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## WE WILL GIVE THE NEWS

Why should the Salt Lake Tribune be so ferociously mad, over the publication in the "News" of a common report about the appointment, in a certain contingency, of a well known candidate to the office of Chief of Police? Is there something disreputable in the very nature of such an appointment? Why should the publishing of such an intention be considered by our irate contemporary as "adverse to Republican interests, and Republican candidates?" The information came from Republican sources. It is common talk in Republican circles. But that does not matter one way or another. Does it follow, because a promise is given or said to be given that an office will be tendered to an individual known to be anxious to obtain it, that a "bargain" has been made? The Tribune speaks of a "charge of a bargain" between two persons named. Who made the charge? No one but the Tribune writer, who seems to have lost his head as well as his temper. This paper simply gave an item of news, on a local page, which was common talk in town. If there is anything of interest to relate on current topics, the "News" will not be deterred from mentioning it by any objections made by a contemporary that is not only contemptibly false, but notoriously silly, and that has become the object of general ridicule and derision for its rapid and puerile editorial utterances. If it were not for the news portions—such as they are—of our moribund contemporary, it would be utterly repudiated by readers of all parties and conditions. And by the by, the report published in the "News" about that expected appointment if the election turns in a given direction, has not been denied by our unwise and vituperative contemporary. If it is true, why get so explosively angry about its publication? If it is not true and there is no intention to make the appointment, why not say so, and not try to evade the issue by calling names and raising an old cry that everybody recognizes as the weakest kind of political buncombe?

## CLUBS AND CHURCHES.

Rev. W. A. Bartlett of Chicago, spoke the truth, when at the meeting of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, assembled at Manchester, N. H., he declared that the curious devices of modern churches to draw people into the fold, are failures. "In late years, he said, there has been a marvelous springing up of clubs. Thousands have sought their real joy in social clubs or in literary societies and have only given a conventional interest to the church, because the church seemed dead. And it was. Then the church, he continued, made a mistake. It thought that it, too, had to establish clubs, and reading rooms, and all sorts of societies and associations, but this plan, after years of trial, has proved a signal failure. This is true. The clubs from which some clergymen hoped so much, proved a great detriment to the churches. Much of the work properly belonging to the church was transferred to the club, and corresponding interest was withdrawn from the church. A great number of capable men and women ceased to take active interest in church work, and engaged in club work, or society work instead. The women held out a long time for the churches, but of late years they, too, have deserted the sanctuary for the club, in great numbers. No one can serve two masters. When the interest is divided, one side of it will be neglected for the other. The fact that the churches are disintegrating can no longer be concealed. Even clergymen admit it, though they see no remedy.

Of course, if a church is regarded as a mere human institution, there is no apparent reason why its members should not enter when they want to, and leave when they feel so inclined. Nor is there any reason why they should not just as well belong to a club, or a society, as to a church. One human institution ought to be as good as any other. Not until the divine authority of the church is established, need the clergy expect to find a remedy for the evil of which some of them are now loudly complaining.

## BAD METHODS IN BOSTON.

Some time ago the Chinatown of Boston was raided by the police. About 100 Chinamen were arrested, and many of them were maltreated. In the meantime some were seriously injured. One of them had two ribs broken and had to be removed to a hospital. Two hundred prisoners were left in the federal building over night with no accommodation to sleep, except the bare floor. The pretext for the raid was to

find some Chinamen who were supposed to be in the country unlawfully.

The vice consul in Boston has telegraphed the facts to the Chinese representative in Washington, for further communication with the Pekin government, and he believes the Chinese authorities will take the matter up. He says the police acted in direct violation of article 4 in the Exclusion Act, which reads: "It is hereby understood and agreed that Chinese laborers or Chinese of any other class either permanently or temporarily residing in the United States shall have for the protection of their persons and property all rights that are given by laws of the United States to citizens of the most favored nation, except the right to become naturalized citizens."

Such occurrences must be considered unfortunate, at a time when the United States is endeavoring to secure favors in the shape of an "open door" in eastern Asia. They necessarily suggest retaliation, and what that means in China, the world knows. Such outrages should be impossible in this country. For here the golden rule is held to be the true measure of conduct, even if it is not acted upon.

If such an outrage had been committed upon white men in Pekin by this time a joint expedition of the powers might have been advancing upon the Chinese capital, and the naval commanders of the great powers might have been cabling hurry orders to all their admirals in the Pacific.

