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THE BETTER WAY.

The general committee of the board of home missions and church extension of the Methodist Episcopal church was in session recently at Topeka, Kas. Among the questions considered was missionary work in Utah.

This is always an interesting topic, and is especially interesting when it causes a "spirited debate," as was the case in this instance, as reported in a dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, of Nov. 17.

It seems that a gentleman from Tennessee, objected to the appropriation asked for by Methodist missionary work in Utah. In fact he made a vigorous assault on the appropriation referred to, declaring that the amount of money was not well spent because the converts were few in number.

This brought about some spirited replies. Bishop T. B. Neills, said: "If anywhere we ought to hold up the banner we ought to do it in Utah. I have seen a polygamist Bible which advocates polygamy as a divine institution and to withdraw would be a discredit to the nation and to our church."

Bishop J. M. Walden of Cincinnati, said: "Utah is as heathen as any mission in foreign lands."

Bishop J. W. Hamilton of Boston, described a recent visit he had made to Salt Lake City. "I preached," said he, "to a thousand people in a large beautiful church. The Mormon bishop spent a half hour in the afternoon personally denouncing the Methodists. We ought not to cripple our work among the Mormons when the Methodist Episcopal church is the one church of which they are afraid."

An appropriation of \$11,750 was made.

It should be of considerable interest to the people here, whether they belong to the Church or not, to notice the arguments that are relied upon when money is wanted back East for the support of some of the missionary ministers here. No one can have any objection to the work of these gentlemen as long as they confine themselves to their proper sphere of activity, but when they find it necessary to resort to slander it is time for the people generally to take notice.

Here is an appropriation of \$11,750 obtained at the cost of the reputation of the State. How many thousand dollars did the slanders uttered cost Utah? Who can tell? It is absolutely certain that the Rev. gentlemen who advertise this state on every possible occasion, as a "heathen" state in which "a polygamous bible" whatever that is—furnishes the standard of ethics, do not help the business interests. Christian home-seekers are not going to settle in a "heathen" state. Persons with questionable moral habits and ideals may. And that is how the slanders effect Utah. They work injury both ways.

The other day Mr. Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's visited this City, and it is perfectly evident, from a conversation he had with a "News" representative that a dastardly effort had been made to fill his mind with false impressions concerning the people here. One of the questions he asked was: "Is it true that polygamy is as rampant in Utah as ever, and that the high officials all have quietly taken more wives since the Manifesto, while their fellow church members are all in conspiracy to keep the matter quiet?"

Here is another: "How about this matter of schools: is it true that in country towns children are forced to stay half an hour after school to be taught the 'Mormon' religion by the regular teacher, who also serves as a religious official of the Church, and teaches the children religion in the school room as part of the regular daily work?"

A third was this: "Did President Smith actually say, as is reported of him, in a recent Conference that he hoped the day would never come when Utah was not represented in the Senate by an Apostle of the Church?"

The Tribune the other morning stated that on his arrival in Salt Lake Mr. Hapgood was shown the sights of the City by a member of that paper's staff. That accounts for the insinuations.

Gentlemen, in the interest of truth; in the interest of business, and in the interest of the various churches themselves, is it not high time to cease talking evil of Utah abroad? Would it not be better for all to bury the dead past and begin to work together for the material development of the State and also for the purifying of the moral atmosphere that has become almost stifling. We notice the Evangelical Alliance has again, as is the annual custom, issues a call to all churches to unite in a week of prayer. Would it not be well first to become filled with the spirit of that brotherly love which prompted the formation of the Alliance? Is that spirit there is no room for slander, or religious strife. It accords to all the right of belief and faith and worship. When that spirit prevails there is unity in essentials, tolerance in non-essentials, and charity in all things. Gentlemen, why would not this be the better way in this glorious but much maligned state?

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The Herald of this City maintains that the chief reason why the panic of 1907 is not more severely felt is owing

to the fact that the balance of trade in our favor for ten calendar months of the present year amounts to \$502,105,864, and \$710,599,117 for the twelve months ending with October. According to the summary of our international trade, issued by the department of commerce at Washington, the balance for a single month was \$39,857,977. This, our contemporary says, is "a truly remarkable condition, and one calculated to inspire confidence in the financial status of this country, both at home and abroad."

