DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 505.

RIGHT KIND OF IMMIGRANTS.

Now that "Greater Salt Lake" has become the slogan, the question is being discussed: "What can we do to induce immigration?" Relative to this subject it is proper that certain experiences of the past should be recalled. For two years or more prior to last spring, in this city hobos were of frequent occurrence. The same may be said of burglaries, and of the successful exploits of sure-thing men. There was an effluence of proof that this city was infested with gangs of criminals working in various lines, and for some months we had a soup house at which hundreds were fed daily. Last spring the industrial army movement took root here, and upwards of a thousand individuals signified a desire to follow "General" Carter towards the rising sun.

The whole city was anxious to see that army on the march. Meetings of business men were held to raise funds and make arrangements for moving it eastward. The city and county authorities were appealed to, and at the risk of straining points of law they responded with substantial aid, and at last the army got out of the Territory. Not only did a large body of men leave under "General" Carter, but hundreds took their departure singly or in groups. It is not desired to speak disrespectfully of the departed, but immediately after they had gone, the police experienced a remarkable relaxation of activity and anxiety, pedestrians on the streets after nightfall breathed easier, and as for a soup house we had no earthly need of such a thing any longer.

Here we [illegible] from our midst of this element was a great blessing to those who remained, and if such a thing is possible, we should avoid doing anything that will bring back the hipods we were so glad to get rid of, or others of similar stamp. Immigration is desirable in order to further the movement for "Greater Salt Lake," but the kind of immigrants we want first are those who are seeking investments and not employment. Outside work should be provided for the idle workers now here, it will be folly to induce the immigration of those who live by their labor. To advance the city's growth faster, give it no more laborers than can find employment; to retard its advancement, discourage its enterprises and dampen its public spirit, bring in an army of working people for whom there is nothing to do.

To strengthen our credit and brighten our prospects with strangers, make it the fact that our laboring classes are self-supporting and that charitable organizations find no necessity for exertion. To discourage investors, let it be known that hundreds among us are eating the bread of benevolence. The quickest way to acquire wealth, prestige and power is to keep busy what workers we have already, to furnish employment for all there are among us who need it. This, rather than an indiscriminate increase of population, is what is wanted in this city, and the whole of Utah, at the present time.

Men having real estate for sale or rent are anxious to see immigration move this way; but when the real estate interest will be best served in the long run by a persistence of the policy here indicated, previous work begins you send for any more workers.

But we need men with money. A few millionaires would be quite a desirable acquisition to our population. The temptations we could lay before them would induce them to part with some of their cash for the development of some of our resources. Men of means having the skill, experience and disposition to establish manufactories, should be the highest objects of attention on the part of those who are seeking to promote immigration. But while such men, intended to substantially benefit city and territory, never come to us rapidly, we must not just now.

THE RAGGERS IN ARMENIA.

The attention [illegible] by Kurd against the Armenians living under Turkish rule may be in shapes, in some form Constantinople, and some are [illegible] that they cannot help be exact how prevent from people everywhere, who feel an interest in the welfare of their fellowmen. The report is that thousands of Christians, including women and children in all, were butchered, the soldiers first having committed outrages too horrible to detail. The cry of agony rising toward heaven from a people in bondage, whose lovely homes have been desecrated and whose churches have been outraged with the blood of their defenseless victims, has been heard in every civilized quarter of the globe and a general indignation against the oppressors probably many of the penalties of the Turkish rule are due to the hostility of the religious system of the sultan's subjects and will be attributed on that account by a country that "boasts all things" but which makes devotion to religion, tolerance, economic virtue for which a savage world blush, "Christians that dwell in the vision, and Christian nations, under whose enlightening wings the Turkish government merely sits, stand aloof and call the perpetrators to an account. If any, they will some time have to share in the responsibility.

The Turkish version of the affair is that the massacre was the result of a revolt among the Armenians themselves, but these assert that the revolt resulted of a quarrel instigated by the Kurds for the purpose of furnishing a pretext for the murder. The latter explanation is far from improbable. Between the Mohammedans and the Christians exists a deeply rooted hatred. The Turkish officials regard the conquered tribes little better than slaves, scorning the idea of work, they live by continual plunder, exhorted in form of "taxes." The Christians particularly are subjects to heavy oppression, it being next to impossible for them to obtain redress if sought in the courts. They are kept in abject poverty, almost everything beyond the bare necessities of life being considered legitimate "taxes." Hence no enterprise, no effort to obtain financial independence. The continual struggle between the rulers and the subjects is such that fatal "quarrels" frequently occur, but nearly always the "tax" gatherers are as much to blame as their victims. That gigantic insurrections are not a frequent occurrence under such misrule is the real wonder. The feeling among the Turkish Christians in Asia Minor and far to the east of the empire was well reflected, however, during the late war with Russia, when prayers were offered up both in the churches and in private houses for the victory of the czar and the overthrow of the Turkish government.

Armenia is the original seat of one of the most ancient civilized peoples of Asia. Situated, unfortunately, between mighty nations on the east and the west, the country became the center of the disturbances that agitated the world both in the early and the later parts of its history. It was subjugated by the Assyrians, the Medes, the Greeks, the Romans, and lastly by the Turks. At long intervals the people have succeeded in establishing independence, but only for a brief period at a time. Notwithstanding all these vicissitudes, like the Jews, they have preserved their nationality, and their civilization, though but a remnant of what it once was, is considered much higher than that of their conquerors. They have also their own language and a valuable literature. In Armenia they number about a million souls, but thousands are scattered abroad in the world.

