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A great deal of cry is being raised, or attempted, over the proposition to pave South Temple street eastward to the foot of the bench. The majority of the City Council are not in favor of the project for several reasons:

First, the city's portion of the expense outside of the cost to the resident citizens would reach about \$102,000. The money is not at hand for such a purpose, and to obtain it there would have to be an extra tax levy of at least two mills over last year's assessment. That would be inadvisable under the present burden, which the great body of our citizen's feel is even now more than they are able to bear without distress.

Second, the majority of the residents on that street are opposed to the paving proposition at present, unless the cost can be distributed over a period of several years, to be paid by instalments. That cannot be arranged for under the law and the constitution of the State. A contract would have to be entered into by the city for the entire work to be done. That would constitute an indebtedness beyond the limit provided by law. While the residents on that street would be under obligations to the city, to pay their quota of assessments for each year until the total was reached, the city, being the contracting party with the paving company or firm, would have to assume the indebtedness for the whole sum of the expense at once.

Let us now look at the provision of the State Constitution in section 3 of article xiv:

"No debt in excess of the taxes for the current year shall be created by any county or subdivision thereof, or by any school district therein, or by any city, town or village, or any subdivision thereof in this State; unless the proposition to create such debt, shall have been submitted to a vote of such qualified electors as shall have paid a property tax therein, in the year preceding such election, and a majority of those voting thereon shall have voted in favor of incurring such debt."

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Schemes have been formulated by friends of the paving proposition for the purpose of evading the provisions of the law, but they do not meet the express prohibitions against the municipality as to running in debt beyond the fixed limit. In section 23 of the Revised Statutes we find the following:

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An attempt is being made to associate with the paving scheme the proposition to appropriate \$75,000 towards the building of a reservoir in Parley's canyon. This is opposed vehemently by the paving supporters, and much ridicule is hurled at the councilmen who think the water question of the greater importance. Some money is on hand available for the reservoir purpose and more can be lawfully raised, as there are special provisions as to water projects. Strange to say, the very persons and papers now fighting the reservoir plan, but a few months ago urged the appropriation of \$100,000 to commence it, and had no language strong enough to denounce those not ready to jump to its support.

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Now, in view of these matters briefly explained, where is there legitimate room for the sarcasm, criticisms and virulent attacks made upon the majority of the council, who are trying to accomplish something that was but a short time ago pointed out as an imperative duty? The city has been getting deeper and deeper into debt for many years. It is time for retrenchment rather than extravagance.

The water question may not be as pressing this year as last, but who can tell what next year may bring forth? And which is of greater importance, paying or water? We do not know whether the Parley's canyon reservoir is the best proposition for the purpose in view, but we are inclined to think that when it comes to a choice, the great majority of our citizens will prefer securing a supply of water and doing so, if possible, without incurring further financial liabilities.

THE RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

The anti-Hebrew movement in Russia seems to assume more alarming proportions than appeared by the first report of the outrages committed at Kishenev. For it is now claimed that the massacre there was the result of a policy of extermination adopted by the pan-Slavists. According to advices received by Hebrews in London, very influential government officials are in favor of the extermination of the Hebrew element in Russia, as a measure of national solidification. Pan-Slavist papers are said to advocate such measures, and if this is true, there can be no doubt of the attitude of the government, for Russian papers but reflect government sentiment.

It is the same policy that has resulted in the persecution of the Finlanders. The consolidation of the Slavs is the aim, and upon that altar, life, property, and sacred rights must be sacrificed.

Recent history has no parallel to these cruelties. The Boxer outrages in China, the killing of Armenians by Kurds, and the outrages in Bulgaria and Macedonia, are indelible bloodstains on modern annals, but these cruelties in Bessarabia surpass them all. They are without excuse. It was not a riot, such as sometimes carry an entire populace away; it was a deliberate slaughter, accompanied by unmentionable cruelties. The murderers killed and robbed the Jews, outraged the women and pillaged residences in all directions. The police and soldiers stood with their hands behind their backs and did not attempt to interfere, beyond telling the mob which were Jewish and which Christian houses. The police prevented the Jews from helping each other. Such are the statements made by eye-witnesses.

