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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 9, 1908.

FOR UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

A contributor to the Medical Record advocates the adoption of the Greek language as a universal medium of exchange of thought, instead of Esperanto, or any dead language.

He gives some well considered reasons for this proposition. Not only is Greek, he says, the basis of the vocabulary of every science, it is constantly on the tongue of the business man, the society woman, even the school child—sadly twisted and shamefully misinterpreted often times, even by the man of scientific education, but still Greek. It is, he points out, the second language, if not the first, of all the dwellers on the Eastern Mediterranean shores from the Piraus all the way to Alexandria, and it answers perfectly the needs of these eminently commercial people. The writer does not refer to the Greek of Homer, not even that of the New Testament, but the Greek of the cultivated peoples of Athens and Constantinople and Smyrna. This language differs but little from the ancient Greek. It is claimed for it that it is less difficult to learn, even for an adult, than French or German, and if it were taught in all the elementary schools of the world as a living tongue, not as an exercise for translation merely, the coming generation would use it as fluently and as naturally as it would the national speech.

"That a universal language is very much needed has been recognized by educated men and women, in all ages. Latin was once taught in all higher schools, and a great deal of the literature of the world appeared in that form. Then French became a 'universal language,' and now it is claimed that English before long will take that place. Every other language, almost, has been proposed, and now modern Greek is again being considered. Voltaire suggested Greek as a universal language, and since his day, others have advocated that idea as practical. All of which proves that the need of a universal means of communication is strongly felt.

One thing can be said for the Greek language, and that is that when the authors of the New Testament were inspired to write the books the contents of which were intended for universal instruction for all ages, they did not write in their own native tongue, but they selected Greek as the readiest vehicle for their thoughts. The Hebrew scholars themselves had, before that time, translated their own Scriptures into Greek, the Septuagint Version. If Greek should be made a universal language, by common consent, it would merely be restored to the place it held before it was displaced by Latin. That would revive the study of Greek literature, including the New Testament, and open to the world a view of the wonderful free institutions of the ancient Greek states, which were overthrown in the conflict with Imperialism.

An American archaeologist claims that the Greek language can be traced to Yucatan. If this is true, it is one of the oldest languages of the world, but that theory has not been accepted generally.

HOW THEY ADVERTISE UTAH.

We are pleased to notice that business men of this City do not hesitate to brand the utterances ascribed in a Cincinnati dispatch to Rev. Short of this City, as utterly false, and injurious to business interests. The injury to business is one of the evils of the anti-Mormon policy of which the Tribune is the most bitter and unscrupulous exponent. This policy engenders bad feelings between neighbors and furnishes unwise zealots with an excuse for misrepresenting the City abroad. It makes home-seekers and investors pass by. And this is all the more deplorable at a time when the City is plunged into debt almost to the utmost limit.

We can hardly believe that Rev. Short was correctly reported. We cannot believe that a minister of the gospel would declare that Utah, and particular Salt Lake City, is the Sodom and Gomorrah of America, doomed to destruction before five years are over in a manner similar to the destruction of the two wicked cities in biblical times, and this because of the few cases of plural marriage relations that may still remain from a time long past. We cannot believe that a minister of the gospel would rave about a condition that is very rapidly passing, and keep silent about the fiery furnace of sin that is kept burning in the business center of the City, or about the reported establishment of a "red light district" in alleged collusion with so-called American "officials." But if Dr. Short really has forgotten himself to that extent he will be upheld only by rabid anti-Mormons.

It is a fact, however, that Utah is receiving that class of advertising almost daily, by a paper that depends largely for its existence on the public funds. That paper on Tuesday made the infamous assertion, editorially, that the immigration officials at Boston "detained a number of girls who were being imported into this country under the auspices of the Mormon propaganda," but that the said officials permitted Senator Smoot to overrule "the law and the regulations in the case." This, the paper surmises, was done by "what amounted practically to a

command from the President of the United States."

Here we have the Church, or "the propaganda," charged with "importing girls," and the immigration officials, at the command of the President of the United States aiding this traffic. And, what the Tribune means by "importing girls" is made clear in an article said to be copied from the Boston Traveler, which the Tribune endorses. It is "white slavery." So that, according to the Tribune, the President of the United States is aiding the Church in importing "white slaves" for Utah.

