

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Tribune makes one of its customary false and malicious flings at this paper by referring to the announcement of the Citizens' Democratic party in the Saturday "News," as having been printed under "a false advertising line." It is difficult to see on what such a charge could be based. The "News" has printed, and is printing, the announcements of both the Citizens' Democratic and the Republican parties. Both are accepted as advertising, pure and simple, both are paid for at regular advertising rates, and in order that no one may be misled, or confused, the word "advertisement" is plainly printed over all matter so accepted. The paper accepts no responsibility for the statements made in these political announcements. As all well informed people know, there is only one place in the Deseret News through which the paper gives its views or sentiments to the public, and that is its editorial columns, which, as everyone knows, can not be purchased at any price.

DUTY OF AMERICANS.

We regard it as the duty of all who believe in the principles upon which this government is founded, to rebuke that pretended political party which exists for the purpose of waging war upon a religious community.

We think, too, that a large majority of the voters of this city would so record their vote if they could be made acquainted with the real issues that lie back of the mere control of the city government.

Probably the only things at all similar in this country to the so-called "American" party here have been those organizations that have at different times made war upon the Catholics.

But the case here goes further than the political warfare at times waged on the Catholics, and aims to dispel and injure the "Mormon" people as well as to deny them the common rights of citizenship. Disfranchisement, confiscation of property, and the overturning of the titles to real estate honestly acquired and long held, have been actively advocated or loosely suggested by the organ of that party.

We have no doubt that if the voters knew the real issue that confronts the religious communities known as Latter-day Saints, people of all or of no religious beliefs would unite in expressing their disapproval of this misguided attempt to found a political party upon religious prejudice and for the purpose of denying to American citizens the right to believe, worship, and to vote as they see fit.

Voters who perceive this issue should have no hesitation as to the course they should pursue on election day.

WHAT OF THE INCOME TAX?

According to Prof. Coray of the University of Utah, the income tax recommended by President Taft and now before the states for approval by the legislatures, is in danger of defeat.

Prof. Coray was a representative from this state to the recent tax convention at Louisville. This association has for the third time succeeded in bringing together from all parts of the country an assemblage of economists and representatives of boards of taxation for the purpose of discussing and proposing plans for the improvement of American methods of levying and collecting taxes.

Up to the time of the last meeting, the Professor says, a spirit of perfect co-operation has controlled the conference. This year, however, a strenuous effort was made by certain members, among whom was the president of the association, to initiate a war upon the recently authorized tax upon corporate incomes. The promptness with which the movement was blocked, Prof. Coray accepts as a fairly reliable expression of the temper of the country at large respecting this law. The paper from Professor Seligman, of Columbia University, in defense of the law, is regarded by the Utah delegates present as a strong determining factor.

Prof. Seligman argued that the national income tax is not needed for revenue purposes, and asserted that the demand for this tax is not based upon such reasons. The argument in its favor, however, is regarded as none the less strong. "If not needed for revenue, it is needed for justice. This is due to the complete breakdown of the general property tax in state and local finance. Those who hope for a fiscal or a social panacea in the Federal income tax are bound to be woefully disappointed. One final advantage of the Federal income tax which must not be overlooked is that it would render far easier the struggle that is going on in our various states to amend or to abolish the iniquitous personal property tax."

His idea is to let the federal government meet some of the inheritance tax and the corporation tax, but to let the

state governments profit by these taxes, so that only the proceeds of the income tax would be retained by the federal government and "its proceeds utilized to diminish the burden of the national indirect taxes." He would, however, still have the corporation tax and the inheritance tax levied as national taxes by the federal government, but under a clear understanding with the separate states that the proceeds should be distributed in whole or in greater part to them.

That the income tax is liable to defeat in the state legislatures is indicated by the apathy of the political organizations in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution, authorizing Congress to levy such a tax.