Russia has certainly forfeited all right to interfere in Turkish affairs, after this. Unmentionable as are the conditions in Turkey, protests should not come from a country where similar conditions exist. In the meantime, aid should be given to the sufferers. Thousands are without homes and shelter. They have no country of their own. From all over the world a helping hand should be extended to them. The suggestion is made that the United States government enter an emphatic protest against the murders committed. The note to the Roumanian government is pointed to as a precedent.

In the case of Roumania, it was proved that the persecution to which the Jews in that country were subjected had a tendency to increase the immigration to the United States. The same reason for a protest can be given now. For it is claimed that so terror-stricken are the Hebrews in Russia that thousands of them are leaving their homes without taking time to settle up their affairs. An Odessa tanker is quoted as authority for the statement that since the outbreak in Kishenev trans-Atlantic passages for about 5,000 persons have been sold. From Kiev the report comes that the government has given notice that the Hebrews must leave the city within six months. There are 75,000 of them in that city, and they are taking hasty operations to the through fear of another disaster. Many of these will come here in violation, technically at least, of

the immigration laws that bar "assisted persons" from entering. There is, therefore, certainly good excuse for a protest, even if reasons of sentiment and humanity are not considered.

But the case of Roumania was different from that of Russia. The Roumanian powers, represented at the Berlin conference in 1878, guaranteed the religious liberty of the Jews in the Balkan states. It is their business to see to it that their promises are kept, and when they neglect that duty, they cannot reasonably object to a gentle reminder. Russia is under no tuielings. It has no obligation, beyond those imposed by her position as a member of the family of civilized nations.

Our government may protest, or remonstrate. Other governments may join in this humane labor. But it will do no good, permanently. It is almost incredible how steeped in superstition are a great many of the so-called Christians of that part of the world. They actually believe that the Jews steal "Christians' children and use their blood for ritualistic purposes. Such insane stories have been circulated so long, that they have become indelible articles of faith. Hence the fury with which the mob can be led against the unfortunate people, at the will of almost any unscrupulous agitator.

The only possible solution of the Jewish problem is the preparation of a home for the scattered people. And Palestine is their home. Zionism is the only logical answer to the Kishenev outrages. Russia is plainly striving for control of the Holy Land. The civilized powers might now pre-empt that country for the benefit of the Hebrew race and guarantee them liberty there. That would be an effective protest. Words are of no use. Relief funds are no cure of the evil. Zionism is the remedy for the existing anti-Semitism.

The Chicago News, and other influential journals in this country, take a similar view. Our Chicago contemporary comments as follows:

"If the nations which persecute these friendless people would help to provide a home for them instead of harrying them with oppressive laws and turning loose upon them mobs to do the work of fiends, they would show some sort of consistency. That they will not do, however. If the Zionist movement is to come to anything it must be through the work of the Jews themselves. The enormous difficulties lying in the way of securing Palestine as a home for the Jews and the scant opportunities afforded for existence in that worn-out land render the movement visionary, in the opinion of many of the race. Yet the awful butchery at Kishenev must have the effect of convincing doubters that if there is virtue in the movement it should be urged forward in every possible way. To train up the Jews of Russia and Roumania to Palestine would be, of course, a stupendous task. In Bessarabia alone, where Kishenev is situated, there are more than 250,000 Jews. The city of Kishenev has a population of 52,000 Jews. To uproot entire communities and remove them to Palestine or any other hospitable land would be a task involving heavy expense and appalling labor. Yet the more the conditions in Russia are considered the more hopes become, any prospect of securing for these people the right to live free from tyranny and outrage."