It may be asked, Why take any notice of such insane ravings? Why not ignore them? But, when it is remembered that those who make them have by the constant use of just such falsehoods obtained control of the City government, through a servile council majority; that they have succeeded by means, best known to themselves to obtain another \$500,000 to dispose of in the interest of their political plans, it seems necessary to protest, in the name of truth, against their ravings. The babblings of maniacs may not be worthy of any notice, but if the maniacs take charge of the ship and steer for the rocks, those who are sane on the ship must act. They cannot remain indifferent.

But verbal protests have but little force. What is needed is some public expression of disapproval strong enough and practical enough to let the traducers of Utah understand that lying about the people here must cease, and that politics here must be played within the rules laid down as legitimate in every other American community. And anti-Mormonism has no place in American politics. Neither has anti-Catholicism, or anti-Semitism.

MR. BRYAN ON FARMS.

In a recent address to farmers, Mr. Bryan stated admirably one phase of farm life. Special attention should be called to this statement.

He said that the farm is "the great training school," and that "as we get away from the country we are less and less impressed by those great laws of nature that ought to have a controlling influence on our lives."

"Man as he lives close to the soil, lives close to God. It is easy to teach religion to one who sees the miracles performed every day. It is easy to inspire regard for the Creator in one who sees every day the handiwork of the Almighty and labors constantly amid the mysteries of nature. Life, the fundamental trouble is a mistaken understanding of the law of rewards. The farmer, more than anyone else, is brought into close touch with the law of rewards. The farmer knows that God has given him a fruitful earth, the warmth of the sun, and the farmer knows that if he obeys the law of reward, he must be diligent, and by intelligence; and the farmer is impressed, day by day, year by year, with the idea that his reward is to be in proportion to his merit."

It is true, as Mr. Bryan asserts, that to cultivate the earth and to rear its products has a strong tendency to make men better. Most great Americans have found either their regular vocation or their avocation in some form of rural activity. Emerson says he found inspiration in his garden spade. Washington and Jefferson superintended their own farm-estates. And it is entirely probable that the educational, political and religious tone of our entire social life in America would be vastly improved if every one could engage in even the smallest degree in that most fundamental and natural of all vocations—tilling the soil.

ON AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

We take pleasure in producing the following from a letter written by Mr. L. H. Stoddard, of Little Rock, Ark., to this paper:

"To the Editor—I am in receipt of the number of your paper of Aug. 15th, 1908, containing an editorial upon my recent article on the Arkansian dialect. 'Relics Here Show Eastern Origin,' and read the same with much interest. You show yourself to be a man of observation, appreciative of the deep significance and vast importance of this find and the subject matter relative thereto.

"This find marks a new era in the history of the American continent and coming generations will continue to cherish and guard the keys which unlock the portals of the dim and distant past.

"To the mind that is capable of receiving the truths this find represents a priceless treasure as irrefutable evidence of inter-communication with Asia at a time not less than 1,000 years B. C.

"As a calendar stone and astronomical chart this stone is correlated with certain astral passages of the Bible, and in a lecture that I have recently prepared, I adduce evidence that goes to show that the twelve Tribes of Israel were perfectly correlated with the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and that the camp of Israel, as it was laid out, and the formation of the encampment, in order of the Twelve Tribes, also had to do with the twelve great constellations.

"In this lecture I embody a complete, concise and logical explanation of one particular passage of the Bible which has been a mooted question for 600 years, i. e., 'Sun stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou moon, in the valley of Ajalon' (Joshua x. 12). I set myself up in opposition only inasmuch as to offer cumulative evidence to substantiate my hypothesis.

"My explanations are clear enough to convince the most skeptical that my deductions are logically drawn, leaving no room for doubt; the proof is self-evident.

"When I began my studies and interpretations anent this find, a new field of thought was opened unto me and I became convinced that the claim made by the Book of Mormon, that the immigration of Lehi and his household from Jerusalem occurred about the year 600 B. C., was at least worthy of careful consideration. My subsequent researches and deductions have proved this conclusion to be well founded.

