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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 7, 1906.

NO "CHURCH INFLUENCE."

The efforts of a portion of the daily press to make it appear that the Republican victory in Tuesday's election in Utah, and especially in Salt Lake county, was the result of undue Church influence, are futile and silly. It is a well known fact that at no time during the entire campaign did the Church interfere, either directly or indirectly, with the plans, or arrangements, of any of the different political parties. At no time did any Church official offer any advice whatever, that would in any way encroach upon the liberty of any Church member to select his, or her, political affiliations, and vote according to conviction. There is absolutely no ground for the charge of Church interference, and those who make it, must know that it is false.

The result of this election is not surprising to anyone who has followed the events in Utah during the last few years. The campaign on the part of one faction has been a persistent effort to create discontent and to win by an appeal to prejudices. No effort has been spared to engender jealousy and hatred. Malice, greed, envy have been appealed to, openly, shamelessly. Respectable citizens of all creeds, and no creeds, have had enough of soul-killing agitation, and we venture the guess that many turned away from the ranks of the party responsible for it, and joined their former political friends to defeat iniquity.

Besides, the underlying principle of this election was as important as the immediate question of local offices. As in New York the great question was whether the people of that state were prepared to endorse the aspirations of one candidate for the office of president of the United States, so in this election one question was whether the people here were willing to sustain as future United States senator a man who has proved himself unfit for that exalted office. There could be but one answer to that question, and the voters gave it. The determination to save the state from the grip of plutocracy was one factor in this election.

The management of public affairs in the city did not encourage the voters of the county to entrust their interests to the party responsible for the conditions here. Wide open saloons and reckless expenditures do not catch the votes of decent taxpayers. Finally, the gross falsehoods that were unblushingly told about prominent citizens served as a warning to many not to support a cause that seemed to rely on falsehood for victory.

These facts were enough to determine the election. There is no necessity of charging undue Church influence, a charge that is as false as it is silly and malicious.

LEARNING TOLERANCE.

According to an estimate by the Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, of the results of a century of missionary efforts abroad, many benefits have been received by the good people who have supported the missionaries. In an article in the North American Review he asserts that the sending out of missionaries to foreign lands gave a wonderful impetus to the study of geography, for instance. Religious magazines commenced to publish articles on the countries and races to which the missionaries were sent; they printed maps; they contained letters from missionaries. Books began to appear. The writer referred to says the journals of Dr. Asahel Grant, a medical missionary of the American board, over 70 years ago, are to this day the best account of the Kurds. Another missionary work is "The Middle Kingdom" of Dr. S. Wells Williams, which is a recognized authority on the religion, life and government of the Chinese. Dr. Williams' great work was published in three editions between 1848 and 1857. In this way nations otherwise far apart became acquainted, and this facilitated further friendly intercourse.

As for the nations to which missionaries have been sent, a notable change has taken place during the century. We are told that caste has been broken in upon and social evils in countless forms have been made unpopular. The position of woman has been lifted from that of a servant, or even a slave, to that of a friend and companion. The home has been discovered and glorified because men and women have been induced to combine in effort for the common good.

The most remarkable effect, however, of missionary labor abroad is, as the writer in the Review points out, that the Christians at home have learned to appreciate what good there is in pagan and Mohammedan systems of religion and ethics. On this point he says in part:

"It was, indeed, a brave missionary who first advocated the new and almost heretical doctrine that, even in the religions of the East, there were many customs and beliefs worthy of respect and reverence. Almost imperceptibly the feeling of contempt and pity for the Asiatic was turned, in a degree, into respect. Out of this came a conviction that the educated, upright Chinese, Japanese, Korean or Indian is a brother man, with whom conference upon every theme, including religion, may be profitable to all parties. This sense of fraternity was fostered more directly by the educational institutions established and directed by American missionaries, and patronized by the brightest and most intelligent young men and women of the East. The white teacher was forced into admiration for his pupils."

telligent pupils, while the students, who, it may be, entered the school with little regard for the pale-faced foreigner, came to hold him in high esteem. The intelligence of the East was thus revealed to the people of the West, establishing mutual respect."

It has taken almost a century of contact with the non-Christian world to learn the great truth written on every page of the Bible, and proclaimed by the great Prophet of God in this dispensation, that all human beings, even the erring ones, are the children of the same eternal Father. But the lesson is being learned, and it is one of the signs of progress toward the consummation of the eternal plans for the final redemption of mankind.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

Official statistics concerning the public debt of the United States in 1902 show that between the years 1870-90 the aggregate net indebtedness decreased, but that since 1890 it has had a tendency to increase. The following table of net indebtedness presents some interesting data:

	1870	1880	1890	1902
Federal debt	2,731,180	890,925	352,275	212,284
State debt	187,124	145,190	131,724	781,144
Municipal and other local debt	2,319,202	2,028,279	2,822,906	3,822,906
Total	5,237,506	3,065,110	3,306,905	4,816,334

If federal and state indebtedness is separated from county and municipal, the following table is obtained:

	1870	1880	1890	1902
Federal and State debt	2,654,214	1,192,119	515,818	936,160
County and municipal debt	2,583,292	2,873,000	3,191,087	3,880,174
Total	5,237,506	4,065,119	3,706,905	4,816,334

Federal and state debts had assumed very large proportions by the year 1870, because of the Civil war. Subsequently this indebtedness decreased, but local indebtedness seems to have risen since 1870, by not less than \$1,115,000,000, and since 1890 there has also been some increase of federal and state liabilities. Are we drifting away from the doctrine that was once considered orthodox, that indebtedness should be wiped out as rapidly as possible? The figures presented seem to convey a warning against governmental extravagance.

