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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 7, 1907.

WORRYING ABOUT THE FUTURE.

The chief local anti-"Mormon" sheet continues its endeavors to prejudice its readers against a possible citizens' ticket for the next municipal election. No one else, that we are aware of, has heard of any actual plans for such a ticket, but the spokesman for anti-Americanism as well as anti-"Mormon" bigotry, evidently sees the finish of its party in such a move by citizens, and hopes to prevent it by babbling about "hierarchal" machinations and the revival of the old local party lines. It clearly fears that the miserable record of its city administration will drive the citizens together for self-protection.

There is only this to say at present, that if that which the sheet greatly fears shall come upon it, and conservative citizens of all creeds and parties shall go together for the purpose of securing an honest and efficient administration and some decency in public morals, it will not be because of any hierarchal dicta, but because of the piratical policy of the leaders of the falsely so-called American party.

That organization was called into existence by disappointed political aspirants who had fancied wrongs to revenge and unreasonable ambition to gratify. That they hoped to climb to political glory on heaps of religious prejudices did not make their fight the less political. Though the campaign was ostensibly against a church, it affected both the national party organizations. A citizens' ticket would, therefore, be only a natural mode of defense, as well as an acknowledgment of the fact that the so-called American party has no legitimate place in the political arena.

We know of no overtures for a citizens ticket, but if such a ticket shall appear, it will not mean, as the organ falsely represents it, a struggle between "Mormons" and Gentiles. It will mean simply an attempt by decent citizens to secure honest and efficient city government.

FOR BETTER CITY PARKS.

It is to be hoped that the matter of providing a better system of city parking will not be so long delayed as to prevent benefits being reaped therefrom this season. The proposition to take this work from the city council and put the same in the hands of a special commission of prominent citizens to serve without pay, was long ago advocated by the Deseret News, and we see no reason for a change of views upon the subject at this time. The ordinance creating a board of park commissioners was to have been disposed of last night, but went over for another week to give the members more time to inquire into its probable operations and effects. That it will be a decided step forward in the work of park betterment we are firmly convinced. It should not require much argument to prove that five strong business men, uninfluenced by politics, and having only the increased beautification of the city at heart, are infinitely more preferable than any job finding, perquisite hunting committee can possibly be. The employment of a superintendent of parks, under the direction of the commission, to whom he should in all respects be responsible, would guarantee a far better system than obtains in Salt Lake at the present time. Of course, very much would depend upon the character of the men named to the board, but it is not to be expected that the honor would be conferred upon anyone who would not take a pride in the landscape improvement of the city and who was not thoroughly qualified for the task. Park commissioners have accomplished much for their respective communities in this and other countries, and what has been done elsewhere can be done here, relatively at least.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Without any knowledge as to the inside facts in the case, the "News" wishes to direct attention to the charge made by inference, if not in direct words, by Councilman Hobday at the meeting of the city fathers last night. That official voiced aloud what a good many citizens have been saying under their breath, and in the open, too, for the matter of that, for a long time. And that is, that some of the councilmen are afraid of a certain well known contractor. The latter was doubtless only joking when he said that unless the councilmen did what he wanted them to do he would "fire" them and fill their places by "members who would take orders." But Mr. Hobday apparently proceeds on the theory of the old saying "that many true words are spoken in jest," and that some of his council associates are actually doing what they are compelled to do, and that without asking any questions whatever. What the price of their obedience to the contractor is, he leaves the public to infer. He throws out the suspicion that they are under obligations for favors received, but he does not say so in precise language. But his words are specific enough to cause the tongue of gossip to wag and the heads of not a few persons to nod significantly. At best the charge is a serious one and should be officially investigated. The contractor himself should demand it if the councilmen do not.

It is true that many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been going pretty well all one way in the municipal im- [illegible] years past. If Councilman Hobday has good reason for believing there is a colored man in the wood pile in the vicinity of the joint building it is his duty to help uncover the senegambian and compel him to tell what he knows, if anything, that is improper in the premises. If, on the other hand, he is just giving expression to idle talk, he has, as a public official, made a grave mistake, for men who hold an office such as he fills should not breathe forth the blight of scandal against the name of any man unless he has first made sure that the ground whereon he stands is of such formation that he cannot be swept from his feet in the declaration and support of his allegations. There has been altogether to much said about this particular contractor claiming that it is "his city council," that he can "get whatever he wants out of it" and that his "bidding must be done."