"This find is the only evidence that has been uncovered upon the American continent—subsequent to the finding of the Book of Mormon—that irrefutably proves inter-communication with Asia at a period of not less than 1,000 years B. C., and my deductions relative to this find have the approval and support of some of the most eminent authorities upon archaeology, for instance, Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Ph. D., M. A., editor of the American Antiquarian, Chicago, Ill., Dr. Otto A. Wahl, St. Louis; Warren K. Morehead, Phillips Academy of Archaeology, Andover, Mass.

"My deductions are not consummated by speculative or theoretical philosophy, but are drawn from cumulative evidence and correlations of a concrete nature, supported by the analytical process of reason."

The find to which Mr. Stoddard refers was described in the "News" of Aug. 15. It consists of a time piece, found, Mr. Stoddard says, on a farm about six miles from Arkansas Post, Ark. This time piece is a stone disc upon the obverse of which are 36 half circles, geometrically true, comprising one complete circle. Each half circle represents 10 degrees or 40 minutes diurnal time, and by squaring the stone with the Polar star, it correctly indicates time, any time of day or night, if the moon is shining. It is only possible to indicate time on this stone by the Babylonian process of indicating time by degrees.

This type of dial, Mr. Stoddard claims, is described in II Kings xx, and Isaiah xxxviii. He also says that Enoch used this same system of reckoning time, with the exception that the divisions were of 20 degrees, equal 80 minutes instead of 10 degrees, equal 40 minutes, as upon this dial.

The Carpenters are coming. Away with your hammers!

Chilly nights and warm days. Ideal weather for this time of the year!

It would appear that two Americans have at least found the Wright way to build airships.

The "American" club is "in favor of morality"—just before the election. But what about Commercial street?

Utah had thirteen votes in the G. A. R. National convention. Utah got the next encampment. Who says thirteen's a hoo-doo?

The Salt Lake Tribune charges that the President of the United States aids the Church in "importing girls." In any other country that would be a penitentiary offense.

The days of the "wild and woolly west" will be realities today. The small boy was up and out, bright and early to see the "Injuns, Buffalo Bill and bandits galore."

To a rank outsider the argument of some radical reformers is: "Down with capitalists. Mr. Workingman! you are a fool for not having as much wealth as the next man."

An apartment company in another city is advertising the fact that its flats will be heated by hot air. Why spend money to tell things any one who is flat-wise knows?

It is inconsistent to take action on account of the reported abuse of Utah by Rev. Short, and to tolerate the daily blackguardism of the Salt Lake Tribune. The latter has hurt the material interests of Utah more than any other single agency.

In addressing precinct committeemen in Chicago, Mr. Bryan said organization is absolutely necessary to success. Will not Socialists and Labor party leaders now assert that the Peckys one has taken an old-time plank of theirs, namely, "In Union There is Strength?"

The Tribune hates to see decent settlers come to Utah. That is the reason why it lies about the immigrants who come here to join the Church. But it has no word of discouragement for the increase of the Commercial street element that furnishes anti-Mormon votes. But suppose that paper should succeed in stopping "Mormon" settlers from coming here; would that be any advantage to the business men?

The Springfield, Ill., grand jury has returned 117 indictments, on account of the riots. Now let our court do their part and land the murderers in jail for long terms. It has been charged that the basic trouble was not race prejudice, or even high moral indignation at a shocking crime, but just a thirst for drinking, robbing, and murdering by the law-breaking elements long unmolested by the law, for whom the crime offered the excuse they wished. Let the law take its course, then.

The questions asked the Utah immigrants recently retained in Boston for examination indicated that some one had made the charge that they were "assisted" by the Church. A most rigid investigation was held and the charge in every instance was found to be false. Of 104 immigrants detained only two were refused a landing, one because of physical disability and one because, misunderstanding a question asked, she admitted belief in the practice of polygamy, which belief it is safe to say, she does not hold. The two girls who, it was charged, had been lured away from home, were found to have come with their father's consent, and of their own free will. And thus, whenever charges against the Church are investigated by impartial officials, they are found to be untrue. This has been the case from the beginning.

NEW YORK WORLD.