At their State Convention the Rhode Island Republicans, after the example recently set by the Massachusetts Republicans, refused to commit themselves on the income tax amendment to the Constitution. They merely adopted a resolution declaring that "it is a financial question and should not be considered as a question of party politics."

This inaction, however, has served to raise the issue in Rhode Island in the matter of choosing members of the legislature. In New York there has been no State convention to voice the sentiment of either party. The Democratic City Convention endorsed the amendment. The Republican City Convention was silent. At the same time, the action of a city convention, strictly speaking, is not binding upon a candidate for the Legislature. Candidates for the assembly, or lower house, have been named; but so far from defining where they stand on the income-tax amendment practically nothing has been done by Democrats or Republicans.

It will no doubt be the same in Utah, unless in every legislative district an explicit statement on this question is demanded of every candidate.

If the people are in favor of the income tax, they have a right to know in advance how their representatives in the legislature will vote upon it. If the people have not yet made up their mind upon the merits of this form of taxation, there is ample time to investigate the question before the next state election will be held.

NO CHURCH INTERFERENCE.

The cry that the Church is directing or attempting to direct its members as to how they should vote is without any foundation, real or apparent.

Absolutely nothing has been said or done by the Church or by any of its members that could lend color to this oft-repeated falsehood; yet it is blatantly reiterated by the arch enemy of the Church in order to deceive those who know no better.

For our own part we have neither heard nor seen any action on the part of any one that could justify this pretended surmise of the enemies of the Latter-day Saints. And if any one else has any evidence tending to show that the Church is in politics, he has failed to produce it.

MOST UN-AMERICAN.

Voters in this city should bear in mind that the "American" party is kept together solely by the spoils of office, and that the aim of its leaders is simply organized warfare upon a religious organization. It is the only party in America that wages war upon a church under the cover of political ideas and purposes. It is therefore thoroughly un-American. Its existence is a menace to freedom. Its success would tend to endanger the first principles of free government.

In other words, the so-called "American" party of Utah is the chief, if not the only, organized representative of bigotry and intolerance in the entire country; it should therefore be defeated at the polls in order that real Americanism may flourish as freely here as elsewhere.

Reputations are made, not born.

A financier is one who uses capital.

A good ally for love in a cottage is a little cash.

Those who are born to greatness have a public berth.

According to her photographs, Mrs. Fankhurst looks the part.

Red ink on a paper looks like red ink on a clerk's fingers—slovenly.

At the custom houses the officials always say, "Duty before pleasure."

There was nothing more to that naval episode at Salamis than a little Greek fire.

That Justice is all right but that Vanderbilt cup was what was wanted.

Generally a menace is something that people are afraid of because they can't run it.

The Baltimore American says there is a fortune in fig trees. A fig for such fortunes!

The reformer who has a message to deliver to the world never uses wire or wireless telegraphy.

President Taft says that the Mississippi is like a woman. Niobe must be the woman, for she was all tears.

Crocker insists that he is not in politics. Then he is the only man in New York City at the present time who is not in politics.

People are far more afraid of having their feelings than their stomachs hurt, and the latter are much the more important.

It is said that Dr. Cook has been drawing on his imagination. At any rate he has not been drawing on the United States treasury.

"A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men," as

witness Attorney General Wheeler's advent into the New York municipal campaign.

The care of animal pets, especially cats, has a quieting and beneficial effect on the insane, says Mrs. Chilton Locke, vice president of the American Cat association.

Tomorrow the citizens of Salt Lake City will have an opportunity to rescue their city from the hands of a band that is bound together by greed, hate and anti-religious fanaticism. If this band is continued in power the citizens will have no one to blame but themselves.

Grand Admiral Von Koser, commander of the German fleet that took part in the Hudson-Eaton celebration at New York, speaking of the two leaders of American newspapers has this to say of them:

"Daily I talked with many reporters. Not one got me wrong; not once was I misrepresented. Often I mentioned things in confidence, and in no instance was that confidence betrayed."