And such, we believe, is the common view. Yet it is by no means certain that a "favorable balance of trade," as it is termed is always an advantage to any country. If it were a real balance, and if it were to be actually repaid in gold, then in time of panic, such as that of last year, it would tend greatly to relieve the stringency in the money market by the importation of gold.

Since, however, this apparent balance in our favor is not always a real one, owing to the fact that dutiable imports are nearly always undervalued, and since we rarely, if ever, receive this balance in money, the actual effect of such a condition revealed by the revenue books is much below the theoretical importance generally attached to it. For if the balance does not actually return to the country in some form, it is merely invested or spent abroad; and this, we believe, is what the complete figures, say for any entire decade or other long period, will usually show.

Before, therefore, we can form any adequate judgment as to the measure of the advantage which the country actually derives from a favorable balance of trade, we must know how much of that balance was genuine; we must also know how much of the apparent balance actually returns to us. The latter inquiry the statistics will finally answer; the former is always an element of uncertainty.

MR. CARNEGIE ON TARIFFS.

The outline furnished in the press dispatches of Mr. Carnegie's forthcoming article in the Century magazine on the tariff question, shows that it will be of interest to the general public.

It appears that Mr. Carnegie maintains:

"First, that it is advisable for new countries to encourage capital by protective duties, when seen to be necessary to develop new industries. Second, that after full and exhaustive trials, if success be not finally attained, such protection should cease, except as noted hereunder. Third, that should the experiment succeed, protection becomes unnecessary and should steadily but gradually be abolished, provided that the home supply of any article absolutely necessary for the national safety shall not thereby be endangered."

The first principle announced by Mr. Carnegie would apply to sugar and to lead and other mineral products of the west. Its application to certain other products is not so generally admitted. His third proposition would perhaps be applicable to manufactures in iron, steel, hardware, machinery and tools, and implements of many kinds, in the production of which this country leads the world; and also to petroleum, or coal oil, of which much has been heard of late.

We have already expressed our view that the tax on wood pulp and print paper is really a tax on knowledge and therefore indefensible unless some other and more important reason for taxing it can be shown. As to the taxation of various other articles, such as lumber, fruits, silk, linen, woollen cloths, etc., the treatment of these items seem to constitute party question of public policy. Opinions differ as to these, and a full showing of the facts and conditions in each case would be necessary in coming to a decision.

Mr. Carnegie believes that the next Congress will probably be inclined at first to reduce duties all around and perhaps to abolish some, but that its first care should be to maintain present duties and even in some cases to increase them upon all articles used almost exclusively by the rich, and this not for protection, but for revenue, not drawn from the workers, but from the rich. He thinks that is the first and prime duty of Congress. "We should not forget," he says, "that government expenditures have increased enormously in recent years and that additional revenue is required."

The famous iron-master's contribution on this subject will no doubt be consulted with great interest by almost every publicist in the country.

WHY NOT RAISE TURKEYS?

As often as Thanksgiving day approaches and the market price of turkeys fills the mind of the housekeeper with misgivings, various local economists ask the question why our farmers, at home, do not raise more of this high-priced farm product. And we do not recall hearing any satisfactory answer to this query. Does any one know why we cannot raise turkeys?

Of course, this business like any other should be well considered before going into it on a large scale; but in a small way every farmer might well experiment upon it.

The Inter Ocean makes the sensible suggestion that farmers should raise turkeys as a protection against the larger insects. It believes that it would pay every farmer to raise a large flock of turkeys each year, simply for the value they would be in keeping down the number of grasshoppers and other insect pests. The fowls sold and used at home would present more than clear gain, for they consume very little valuable feed during the growing period in summer and autumn, and a flock of twenty turkeys is worth at least \$100 a year to a farm of forty acres or more in the destruction to crop pests. According to our contemporary:

"A flock of turkeys takes a wide swath in their harvesting of insects and weed seed. They advance like a company of soldiers, walking abreast and separated a few feet apart, cleaning everything in their path. We followed and watched such a flock one day this September and found that they were very quick and skillful in catching their prey and that very few insects escaped the keen eye and quick thrust of the bill. In some cases they fed on a weed seed and simply stripped the noxious plants. The amount eaten by each turkey was astonishing."

It has frequently been demonstrated that wild birds destroy annually millions of noxious insects and weed seeds. Their value to the farmers of the whole country runs up into the hundreds of millions of dollars. In fact, it is very likely that nearly all farm crops would be a total failure from insect ravages if these natural destroyers, the birds, should suddenly die. There is no telling what the consequences would be.