New York World.
The public service commission figures that New York has paid \$54,800,000 for subways. Subways costing \$51,700,000 are already in use. They are paying not only interest upon the debt, but something each year toward the principal. They have besides enormously increased the city's taxable value. Subways are almost the only channels of unimpaired expenditure which pay for themselves, principal and interest, and yield in addition a vast municipal profit. Accordingly city

officials are throwing every possible obstacle in the way of increasing subway facilities. Meanwhile the city has swollen its debt by police-arm graft, Hunt's Point park graft and school-site graft; it has added no one knows how many millions a year for running expenses improperly charged to debt. It is paying this year \$40,000,000 for interest and redemption of debt, which vast sum will be greatly increased in 1909. It is constructing wasteful and unnecessary waterworks which will add at least \$15,000,000 a year to the tax burden for interest and redemption paid alone. If New York were run on business principles it would spend more money on education, which pay for themselves and yield a profit and waste less upon tax-eating jobs that will burden the people for 50 years.

NOBLE ANCESTORS.

New York Evening Sun.
This year's meeting of the Rockefeller Family association at Albany was indeed a success. It must have been gratifying to them as a result of the expensive and exhaustive investigations made in Europe by an expert in the employment of Mr. John D. Rockefeller. It had been found that the clan was of noble origin, the ancestors in the south of France having been no less than barons. Just think of that Hedda! It was to be expected that the Rockefeller family would prove no exception to the rule that all Americans who accumulate a fortune have no difficulty, if they go to the right place, in identifying their illustrious ancestry. In fact, it is as easy as picking out a nice coat-of-arms in the book kept for the purpose in all first class stationers' shops. As for the foreign persons who have the right to coronets today, how happy many of them would be to exchange honors that they can't afford to keep up properly for a million or less of the comfortable and comfort-giving Rockefeller money.

DANGERS IN THE SKY.

St. Louis Times.
The shocking death the other day of Charles Oliver Jones, aeronaut and inventor of the June Bug, comes along as further proof that the flying machine business is a profession that will not be invaded to any extent by life insurance agents. Poor Lillenthal, the first aviator who ever really flew, paid his life as the price of one of his most successful flights. Every time the Brothers Wright tempt the air either at Le Mans or in this country they meet with some form of disaster. So that they have saved their bones and their lives. Count Zeppelin, the doughty old airship master of Friedrichshaven, has suffered many defeats. In fact, every vessel he has sailed in some way has encountered accident.

JUST FOR FUN.

Dangerous Comparison.
"Well," said the man who is running for office, "suppose I do think I am bigger than my party, what then?"
"In that case," replied the cool campaigner, "your party is liable to divide in a way that'll leave no possible doubt as to the correctness of your estimate."—Washington Star.

Saw the Sights.
Resident—Have you seen the sights of the town?
Sage—Yes. All morning I sat in the hotel front window watching them walk by.—Lippincott's.

In a Bad Fix.
In 10 minutes the battle would begin. The enemy outnumbered them five to one.

"Boys," said the captain, solemnly, "we have hard work before us. See that you are all armed to the teeth. I'll be far down the line little O'Farly nervously held up his hand.
"Please, captain!"
"Well, O'Farly?"
"I haven't any talbe."—Chicago News.

Nearness.
"What is this 'near' beer they are talking about in Georgia?"
"Don't know. But it's something that indicates a condition of 'near' prohibition."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Logical Conclusion.
"Mr. Pursington says he believes a man should pay as he goes."
"Judging from the way he gets in a cab, he must be going to travel backward."—Washington Star.

A Happy First Impression.
Clarence Sinker—What? Say! Are those coffins hanging over there under the trees?
Uncle Henry Screen—Them was coffins; now they're hammocks. Bill Mope, the undertaker failed 'an' had a sale. Gid-dup!—Puck.

The Preacher's Advice.
"My friends," said an itinerant preacher, "the scriptural rule for giving one-tenth of what a man possesses. If you feel you can't afford so much, just give a sixth or a fourth, according to your means. We will dispense in the next hymn, and take up the collection."—Lippincott's.

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Latest styles in fall hats and caps for men, boys and children.



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