Our government cannot but investigate this matter. The too zealous officials, whoever they are, should be dismissed, and the injured foreigners should be amply recompensed. Race prejudices are no justification for injustice.

Those who have had an opportunity of observing the Chinese in their larger colonies in this country, are of the opinion that they are a quiet and rather inoffensive class, as a rule. Their peculiar vices are no worse than those of other people and they are not paraded before the public. Comparatively few white men and women are involved in Chinese viciousness and they are degenerate who would lead evil lives even without the assistance of the Chinese. The Asiatics do not worship as do Christians and the Sabbath does not mean anything to them, but they often respect it outwardly. The police raid Chinese "joints" with delight whenever an opportunity offers.

They seem to act on the theory that they must keep the Chinese in constant dread of the white man's law.

## JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Michael Davitt, who has been visiting the places where the Jews in Russia are largely concentrated, gives a rather dark picture of the situation. He found the towns crowded with artisans and traders, many of whom were destitute and too poor to emigrate. They are prohibited, he says, from going from one place to another; nor are they permitted to engage in every occupation that might offer them a living.

One reason for the prejudices that exist against the Jews, Mr. Davitt says, is the circulation of the absurd story that the Jews annually capture and kill "Christian" children, as a part of their observance of the day of atonement. Russians, we are told, actually believe this legend, and that is perhaps not so very strange. In old Rome, notwithstanding its civilization and broad views, many believed that the followers of the Nazarene killed children and ate their flesh and drank their blood, and persecution pleaded this as an excuse for its fearful atrocities. But it is not necessary to go to Rome or to antiquity for illustrations of the absurdity of the belief of some otherwise well informed persons. In our own country, and in our own generation, blood-curdling tales of "avenging angels" and "blood atonement" have found open ears, and stirred up hatred and bitterness. People in every age and every country are but too willing to believe the stories invented by malice and ignorance about those who happen to be unpopular.

Mr. Davitt believes in Zionism as a remedy for the ills under which the Russian Jews are working. How the plan can be carried out is the question. The Russian Jews are, generally speaking, very helpless. They need assistance to get out of the land of oppression, and if they settle in a new locality, they need help to make it a home and a place of refuge. The Jewish Zion problem is one of the greatest difficulties, but it is not impossible. It should not be more intricate than it was when Moses led the multitudes out of Egypt, or when Ezra and Nehemiah broke the Babylonian fetters and re-established the temple service. At neither time could the work have been accomplished without special interference by the Almighty, in behalf of His chosen people. Nor can Zionism of today become a reality without such aid.

In this connection it may be of some interest to notice, that a Jewish Bible scholar in New York thinks he has found a Scripture prophecy on the establishment of Zion in Africa, as now contemplated by the leaders of Zionism. We quote from the Christian Herald:

"It is a remarkable coincidence, if nothing more, that there is in prophecy a hint of some such arrangement. It can not be said that there is a distinct prophecy of a Jewish state in Africa, but when we remember in how many cases the prophets referred vaguely to a situation or event which they did not themselves understand, and which became significant only when history had interpreted it, the prediction is worthy of consideration. In writing of the doom of Egypt, Isaiah says (xix. 18-20): 'In that day shall the cities of the land of Egypt speak the language of Canaan, and swear to the Lord of hosts; one shall be called The city of destruction (Imarg, of the sun). In that day shall there be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord. And it shall be a sign and for a witness unto the Lord of hosts in the land of Egypt; they shall cry unto the Lord because of the oppressors, and he shall send them a savior, and a great one, and he shall deliver them.' It is a significant fact that the Jewish cry under the oppressions of Russia would have elicited from the power controlling Egypt an offer of a region in proximity to Egypt, in which more than the five cities enumerated by the prophet might be built, the inhabitants of which would speak the language of Canaan. We have yet to learn what decision the Zionists will reach with respect to the British offer, but that it has been fa-

vorably considered is evident from the fact that a committee has been appointed to go to Africa and report on available sites."

