide-de-comp to the Duke of Wellington when the latter was Eritish commander-in-chief for life. This was at the time of our war with Mexico and the Duke was then an old man, for over thirty years had elapsed since the battle of Waterloo.

"The Duke—so this officer told metals of supplies." "He will take

"The other officers stepped side and the Duke drew up to the lable forms minutes, or even longer, he staded the map before him.

"At lest he put a finger ups the point of the map which indicate the city of Vera Cruz. "General Sout of there," he said. He lifted the flagrand placed it over the spot indicates the City of Mexico. Ther, he said, you will find General Sout of about naming the day. That is he objective point, and I have no doubt, he will succeed in his plans."

# Z. C. M. I. Millinery Sale Continues

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, we will etoninue this before Thanksgiving Millinery Sale-attractive dress and streets hats, the most stylish creations of the season at remarkable price reductions.

## Millinery Half Price

Stunning effects stylishly trimmed with colored plumes, wings, flowers, ribbons, your choice at HALF PRICE.

All Children's Hats Half Price All Colored Plumes Half Price All Wings Half Price All Flowers Half Price

## Millinery One-third Off

All Fur Hats, All Hats Trimmed with black and white plumes and aigrettes in this great sale, ONE-THIRD OFF.

Untrimmed Shapes One-third Off Black and White Plumes third Off All Aigrettes One-third Off