The insect destroying habit of wild birds holds equally true of domestic poultry, and is very strong with turkeys, which have a great amount of wild nature in them yet. They are natural roamers of the fields and live on an almost exclusive diet of harmful insects and weed seed. They devour grasshoppers in untold amounts.

Possibly the turkey in its wild state in America was the chief natural check upon the increase of the grasshopper hordes. At any rate, the fact that they are natives of this country suggests that they may have played an important part in maintaining the equilibrium between insects and other forms of animal life. It would seem to be both patriotic and profitable to make a specialty of these wonderful birds on the farm.

Here in the West, where the grasshopper scourge is always imminent, there is an additional reason in favor of making persistent attempts to solve the rather difficult problem of the general raising of turkeys.

As yet Isben is not a has-been.

Harvard beat Yale. Happy, happy Harvard!

They are having some warm discussions at Hot Springs.

That creepy feeling is caused by the creeping up of the price of coal.

Elaborate and expensive belts for young girls are a waste of money.

When put up for sale all Madison Square Garden asks is a square deal.

Of Mr. Taft's cabinet this much may be predicted: It will contain no dead timber.

Those who declare that they are open to no influence often are most easily influenced.

The Tennessee version reads: Thrice armed is he that hath his cause just and gets his shot in fust.

When the proposed new automobile trust is perfected the first thing it will do will be to take a "joy ride."

What shall it profit Harvard if she gain the whole football world and lose her own soul—Charles W. Elliot?

The foot and mouth disease outbreak is a post election fact whether or no it is post hoc, ergo propter hoc.

The coal miners get out a long ton and is paid for a short ton while the customer gets a "short" ton but pays for a long one.

"I wish you would just say that my cabinet is not made up," says Judge Taft. Just looking over the timber; that is all.

When an aspirant for political honors says that he will engage in no "unseemly contest" it means he looks upon the chances as against him.

The length of time of legal residences in North Dakota before a divorce can be secured has been doubled. This should warrant a heavy increase in the license fee of hotel keepers.

Speaker Cannon says that the tariff question should be divorced from politics. All that the tariff question has to do is it wants a divorce to establish a legal residence in Nevada.

Of that "absolutely accurate and authentic synopsis" of the interview obtained from Emperor William of Germany by Dr. William Bayard Hale and subsequently withdrawn just as it was about to appear in the Century Magazine, printed by the New York World, it may be said, "Important if true." Unfortunately for the article, Dr. Hale says it is absolutely untrue.

A remarkable device for the safety of ships in foggy weather is being experimented with in San Francisco bay. It consists of a fog buoy which is so constructed as to catch the sound waves of the ship's whistle and echoing it back, thereby warning the ship of the presence of danger. According to Popular Mechanics the buoy is constructed of corrugated iron sheeting, placed on piles, and built in three wings placed at different angles. Each wing is thirty-two feet square. The idea was given birth accidentally. There has always been much trouble in the upper part of San Francisco bay because the shore lights cannot be seen when the weather is bad. Pilots and skippers began to notice, however, how clearly the corrugated steel warehouses around Benicia returned the sound of their whistles, and for some time have been guiding their way along by the echoes. The new buoys, it is expected, will act in the same manner.

THE COMING INAUGURATION.

Springfield Republican. Washington is already beginning to take thought of Mr. Taft's inauguration. The first thing is the selection of some Washington man as chairman of the inauguration committee. This is a matter for Mr. Hitchcock, chairman of the national committee, to decide, and it is expected that he will name the man in a few days and that the committee will begin its work about Dec. 1. It is to be presumed that there will be the same old wrangle in Congress over the use of the pension building for the inaugural ball and over the interruption which is thus caused in the work of the pension office. But in the end the matter will doubtless be compromised by permitting the ball to be given "just once more" in the big building which in some ways is so admirably suited to the event. Four years ago the question caused a protracted struggle. There was much talk of a big auditorium to be eventually built around the structural steel taken from one of the government buildings at the St. Louis exposition, but interest died out and the whole matter was apparently forgotten.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Proverb Paraphrased.

"At least you have fame to console you in your adversity."
"Yes," answered the defeated statesman, as he turned to his magazine article, "sweet are the uses of advertising."—Washington Star.