It has come to a point where those who have proof should either produce it or remain silent and accept the stigma of scandal mongers. Mr. Hobday is often given to violent attacks of loquacity, breaking forth at the most unexpected times and places, and his outburst last evening may have been simply an exhibition of what he can do in that direction. But at the same time there are a good many people who are inclined to believe that in this case he has spoken a deal of truth. If he has he should back it to the last. If not, he should apologize and admit to all men that he was in error when he unweighted himself of the accusation referred to.

A FAMOUS CASE.

A brief, impartial and unprejudiced statement of the famous Haywood case will be of interest at this time.

The trouble dates back to the excitement of the Coeur d' Alene mining district in the early nineties. At that time a troop of militia was sent to that region, and martial law was proclaimed. The bitter feelings that existed at the time are evident from the fact that miners were penned up like cattle and guarded by colored soldiers who did not treat them with much respect, or regard for their comfort. Governor Steunenberg was blamed for the defeat and sufferings of the miners.

The Governor, however, served his term of office and retired to his home in Caldwell, and endeavored to forget all about the troubles that had existed. But on the 30th of December 1905, he was blown to pieces by the explosion of a bomb buried beneath his front gate, as he was returning home for dinner. Steps were immediately taken to discover and capture the murderers.

The result of detective work was the arrest of one Harry Orchard, with a number of aliases. It seems that he had been observed near the scene of the assassination shortly before the explosion, and that some paraphernalia of the bomb-maker were found in his room. He was locked up.

McParlan, a Pinkerton detective, was entrusted with the mission of inducing him to confess. For a long time Orchard kept silence. Then he was confined in a solitary cell, and no one was permitted to speak a word to him. After a while this torture commenced to tell on the prisoner. And when he could stand the awful solitued no longer, he told a story which it took McParlan three days to transcribe. Orchard is now, it is said, in such a condition, physically and mentally, that he cannot appear as a witness.

The confession of Orchard contains details of plots to murder Governor Peabody, Chief Justice Gabbert, Judge Goddard, and David H. Moffat. In all there are stories of 26 murders, deliberately planned. The preparations for murdering ex-Governor Steunenberg are described. Orchard was to receive $3,000 for the terrible job. The murder, Orchard said, was planned in the office of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. Orchard went, he says, to Caldwell and learned that the victim generally went home every evening at 6 o'clock. Christmas eve was first fixed as the date of murder, but it was put off a few days. The bomb was operated by a wire pulling a cork from a bottle, thereby spilling sulphuric acid into some sugar, which, when ignited, fired a dynamite cap and exploded a charge of dynamite. The slightest motion of the gate was sufficient to ignite the charge. The fence and the front of the house were blown to pieces, at the same time the ex-Governor was hurled into eternity.

This is, we believe, briefly stated, the entire case. Orchard, in the confession forced from him, named the officers of the federation of miners as implicated in the conspiracies that resulted in numerous murders, including that of the ex-Governor of Idaho. The trial is about to commence. It is attracting the attention of the entire country. A fair and impartial hearing is demanded.

THE RUSSIAN DOUMA.

The Russian Douma, after being in session since the 5th of March, adjourned over the Easter holidays, which in the Greek church have just been observed. The prophecies that preceded its birth, that it would be dissolved after a few days of deliberation, owing to its radical majority, have not been fulfilled. The Douma still continues in existence. But it must be admitted that it has no important measure to its credit. It is due, we presume, to its conservatism, in spite of the fact that so many of its members are extreme liberals, that it still is permitted to hold its sessions. The first Douma demanded a responsible ministry, freedom of speech, and popular government, and was promptly dissolved. The second Douma has, so far, been careful not to invite a conflict with autocracy.

There are in Russia two diametrically opposite views on what the country needs. The Czar, undoubtedly, continues to regard despotism as divinely sanctioned. He undoubtedly considers it his religious duty to maintain the form of government that now exists. A representative assembly must, in his views, be only an adjunct to the throne, an instrument for the furtherance of autocratic government, and a pillar of support of autocracy. The enlightened people of Russia, who know something of modern development, desired a democratic representative assembly, carrying out the wishes of the people, and safeguarding their interests. These two views are in conflict in Russia. At present autocracy has the power to enforce its mandates, with sword and gun, and the voice of the people is but feebly heard. But times will change.