ILL-ADVISED WAR TALK.

Is somebody trying to work up an anti-Japanese sentiment in this country? A Manila dispatch tells a story about the discovery of a Japanese spy caught in the act of sketching fortifications in the Philippines. The culprit is said to have been a Japanese captain of engineers, disguised. Then comes another story to the effect that United States officers are of the opinion that our next war will be with Japan.

This is in harmony with the opinion expressed recently in German military circles, but it does not agree with the professions of friendship by the most prominent leaders of public affairs of Japan, nor with the observations of some Americans who have had ample opportunities of learning the sentiment of the people of Japan. After the war with China, Japan commenced to prepare for the conflict with Russia. But it had a legitimate cause for this. Russia stepped in and wrested from the victorious country the fruits of victory. It is not understood that the United States after the war with Russia played a similar role, but that the friendly interference of the President in the Portsmouth negotiations was very welcome to the Mikado and his advisers. Japan has no casus belli against this country.

War talk without any reasonable excuse for it, is ill-advised, to say the least. Even if the purpose is only to arouse the patriotism of the citizens of the country for the furtherance of military purposes, it is against the best interests of the public. It is certain to cause irritation in the countries linked together by the war rumors, and as a consequence the citizens of one country may be subjected to annoyances in the other, which may aggravate the situation and perhaps precipitate acts of retaliation. If there were any probability of war with Japan, diplomatic means can be employed for the removal of the causes long before the danger-point is reached. Irritating war talk in the press is uncalled for and can have only bad effects.

The only trouble of which the public is aware is the discrimination against Japanese laborers and school children in San Francisco. This is a violation of existing treaties. The Supreme court has held that a treaty with a foreign power is supreme law; yet, there is no means of enforcing it. But the Californians must not place the Federal government in a ludicrous position by refusing to honor the treaty stipulations agreed to in behalf of California as well as every other state of the Union. State's rights do not include the right to imperil the peace of the country by wrongdoing.

The "also ran" class is now full.

Hearst had a great run for his money.

It's all over now but the shouting and the growling.

The voting machine is a great success. It is approved by all.

The wandering Utes are looking backward towards their old home.

Yale's chair of lumbering will probably be known as the old arm chair.

The battleship Virginia now knows how the ram in the thicket felt.

All over the country the voters as a rule went to the polls early. After the worm, most likely.

When people say that they don't object to criticism, they usually mean veiled praise.

The New York Evening Post tells how to grow old. Just continue to live long is the best way.

Candidate Hearst voted at an undertaker's shop. A fitting place in which to store his gubernatorial ambition.

The Colorado is back in the old rut. Yet the burden of half the exhortations to progress is, "Get out of your rut."

The President will not take Poulitney Bigelow to Panama to point out the

lurking places of the terrible things Poulitney discovered.

Major Pitcher says the fare on Yellowstone lake from the Thumb to the Lake hotel is too high. But he forgets the great altitude of the lake.

The pope says that the church in France is prepared for all kinds of persecution. Being prepared, the persecution may not come. May it not!

All hope of reconciliation between the Castellanes having been abandoned, great sensations are promised. It is to be hoped that the promise will not be kept.

Many officeholders in Washington did not go home to vote because of lack of railroad passes. Clearly a case in which patriotism is dependent on passes.

The United States Supreme Court has not adopted the reformed spelling. It is a great stickler for the doctrine of state decisions.

The man who suggested that Pullman cars be called "hotels on wheels," so that they might not be subject to interstate commerce commission control, himself had "wheels."

Hughes' election is not so much a matter of congratulation as is Hearst's defeat. The latter's triumph would have been a disgrace not only to New York but to the United States.

Secretary Taft emphasizes the statement that he speaks for himself "alone" when he says the time has come to revise the tariff. And he is very likely to be "all, all alone, on a wide, wide sea" for a long, long time.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst announces his purpose to issue a directory giving the location of each and every den of vice of every sort in New York City, together with the names and addresses of their owners and sponsors. As a moral mouser the doctor is without a rival in all the country, Anthony Comstock not excepted.

An old weather prophet back east is of the opinion that we are going to have a mild winter. He says, "This fall the birds are staying later than usual. The hens have hardly begun to shed their feathers yet, and most years they are all over molting by Oct. 1. The partridges are very thin and with feathers, the corn husks are very thin and the burrs on beech nuts and hazel nuts are very thin and soft. Chipmunks have laid by very small stores of nuts and grain." Whether the forecast is for the entire country or only for one small section, the prognosticator does not say.