If the present persecutions should lead their exiles to pray an uprising against the government, they would have an encouraging precedent in the Greek war for independence in 1821 and at all the same chances of success. There would be scenes of carnage so sickening that Europe probably would interfere in the interest of humanity and a just cause.

IDLENESS IN PRISONS.

The Boston *Herald* thus expresses its views upon a subject to which our coming Constitutional Convention ought to give some thought:

The amendment to the constitution of the state of New York which needs that the inmates of the prisons should be kept idle in order that they may not injure the market for free labor or justly arousing a great deal of opposition in the state. While it may be an easy way of avoiding the objections to convict work by inventors, it is a very bad thing for the prisoners themselves. The very hope of reformation in thousands of cases rests on the habit of industry, and to compel them to live in idleness would prove which is to defeat reformation and to pave more than a tortuous grave than they are about to leave. The whole aim of the modern punishment of criminals is to furnish to them productive employment, and it is indispensable that the inmates should be employed in trades if they are to be reformed. Unless convict labor is in certain trades, the remedy proposed is something a great deal worse.

PRUDENCE AND PROPERITY.

We take great pleasure in advertising the reunion cross and with sending the display of it given by the Republicans of Harrisville, Michigan. After the mount stretches a green many of them proposed to exchange their party's history with Democrats, in consequence prosperous, healthy and the rule. But a certain person of rare good sense among them moved an amendment which was instantly and wisely adopted. He proposed that the money which all this would cost be spent instead in providing a Thanksgiving dinner to every poor family in the town, Republicans and Democrats alike.

The example is commended by people of all shades of political belief, as one well worth imitating by men of both parties all over the country, whenever Republicans and Democrats find the cost of celebrating their victory may, instead, be so far a better way back to making it that every family in their town which may not get a turkey for itself is provided with one at their expense and Democrats in every town will as well to help their adversaries celebrate in this generous and compassionate way.

The News made a similar suggestion with reference to the late barbecue in this city. We are still of opinion that the money spent on that occasion—not only to the favorite rhetoric is, but also in the parade, which, with some glory, had many feeble, ugly transparencies and considerable bad money and indecency—might have been more profitably used.

With the winter coming, an important question is how to avoid colds and kindred ailments which may result in influenza and other evils. A comfortable answer is certainly not the statement that the very cold way of working all these inconvenience without adequate is to go out of doors every day, no matter what may be the weather. Of course, warm clothing is necessary, but humanity from colds is promised by all winter if this advice is followed, and if, as well, windows are kept open for at least a couple of hours daily.

LITERARY NOTES.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for December is one of the earliest to appear, and certainly one of the most attractive editions of the illustrated military magazines. Its illustrations cover principally a new land which, and this picture is abundantly limned. The leading paper is a contribution from the pen of Mr. Kipling and Rudyard, Dr. George Kinney, entitled My Tents in Tartary, and other notable articles are: Living Pictures on Broadway, The Oil and the Sea in Japan, Glimpses of Havana, A Second Sadowa, and The Historic Houses, with a score of beautiful illustrations.

The various Napoleon articles in *McClure's* for December, presents fourteen more portraits of Napoleon, showing him at the time he suddenly became the greatest man of his age. The story of his love for Josephine and marriage, his extraordinary campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and his marvelous rise to the supreme head of France, is fully told in this number.

The November number of *The Writer* (Boston) is an interesting "Holmes Memorial number," containing estimates of Dr. Holmes and personal tributes to his memory specially contributed by leading American authors, including F. B. Sanborn, Charles Dudley Warner, E. Ward Eggleston, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, W. H. Furness, C. A. Bartol, G. W. Cable, Oliver Fay Adams, S. F. Smith, Frank L. Stanton, Noah Brooks, Charles King, Margaret Sidney, Julia C. R. Dorr, Samuel Minturn Peck, Elbridge S. Brooks, Donald G. Mitchell, James Jeffrey Roche, Arthur Hewlett Dole, Nathan F. Graves, William H. Hayne, Joel Benton, Grace King, Caroline B. Dall, Edgar Fawcett, Richard Burton, Jeanne Heart Brown, Alice Rohr, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Hamlin Garland, Hannah W. Mabie and J. T. Trowbridge. In addition, Edward Everett Hale gives to the readers of the magazine a very letter written to him by Dr. Holmes and discussing "The Great Unwritten Article."

The usual departments of *The Writer*, including "Queries," "Book Reviews," the interesting list of "Literary Articles in Periodicals," and "News and Notes," are as excellent as ever. The magazine is monthly ten cents a number or one dollar a year. It is published by The Writer Publishing Co., P. O. Box 1905, Boston.

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For the Trans-Mississippi Congress, at St. Louis, Nov. 20 to 29, the Rio Grande Western will make rate of $49.50 round trip. Tickets will be sold Nov. 20th and 21st, limited to Dec. 6th. Everybody can take advantage of this excursion. Two through trains daily to St. Louis.

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