There was a time when the representative assemblies of Russia, the Zemski Sobors, had power to elect rulers, and members of those bodies had the courage to counsel candidates for the throne never to pass a law without consulting the chosen men of the Zemski Sobor of all Russia. This was centuries ago. The Douma has less influence than those ancient Zemski Sobors, but there is no doubt that the very existence of such a body is a signal victory for the people. A new spirit has been instilled into the rank and file of citizens. The Czar may gain many temporary advantages over the people, but the progress of liberty is onward.

Open cars do not make open-car weather.

Editor Stead is the great militant peace advocate.

It is gentle spring but etherial mildness is conspicuous by its absence.

The course of true love and international peace never did run smooth.

In summer people are much more interested in cold than in coal storage.

At Jamestown the cradle of liberty should be exhibited along side Liberty bell.

The King of Siam can never hope to attract the attention that the twins of Siam did.

What more natural than that those who have money when it is tight should be intoxicated?

Mr. Bryan now tips the scales at 234 pounds. This will give added weight to his utterances.

It is a bold man who dares say which is the most beautiful woman in a bevy of beautiful women.

Emperor William is said to be indulging in more war talk. War talk is cheap and any one can afford to indulge in it.

A genuine letter of Captain Kidd's has been unearthed in Massachusetts. The captain's gold still remains buried "in an unknown grave."

Mexico and Guatemala have broken off diplomatic relations. This is a very bad break indeed, and should be mended as soon as possible.

Power companies using water from or near national forest reserves to pay royalties! Now listen for the howl against the tendency to monarchy.

The President is thinking over the names to be given the two American Dreadnoughts. There will be ample time to select them before they are launched.

A learned professor of Johns Hopkins university claims he has taught a star fish to turn somersaults. It is the star performer in the university aquarium.

Mr. Carnegie thinks he has solved the long-standing problem of bringing permanent peace to the warring republics of Latin America. He must be dreaming dreams and seeing visions.

Ellen Terry has just married a man twenty-four years her junior. Of course she has the example of George Eliot and Baroness Burdett-Coutts, but it is an example that should not be followed. But if she and he are satisfied, why should not others be?

The Editor of the "News" acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of an invitation to attend the fifteenth anniversary of the organization of the Forty-eighth Quorum of Seventy, to be held at Manti, on the 16th of this month. The program includes services in the Tabernacle and a banquet in the Assembly Hall.

Boise is not a great news center, but the Associated Press is handling the Haywood trial as though Idaho's capital city had all the news facilities possessed by Chicago. The whole country is deeply interested in the trial of the men charged with complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg and anxious for every bit of news. Our readers will have it all.

WHY NOT DISARM?

New York Evening Post.

The refusal of Germany even to discuss the limitation of armaments at The Hague is bound to create widespread distrust and dissatisfaction. Granting Prince von Bulow's contention in the Reichstag yesterday that Germany has never misused her military forces, this would seem to be all the more reason why she should join now in a movement to limit them. The really peace-loving nation looks forward to the time when it can lay aside its arms as the frontiersman does to the hour when he can give up carrying his revolver.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The United States of America already includes the largest number of civilized men under a single flag. Such a nation owes a duty to humanity and to civilization. We have a responsibility toward the peoples of Europe; toward those that have defended in the past the liberties we now enjoy, and towards those that are striving under the influence and the encouragement of our achievements toward a larger measure of popular self government. We owe a duty toward the smaller republics of America, and the position we have assumed toward them is utterly ridiculous unless we expect to make good our position by force if necessary. We owe a duty to the people across the Pacific, for whom we have spoken on the basis of justice and right, that the voice of America in the international councils shall be something more than an empty sound.

THE JEW AND HIS DREAM.

St. Louis Times.

The dream of national unity for the Jew is not new, but the movement now has taken upon itself a definiteness which is impressive and promising. Primarily intended to aid the race against oppression and outrage, such as are characteristic of Russian treatment of these patient and unconquerable descendants of an indomitable people, the project has ulterior motives of broader moment and finer ideality. The propaganda already has enlisted the active participation of nearly 10,000 Hebrews in the United States and is spreading zealously.

LABOR FOR TRUMPS.

Springfield Republican.

The forced labor colony is being suggested more and more frequently as a cure for vagrancy. California has been rather specially infested by tramps, partly because of its all-the-year-round climate, but even more because it is the end of the line, and some recent annoyances have led a Sacramento paper to call for a state vegetable farm where tramps could be put to work under the oversight of mounted guards. Belgium has a forced labor colony, but opinions as to its success differ. A hysterical English novelist recently published a book showing the horrors that would ensue in England if the slums of London were cleaned out by sending degenerates to a labor camp. On the other hand, even Mr. Howells's mild-eyed Altrurian admits that in his country people who do not find work that they like be provided with work that they had better like. What percentage of the people who work, by the way, do like their work? A census that would answer that question would be highly instructive.