The enormous difficulties in the way of making Zionism a reality is one objection to it. But it would not be necessary to "uproot entire communities and remove them to Palestine." If that country were set apart as an asylum for the Jews, and these were given some measure of independence there; if then as many as conveniently can, would go there and build up the country, the situation would soon change. When the Jews have a home and a country of their own, they will be heard in the affairs of the nations, and those who remain abroad will not be molested. Let the nations help the Jew to their own. Justice, not charity, demands that.

The unspeakable Turk has become uncontrollable at Monastir.

Is it at all remarkable that a school board should stop at a stump?

A soft answer turneth away wrath, but there is no cure for a soft head.

The price of beef has again been advanced. And people are compelled to meat the advance.

Niagara is to be harnessed again. Soon it will have enough harness on it to run a stage line.

Mr. Roosevelt is now "where rolls the Oregon," and "where a man is a man if he's willing to toll."

General John R. Gordon is said to have recovered his health. There isn't a man north or south who will not be glad to hear the good news.

They are granting probationary divorces in New York and the probationers are increasing.

If you can't get up with the lark, get up with the English sparrow. The difference in time is very slight.

When it comes to getting out of Manchuria, it is far more likely to be the Chinese than the Russians.

The car of Jugernaut isn't in it with the automobile as an engine of destruction. It is slower and not so sure.

California's fruit crop is so great this year that the growers cannot handle it. Here is an actual embarrassment of riches.

"How many thousands were on the roads of that regiment of rough riders, anyway?" asks the Mail and Express. They seem to be like the sands of the seashore, unnumbered.

In Utah the storm has been glorious. In Montana it has been disastrous beyond measure. Utah's sympathy goes out to Montana.

Are you a sufferer from Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Constipation, Insomnia or Malaria Fever and Ague and want to be cured? Then commence taking the Bitters at once. It cures these ailments. A trial will convince you.

HOSSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

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Light Cares
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If You UseHusler's
Flour

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The Chicago News, and other influential journals in this country, take a similar view. Our Chicago contemporary comments as follows:

"If the nations which persecute these friendless people would help to provide a home for them instead of harrying them with oppressive laws and turning loose upon them mobs to do the work of fiends, they would show some sort of consistency. That they will not do, however. If the Zionist movement is to come to anything it must be through the work of the Jews themselves. The enormous difficulties lying in the way of securing Palestine as a home for the Jews and the scant opportunities afforded for existence in that worn-out land render the movement visionary, in the opinion of many of the race. Yet the awful butchery at Kishenev must have the effect of convincing doubters that if there is virtue in the movement it should be urged forward in every possible way. To train up the Jews of Russia and Roumania to Palestine would be, of course, a stupendous task. In Bessarabia alone, where Kishenev is situated, there are more than 250,000 Jews. The city of Kishenev has a population of 52,000 Jews. To uproot entire communities and remove them to Palestine or any other hospitable land would be a task involving heavy expense and appalling labor. Yet the more the conditions in Russia are considered the more hopes become, any prospect of securing for these people the right to live free from tyranny and outrage."

The enormous difficulties in the way of making Zionism a reality is one objection to it. But it would not be necessary to "uproot entire communities and remove them to Palestine." If that country were set apart as an asylum for the Jews, and these were given some measure of independence there; if then as many as conveniently can, would go there and build up the country, the situation would soon change. When the Jews have a home and a country of their own, they will be heard in the affairs of the nations, and those who remain abroad will not be molested. Let the nations help the Jew to their own. Justice, not charity, demands that.

The unspeakable Turk has become uncontrollable at Monastir.

Is it at all remarkable that a school board should stop at a stump?

A soft answer turneth away wrath, but there is no cure for a soft head.

The price of beef has again been advanced. And people are compelled to meat the advance.

Niagara is to be harnessed again. Soon it will have enough harness on it to run a stage line.

Mr. Roosevelt is now "where rolls the Oregon," and "where a man is a man if he's willing to toll."

General John R. Gordon is said to have recovered his health. There isn't a man north or south who will not be glad to hear the good news.