## BIG SUNSPOTS.

Astronomers both in Great Britain and here, are quite interested in sunspots of unusual size, that are said to have made their appearance on the surface of that luminary. Photographs taken a few days ago at the naval observatory at Washington show, it is reported, a group of spots, the largest observed for many years. The group is sufficiently large to be seen with the naked eye, protected by smoked glass. It is estimated roughly that the disturbed area of the sun's surface is about 110,000 miles long and 50,000 miles wide, with a total area of 5,500,000 square miles. The photograph first taken showed the group of spots in the eastern limit of the north latitude. At that time part of the enormous group had not come into view, and one of the spots appeared like a large notch on the edge of the sun. On Oct. 7, however, this group had come plainly in view, and was seen to be composed of about a dozen separate spots, some of them large and in close conjunction with each other.

One of the wise men has ventured the opinion that the appearance of these spots means bad weather on earth for the next ten years. That prediction is based on the supposition that the sun spots are storms in the atmosphere of the sun, and that "bad weather" there must result in similar weather throughout the solar system. That theory, however, has not been established.

Sunspots have been very carefully studied for years, but as yet, no theory has been formulated which accounts for them. In fact, it is difficult to see how any such theory can be proved, as long as no one can say for certain whether the sun is a great burning oven, or whether its heat and light phenomena must be explained in some other way. In fact, wherever the investigator turns, he is confronted with his own helplessness, and shortage of knowledge. The most generally accepted theory regarding sunspots is, we believe, that they are holes torn in the luminous envelop of the sun by storms. But that is only a guess, and can form no valid reason for anticipating bad weather for ten years. Formerly all sorts of mundane disasters, including famines, wars, and panics on the exchanges were traced to sunspots. But the idea has been abandoned. No one now will say that the Wall Street flurry and the failure of great commercial concerns are due to the spots in the sun.

## RUSSIAN POLICY IS DEFENDED.

The Russian minister of the Interior, M. Plehve, has thought it worth while coming to the defense, in public print, of the Russian policy in Finland, for which the Czar's government has been very much censured, in Europe and America. M. Plehve's plea is, in some respects remarkable. He claims that the aim of the Russian government is only the prosperity of the people; that this aim is permanent, while the immediate application depends on "the exigencies of the situation." In other words, while self-government, liberty, etc., are aimed at always, sometimes oppression must be applied in the cause of liberty. That is not the expression employed, but that is the essence of the argument. He says: "One should distinguish between the aim and fundamental principles of the Russian government, which are of a permanent nature and their immediate application, which depends on the exigencies of the situation and is not wholly the work of the government." He adds: "In Finland the spirit of self-government has developed too soon and too far. Under the Russian rule of the last hundred years self-government has become so strongly rooted and so general that it is exercised in all the economic and many of the political affairs of the duchy." He could not make it plainer, that the Russian government leaders became alarmed at the freedom enjoyed by the people of Finland, and decided to rob them of it, though in doing so, the ruler had to break the most solemn covenants.

M. Plehve claims that the majority of the Finlanders are satisfied with the Russianization that has taken place, but on that question no Russian government official will be considered competent authority. The letter of M. Plehve on the subject proves, however, that even an autocratic power cannot be entirely indifferent to public opinion, and as such it has its value. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, but the price of votes varies. China and Corea have no rights that Russia and Japan are bound to respect. In politics as in everything else, do what is right and let the consequence follow. The Canadians do not like the decision. The Portland canal will afford them an outlet for their pent up feelings.

King Leopold got a rather cold reception in Vienna. It was owing to the approach of the winter season, no doubt. It is very doubtful whether the United States Shipbuilding if put in dry dock and repaired, would be able to float again.

Every citizen should take an interest in the municipal campaign, for every citizen has a vital interest in the management of the city's affairs. Naval estimates for 1904 over a hundred and two million dollars! Here is a most concrete evidence of the country's expansion and expenses.

It is said that Sir Thomas Lipton left his heart in Washington. He also left the America's cup, which was dearer to his heart than all others.

Chicago didn't wholly like Mr. Cleveland's address on "American Good Citizenship." He totally failed to suggest a specific remedy for "grafting."

Let's see. The United States won at Geneva. Also in the Venezuela bound-

ary case, and now in the Alaskan boundary case. Three cheers for arbitration!

Dowie and his hosts may capture New York, but it is safe to say that Gotham will backslide as soon as the army of occupation evacuates the place.

In what a fine mess are the officers of the Colorado national guard who went to Cripple Creek! For criminality and recrimination they beat the record.

We have all been bragging about the new Springfield rifle being the best in the world. But the German army is to be furnished with new rifles. Will they be better than the 1903 model? If they are, then brag will have to give way to chagrin.