The President's action in dismissing in disgrace three companies of the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry (colored) is a very drastic measure. The men brought their punishment on themselves by protecting members of their companies accused of violence and murder, by refusing to identify them. United States soldiers are not an outcast organization, pledged to stand by each other in all things. The action taken by the President is without precedent in the American army, and probably will never have to be followed. Its effect cannot but be salutary.

HORROR OF NEEDLESS NOISES.

W. D. Howells, in Harper's. It is the needlessness of most noises that renders them insufferable. You sleep very well through the roar of a winter storm, but if some one has forgotten to fasten a blind, and it begins to bang, then you are lost; you might as well get up and locate that blind and fasten it first as last. The manifold noises of your steamer's plunge through the night, with the perpetual wash of the sea, unite in a lullaby to which the worst conscience sinks into repose; but a snorer breaking from the next stateroom recalls the memory of all one's sins. The rush and leap and incessant but varied grind and clank of the sleeping-car become soothing at last, but a radiator, beginning to fizz and click after the steam has been turned off, seems to leave the world to be alone, no resource but suicide; if you could get at the second engineer, and leave him weltering in his gore, you could snatch a few cat-naps before morning, but you cannot get at the second engineer after midnight in most hotels. Continuous noises and necessary noises are things you can adjust, senses or your spirits to, but the noise without a reason, without an apparent right, like the gnawing of a rat in the wall, or the whistles of a steam locomotive, is what drives so many to perdition; and the clatter of the porter's wheels will probably ere long fill the asylums from the seaside cottages. It is not impossible, however, that many summer cottages are now being equipped with machines that will sweep every power-dory from the sea.

THE OUTCAST CHILDREN.

Upton Sinclair in "Success Magazine." And so, if a child-labor law is enforced in Chicago, it can only be by the vigorous and determined efforts of a large number of people; it can only be because the women's clubs and the settlements and the labor unions are willing to organize and agitate and practise eternal vigilance. In that way you can have the children turned out of the packing houses. And then the question is: Where do they go? In the first place, understand the labor conditions in the yards, understand that there is an enormous foreign population gathered there, hanging at the bare level of existence and willing to work for almost anything. The unemployed problem is chronic—you may go out any morning and see hundreds of men standing at every door where there is a chance for a job. The consequence of this is that there is a great deal of woman's labor. If the man can not get a job and support the family, the woman has to go to work. You will find women working in the yards at all sorts of hideous, repulsive, and exhausting occupations—not merely sewing hems and painting cans and wrapping packages, but tending sausage machines, and boning meat, and cleaning off.

SPEAKING OF CUBA.

Collier's Weekly. In spite of all it foreshadowed, when it landed in Cuba our army of occupation created as little excitement as did the Westminister Volunteers when, a few weeks ago, they arrived in New York to shoot at targets. As a spectator of both historical events, I must say that the strike last April in Havana of the motoristas was a better show. The strikers of Cuba, the motley crew of the Cuban to the quick, the indignity he suffered in being forced to walk to the suburbs insulted his spirit. But the taking over of his government by the Cuban, he has proved himself incapable of self-government, leaves him indifferent and unashamed. "I care not who enforces the laws of my country," says the Cuban patriot, "so long as I fill the offices." On a

Saturday the first detachment of our marines was sent ashore, and on Monday I saw more marines still moving toward Camp Columbia, where, four years ago, the United States regulars had folded their tents, hauled down the American flag, and left Cuba an independent republic. They return to find her a bankrupt and in the hands of a receiver. And what is worse, and what makes her state hopeless, is that the men who selfishly brought her to this pass can not see that they have done her any wrong.

JUST FOR FUN.

Now, What Did She Mean?
"Oh, here's an old photograph of Jack Hower!" Do you know, I met him the other evening, and he'd grown a "leucous mustache." I was never so tickled in my life!"—Punch.

Quills.
De Monk—Why do you look so sour? Didn't the Jumbos invite you to their annual jungle banquet?
Porcupine—Yes; but when I got there I found they only wanted me to sit on the table and furnish toothpicks for the guests.—Chicago Daily News.

A Knowing Wife.
Robinson—You can't fool all the people all the time.
Howard—Then my wife must be all of one people.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

All She Saw.
"I hear you were at the opera," said he. "How did you enjoy it?"
"Really? But it was all French, wasn't it?"
"Oh, no! Of course, many of the handsomest ones were unmistakably Parisian, and yet there were many pretty gowns that were evidently made here."—Philadelphia Press.

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Its price will be reduced \$15 each day till sold. See our Window.

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Blankets are here in great variety.
11-4 Gray Wool Blankets at \$4.35, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$7.00, splendid values.
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A BEAUTIFUL SOFT FINISHED FLUFFY RICH RED BLANKET, \$5.50.
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