Reporters sometimes misrepresent men interviewed, but very rarely, and even then unintentionally, as a rule, but in nine cases out of ten where men are interviewed and afterwards say they have been misrepresented, they have been indiscreet, deny their words and seek to lay the blame for their indiscretion upon the reporter.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

HOW BLAINE HELPED MOULD ROOSEVELT'S CAREER.

By E. J. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War, and in part it constitutes a new series of news of yesterday, gathered from the men who were the news—the history—of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

A few days after Col. Roosevelt had sailed on his African trip a very well known man who has been close personal friend of Col. Roosevelt's even as far back as before the latter's college days, entertained me with many incidents connected with Mr. Roosevelt's early years. Finally, he said:

"I'll venture that you've never heard how James G. Blaine helped to mould Theodore Roosevelt's career. No, of course, you haven't, for I am sure that Mr. Roosevelt has never told the incident, and I know I never have. You see, I was present the night Mr. Blaine called unceremoniously, in a way, helped to put, or rather keep, Mr. Roosevelt on the path that ultimately led him to the President's chair."

"Shortly after Roosevelt's election to the New York legislature—he was then about twenty-four and had been out of college only about two years—he and I went to the aristocratic Patriarch's ball together, neither of us expecting to stay very late and neither expecting to dance."

"We mingled with the throng, exchanged a few words with this or that friend or acquaintance, spent half an hour, maybe, admiring the brilliant costumes and gorgeous jewels of the women, watched the dancing for a little while, and then were ready to go. But just as we were turning away, my attention was fixed upon a man who was attracting so great attention that he was the center of a large group."

"There's James G. Blaine," I said to Roosevelt.

"Roosevelt was all excitement in an instant. I observed the difference between the perfunctory interest he took in the ball, and the excitement the name of Blaine caused him. I asked him if he had ever met Blaine."

"No, but I should like to. Do you know him?" he asked.

"I replied that I did and that I would introduce him to Blaine if I could get the chance. The chance came a moment later. I shook hands with Mr. Blaine, said that I was very glad to see him at the ball, and then asked if I might introduce my friend, Mr. Roosevelt, adding that he had just been elected as a Republican to the New York Legislature to represent a city district."

"Mr. Blaine answered that he would be delighted to meet Mr. Roosevelt, and when I introduced the two men, he gave Roosevelt a most cordial greeting. They chatted for a few minutes, and Blaine seemed sincerely interested in the brief account of the political campaign which had resulted in Roosevelt's election to the legislature."

"A moment or two later we turned to go away—had, in fact, bidden Mr. Blaine 'good evening'—when, of a sudden, Roosevelt stopped, and faced the plumed night eagle."

"Oh, Mr. Blaine," he said, with characteristic impulsiveness, "I want to ask you one question. I have been told that I can have the nomination for Congress next year in one of the sure Republican districts in New York City, and I want to ask you if you think it would be wise for me to accept it."

"Earnestness was stamped all over Roosevelt's young face. Mr. Blaine, keenly scrutinizing it, was silent for an appreciable space. At last he spoke, with something of the fond deliberateness of a father giving kindly advice to a son:

"Mr. Roosevelt, you are so young a man that next year you will be only of the constitutional age necessary to be qualified for election to the house of representatives. In my opinion, it would be far better for you to begin your political life in the legislature. The opportunities for a young man are better there. There you can be of great service to your city and state, and can get valuable experience. This you can do right from the start, and in this way you would prepare yourself for efficient service some years later."

"Mr. Blaine stopped, clearly indicating that he had given what he considered a full answer to the question. Roosevelt thanked him heartily, Blaine joined a party of friends, and as Roosevelt and I walked away together, he exclaimed to me, impulsively, earnestly: 'By George, I think that advice is sound, and I will follow it!'

"You and I and all the rest of the world know that Roosevelt limited himself largely to city and state politics for a number of years, and that he gave up the idea of going to Congress. And when you think of all this in connection with the advice that Blaine gave Roosevelt, and the latter's declaration to me that he would follow it, why, I say, James G. Blaine, that night at the Patriarch's ball assuredly helped to mould the career of the most famous American of his day—Theodore Roosevelt."