JUST FOR FUN.

Just a Boy.

"Hold on!" said the learned chemist. Didn't I give you a bottle of my wonderful tonic that would make you look twenty years younger?"

"You did," repiled the patient, "and I took it all. I was 39 and now I am only 19."

"Well, then will you please settle this little bill you owe for the treatment?"

"Oh, no. As I am only 19 now, I am a minor and minors are not held responsible for the bills they incur. Good-day, sir."—Ex.

Quieted.

As there was no diner attached to the train the hungry passenger touched the gruff conductor on the arm.

"May I ask you a question?" ventured the passenger.

"If you hurry up about it," snapped the conductor.

"Well, how long does this train stop for dinner?"

"It doesn't stop at all."

"And why not?"

"Because this train doesn't eat dinner."

And then the gruff conductor strode off with all the pomp of a drum major in a minstrel show.—Ex.

Intended to Pay.

The kindly old lady from the country had purchased a pair of gloves in a department store.

"Cash!" shouted the saleslady.

"My land!" exclaimed the old lady, fumbling in her valise, "I'll give it to you just as soon as I find my pocketbook."—Harper's Weekly.

Oiling the Cat.

Little Jack was discovered one day vigorously applying machine oil to the cat's mouth.

"What are you doing that for?" queried his mother.

"So she won't squeak so when I pull her tail," explained Jack.—Chicago News.

Orderly.

Judge—You declare that hunger forced you to break into the dining-room. But you also stole a pair of boots that were there. What have you to say to that?

Burglar—That boots do not belong in the dining-room.—Transatlantic Tales.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Jack London's latest story of the Alaskan wilds appears in Success Magazine for May. The terrible sufferings of a prospector lost and at last driven to madness in the snow-heaped fastnesses of the Yukon fields gives this writer opportunity for a wonderful display of his descriptive powers. A new presentation of Christian Science is given in Mrs. Sue H. Hims' "The Christianity of Christian Science." Ernest Thompson Seton contributes an article on "The Merry Chipmonk." Gilson Gardner's series on "The Third House" at Washington comes to a close this month with an article on "All Kinds of Lobbyists." Josiah Flynt's "My Life—So Far" treats in this installment of his encounters with the Russian police system and his associations with literary hangers-on of the British Museum. Charles Battell Loomis' humorous story, "The Come On," Michael White's "In Fur and Feather," "His New Wife," by James W. Foley, and "Spending Money," by Louise Karr, are among the lighter features.—Washington Square, New York.

"The Mastery of a Billion Dollars" is the title of the leading article for Pearson's this month and deals with that great insurance institution, "The Policy-Holders Committee" who tried to wrest the control of America's two great life insurance companies away from speculative aims and influences with sketches and engravings of the men who have promoted some of the big enterprises connected with these concerns. Another special article is "The Death Craft of the Under Sea," telling of the new inventions in torpedo boats with a description of their machinery; while James Creelman gives an interesting sketch of the mikado of Japan. The romances include continued and single stories of ability and interest.

Mr. Carnegie's princely benefaction to the city of Pittsburg—the Carnegie Institute—is the largest recorded gift to any single community. It is interestingly described, with numerous striking photographs, in the current issue of Harper's Weekly by Robert Haven Schauffler, the Weekly's special correspondent. Rufus M. Steele tells how the rebuilding of San Francisco is involving daily a sacrifice of $5,000,000 worth of horse flesh—a remarkable situation, perhaps without parallel in the history of any community. Charles Johnsson sets forth vividly the personality of the statesman who has taken in hand the herculean task of the modernization of China—his excellency Kang Yu Wei, former Chinese prime minister. "A New Histrionic Genius and Her Art" is the title of an acute appreciation by Henry James Forman of Madam Alla Nazimova. The bi-centenary of Henry Fielding, "The Father of the English Novel," is appropriately celebrated. Roland Phillips outlines the remarkable work that is being accomplished by the National Civic federation. Another one of James Montgomery Flagg's witty and attractive double page drawings is contained in this issue; and there is the usual abundance of photographic illustration of current events of the day. Under the title, "Before and After Taking," W. A. Rogers sums up in one of his pungent satires a much-discussed current even in high political circles.

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Z C M I
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