It is well to reward Convict Robertson for the part he took at the time of the outbreak at the penitentiary. It would also be well not to forget the part that Convicts Maxwell and Shuckers played. They also deserve a reward.

Ex-Senator Reagan of Texas foresees the downfall of our Republic. It is but the blurred vision of an old man who is himself fast passing away. But his warning against the invidious malign influence of the money power is not untimely. And it is as true today as it ever was that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Dowie, since that first public meeting in Madison Square Garden, is not so sure of converting New York. He became very petulant when his hearers, their curiosity satisfied, began to leave, going so far as to order the doors closed. Such action on the part of his auditors was not in good taste but it indicated in just what light they looked upon him.

According to ex-Secretary of the Navy Long, President Roosevelt, when his assistant secretary, was so hot for war with Spain that "he, as well as some naval officers, was anxious to send a squadron across the ocean to sink the ships and torpedo boat destroyers of the Spanish fleet while we were yet at peace with Spain." Rather a startling revelation that. Well, the war came and it made the assistant secretary governor of New York, Vice-President of the United States, and he finally became President. Since then he has been more conservative, so much does responsibility steady a man.

## SIR LIPTON'S OFFER.

Chicago News.  
For the vast majority of the public the idea of holding sailing races under conditions that will make necessary the use of seaworthy boats will seem highly desirable. Let the owners of racing machines keep on with their contests, if they wish, but meantime let there be races with craft that are true boats and with merely devices with which to swim over the water rapidly. A contest which would have the effect of producing vessels thoroughly seaworthy and yet capable of high speed might prove of real benefit to the development of the merchant marine. Such contests were formerly held and were of widespread interest. At the present time when the use of sailing vessels for the carrying of certain kinds of commerce is being revived on a large scale the experiments would be especially timely.

Boston Transcript.  
The America's cup will still remain the blue ribbon of the seas. It certainly represents the ability of the holders to secure the fastest yacht under a fairly broad variety of conditions and courses. So long as this is the case, and Englishmen remain true sportsmen, the America's cup races will always be the final test for international yachting supremacy. We should be very glad to annex also this proposed trophy for transatlantic races. The America herself is an ocean-going craft, and we do not doubt that the skill which has been shown in designing the latter-day racing machines will result in this new type. Let us have both races, but the real primacy of the America's cup will inevitably be kept in mind.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
Of course a race across the Atlantic could not be absolutely conclusive, since contestants would soon become widely separated and would encounter winds and currents of varying force and direction, but the same objection holds good off Sandy Hook, for example, where one boat may catch a slant of wind which the other is opposed to, but in the long run it will all be even and the best boat will win. The United States now possesses a superb fleet of large schooners, anyone of which would give a good account of herself in an ocean race, and the number will be largely increased.

In many respects the plan of the ocean contest as outlined by the plucky gentleman who is already thinking about Shamrock IV commands approval. The absence of time allowance and the inclusion of sloops, schooners and yawls would permit the diversity of type which is necessary to progress, and would make it truly international, since yachts flying the flags of all nations would be welcomed. And every boat taking part in such a race would necessarily be "wholesome," a true cruiser in which men could live, and not a mere shell. And the name of its donor would give to the contest for the "Lipton Cup" the prestige that commands attention.

Los Angeles Express.  
Cordial approval must be given to Sir Thomas Lipton for his avowed intention to offer a new prize for gentlemen mariners to be won in contests whose course shall be laid across the Atlantic ocean. While the general public confesses an absorbing interest in struggles for the America's cup, persons of practical mind have deplored the rivalry which has led to the construction of mere racing machines which must be relegated to the scrap pile after the race is ended. This procedure has the appearance of a wicked waste of good money.

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## BROADCLOTH—

We are showing four new lines of very fine Broadcloth, black and colors, suitable for tailor made suits, skirts and capes in various weights and finish, especially priced during this week's selling, 50 to 60 inches wide, at per yard—

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We are in receipt of a new shipment in nobby fancy silks. New gun metal effects. Solid fancy weaves. Exquisite print warps and complete lines of plain colored silk. Such as Taffeta, Granite, Basket weaves, Peau de Soles, etc.

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\$1.00.

## "PRINTER'S INK"

The National Authority on Newspapers, says in its issue of August 19th: "The Semi-Weekly Deseret News has a higher circulation rating than is accorded to any other paper in Salt Lake City or in the State of Utah."