(Copyrighted, 1909, by E. J. Edwards.)

(Tomorrow Mr. Edwards will tell of "The Only Favor That 'Dan' Lamont Asked of President Cleveland.")

THE DIET AND THE MAN.

Los Angeles Times.

We are paying more attention to what we eat, how we cook it, when and how we eat it, than any people that ever lived in the world before. You scarcely sit at breakfast table one morning in the year but you hear a controversy as to what a man may eat and what he may not eat, when he may eat and how not. If a diligent newspaper-clipping agency could only collect and collate all the various views of the many food faddists in the world, we would find under one head, classified "what you may not eat," about everything ever eaten for human food, or else we would find under another head, if under another head were aligned the things you may eat, you would find everything ever eaten for human food and some things never so used. Another chapter would tell us to use only well-cooked foods, even strawberries and blackberries being consigned to the wastepaper basket of the past, and then by its side, in deadly parallel, we would find the advice to eat nothing but food uncooked entirely. We would find one chapter telling us to eat only one meal a day, and another chapter would tell us to use only one meal a day, and another chapter, favoring two meals, the next three, and so on to the subdivision which would advise the eating of about five or six meals in each twenty-four hours. Some cut out breakfast, others the midday meal, and others that usually partaken of in the evening, some eat the heaviest meal as soon as possible after arising in the morning, others at midday, and some after the cares and labors of the day are over.

FOREIGNERS AND THEIR HOME LAND.

New York World.

It may be that Europe is less well informed about American institutions than could be desired, though it is believed to possess some knowledge of American automobiles, skyscrapers, divorces and automobile accidents. But the allegation that the United States, with one in every seven of its inhabitants foreign born, knows little of Europe, as respects Germany, a nation which has a German-born population of 2,663,418, which teaches German in its public schools, supports Wagnerian opera, sees Hauptmann and Sudermann on the stage, drinks the vintage of the Rhine and Moselle, imports Pruner and Wurster, patronizes rathskellers and exhibits interest in every act of the Kaiser, whether it is a new curl to a moustache or a new pose as a world lord—surely such a nation cannot be accused of ignorance of the Fatherland.

CHICAGO FIGHTS SMOKE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The city of Chicago is agitated by a mighty anti-smoke campaign. The

boarder of the chairman that took part in the Hudson-Eaton celebration at New York, speaking of the two leaders of American newspapers has this to say of them:

"Daily I talked with many reporters. Not one got me wrong; not once was I misrepresented. Often I mentioned things in confidence, and in no instance was that confidence betrayed."

Reporters sometimes misrepresent men interviewed, but very rarely, and even then unintentionally, as a rule, but in nine cases out of ten where men are interviewed and afterwards say they have been misrepresented, they have been indiscreet, deny their words and seek to lay the blame for their indiscretion upon the reporter.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER.

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

Mrs. Wiggs says: "The way to get cheerful is to smile when you feel bad, to think about some body else's headache when your own is most business-like, to keep on believing the sun is shining when the clouds are thick enough to cut." If sadness threatens, fill your mind with joyful thoughts; force them in so there will not be room for sad thoughts. Build air castles, picture a bright, successful day. Get into the sunlight and let the sunshine into your soul. Light joy, gladness and harmony are your best protectors; discord, darkness, and sickness cannot exist where they are. Marden says: "Grit! We can master our moods, we can never do our best work. No man who is at the mercy of his moods is a free man. He only is free who can rise to his dominion in spite of his mental enemies. If a man must spend his morning, his best work, or only some unimportant task during the day; if he must look at his mental thermometer when he rises, to see whether his courage is rising or falling, he is a slave; he cannot be successful or happy."

JUST FOR FUN.

"We attended church this morning."

"Why, did your newspaper-boy miss you, too?"

"And what," asked the anxious par-

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