Glasses and Glasses.

"I'm troubled a great deal with headaches in the morning," said Luschman. "Perhaps it's my eyes; do you think I need stronger glasses?"
"No," replied Dr. Wise, meaningly, "what you need is not stronger glasses, but fewer."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Literary Note.

Mr. Stubb (reading advertisement)—I sent the "Lives of the Hunted" advertised down at the book sale today.

Mr. Stubb—"Lives of the Hunted?" Gracious, John, I wonder who wrote that book?

Mr. Stubb—Oh, some bachelor during leap year, I presume.—Chicago News.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following is the list of contents of the November Forum: "The President and the Campaign," Henry Littlefield West; "Once More the Torch is Lit in the Balkans," A. Maurice Low; "Hits and Misses Among Recent Plays," Clayton Hamilton; "Here I and Sorrow Sit" (poem), A. L. Bunner; "Araminta" (Chapters I-IV), J. W. Snaith; "The Election of a President," A drama in three acts, J. Hompden Dougherty; "A Plea for Poetic License," George Philip Krapp; "The North Shore" (a sonnet sequence), Madison Cawein; "Undramatic Criticism," Brander Matthews; "Thomas Bailey Aldrich," James MacArthur; "The Unsettling Time of the Winter," Walter Clayton; "Herculeanum Known and Unknown," Frederick Taber Cooper.—45 East 42nd street, New York.

With the close of the political campaign Harper's Weekly has commenced a series of interviews with prominent personages, entitled "Celebrity at Home." The opening of these William Inglis gives a remarkable portrayal of Thomas F. Byrnes, the famous ex-chief of the New York police. Sydney Brooke writes from London on the possibility of the formation of an American Labor party. In an interesting article entitled "Perpetuating a Famous Race Horse," George B. Keen's "Season-by," as it appeared when racing, and the method adopted to ensure fidelity of nature. Continuing his series of articles upon business opportunities in the coming world of today, John Kimberly Mumford tells in a second installment of the lining-up of the Northwest by James J. Hill's railroad system. The opening of the music season in New York is heralded by a page of comment upon the important events and personages of the week, contributed by Lawrence Gilmart. There are many pages of photographs of current events, two stories of humor and charm, and other humorous features.

The following is the list of contents of the Hampton's Broadway Magazine for November: "The Wreck of the Home," Rheta Childre Dorr; "Football," Porter Brown; "The Story of the Pallid Child and the Crippled Hero," James Hopper; "Admiral Evans' Own Story of the American Navy II," Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans; "The Wall Street," Aubrey Gordon; "The Supreme Court and the President: Letter to William H. Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft," Bryan and the Supreme Court; "Newest Man-Killing Devices—The Wireless Age," Arthur Reeves; "Ringling up Rural America," Harris Dickinson; "The Devil and Divorce," "The Nigger," C. H. Claudy; "The Rainy Chancers," Robert Herrick; "The Matchmakers," Inez Haynes Gillmore; "The Spell of Tungama," Anna Alice Chapin; "The Corruption Fund," G. W. Ogden; "The Decade of Horror," Earl Derr Bigler; "The Woman in the Case," Lillian Bell-Marbridge Building, Herald Square, New York.

The following is the list of contents of the Hampton's Broadway Magazine for December: "The Little Gray Lady," a story, F. Hopkinson Smith; "The Heart of Christmas Giving," Anne Brown; "The Thing," a story, O. Henry; "The Secret of Atami," Richard Barry; "When Curfew Met the Evil Eye," Katharine Holland Brown; "A Christmas Prayer," verse, Arthur Stringer; "Taking the Fleet for a Flight or a Frolic," Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans; "A Masterly Method," a story, Jeanette Cooper; "Polaris," a story, Sloan Gordon; "The Passing of the Poorhouse," Charles Edward Russell; "Zionism," Herbert N. Casson; "The Star in the East," a story, Lindsay Jensen; "A Reverser," a story, Morgan Robertson; "What is the Matter with David Belasco?" "Personalities," "The First Generation," a story, Frederick Corin Barrett; "A Reverser," a story, Porter Emerson Browne; "A Trunk and a Timid Lady," Forrest Halsey; "A True Believer," Dorothy Canfield; "Editorial Notes," and "Editorial work." Their work—Hampton's Magazine, No. 66 West Thirty-fifth Street, N. Y. City.

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