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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 2, 1907

DANGER OF AGITATION.

Some time ago a New York railroad official in a letter that found its way into public print, took occasion to point out that the persistent war upon corporations, even if the motives originally were good, must inevitably result in disaster to the people. He especially pointed out that such war destroys confidence in the future. Investors, he said, are already parting with their railroad shares, and the spirit of distrust is growing rapidly, as a consequence of threats of more radical measures than any yet proposed

That this is not an idle dream of one heavily interested in the welfare of corporations, is clear from the statement of facts recently made by Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway company. According to a New York dispatch he said that "the sails of prosperity are being reefed. General policies of retrenchment are under way," he said. "Less money is to be spent on new work. The effect of this movemen is being felt at the present time in the failing off of orders. The beginning of this movement is very evident in Chicago. While I would scarcely call it a recession in business, it is more of a drawing in. The railroads are curtailing their expenses and placing fewer orders. On our lines we will finish the work we have under way, and that is all."

In other words, though the growing business of the country needs the expansion of the railroad system on a large-scale, there will be no extension of transportation facilities. "The rail. roads are curtailing their expenses." If we are not misinformed some roads are discharging hundreds of employes, and that at a time when their services would seem to be very much needed for repairs, as well as for construction, It is clear that the country can ill afford a relentless "war" upon business interests that are of vital importance to its welfare.

The advanced time in which we live demands a more civilized mode of settling difficulties that may arise, than "war." There should never be "war" between citizens who have a common country and therefore every earthly interest in common. Mutual good will should be permitted to prevail, and then there would always be harmony of effort.

There are signs indicating that both sides of the controversy about corporations are beginning to realize this. Legislators are less radical in their treatment of corporate interests, and their conservatism is sustained by the the money shall be spent and the im-

of apparel." Outward adornment is in vain, if the soul is neglected and left to perish in moral corruption. Let it not be supposed that beauty

of soul is gained without effort; that t comes to those who do not diligently strive for it. Its source is the love of God, that love of the Creator which manifests itself in unselfish love of fellow men. Whatever serves to kindle and maintain that pure, sacred fire

opinion. It is in the heart, beautifies. That divine light sparkles through the eyes and preads a justre over the entire being. When Moses came down from the mountain, where he had had com-

nounced wron-

munion with the Almighty, his face was illumined from the glorious light within, and this is, to an extent, true of all upon whom the beauty of the Lord has fallen. The face is but a mirror of the soul. The world is ndeed full of beauty, when the heart

a filled with love of God. In order to maintain this condition t is necessary to combat" all evil thoughts. We should strive to think good, beautiful thoughts. We must alscard impure company, and Impure form of novels, or periodicals. No one can habitually live in the world

presented by the authors of that class of literature, without maiming the beauty of the soul. And this beauty is of the kind that death. It lives on. When Longfellow was well along in years, his head as white as snow, an ardent admirer asked him one day how it was that "he was able to keep so vigorous and write so beautifully. Pointing to a blossoming apple tree near by, the poet replied: "That apple tree is very old, but I never saw prettler blossoms upon it than those which it now bears. The tree grows a little new wood every year, and I suppose it is out of that new wood that those blossoms come. Like the apple tree, I try to grow a little new wood each year." And what Longfellow did we all ought to do. We can keep on "growing new wood," and in that way

continue blossoming until the end, FIRST IN COMMAND.

Joseph S. Wells, careful, conscientious

and capable man of affairs! Hats off to him! He is no longer second in command. He has been officially promoted to first place in the management of a ten million dollar corporation, and as such is the general manager of the pale of legal requirements. Again we Utah Light & Railway company, resay, what an old hypocrite the Tribune cently transferred to E. H. Harriman Is. and associates of New York.

For seventeen years he has been iden tified with the street railroad interests of this city, and knows them as no other man knows them. Every detail of their evolution, from the old mule car days to the present, are familiar to him. He can come more nearly mastering the situation of the present and immediate future than any one who could be named. His selection is but another example of the foresight so frequently displayed in such matters by Mr. Bancroft. That the latter must have been entirely satisfied with Mr. Wells' conduct of affairs as acting general manager is demonstrated in the honor of making him the actual head of the company. A great deal of money is to be expended in Salt Lake this year and next, in the improvement of the transit and lighting system of the city. It is said that the sum will far exceed a million dollars. Only the big captains of industry appreciate the magnitude of such improvements, and they alone comprehend the full importance of hav ing a man of Mr. Wells' callber and probity at the head of the work. When

senate is wrong. But the almost unanimous verdict of the country is that the agitators were wrong in urging the violation of the Constitution, and are wrong now in assauling the heroic men. who braved the clamor of ignorance and prejudices and did their duty. The time will com hen the entire business of antiunlsm" will be pro-

mlightened public

question of time. DOUBTFUL! CERTAINLY.

The Tribune deprecates the fact that Utah companies are going out of the state to organize and flie their articles of incorporation. Citing two specific cases of the kind which have come under its recent notice it says: This illustrates in its way a tendency

This illustrates in its way a tendency that has been manifest, and occasional-ly marked, for some years past, to in-corporate Utah interprises in other states. The transfer of the incorpora-tions from Utah, as in some of the prominent mining companies, has been notorious; and there is no abatement of this tendency." What a masquerading old hyprocrite the Tribune is any way. It will be oberved that it characterizes the tend-

ency of Utah companies filing their articles of incorporation in other states s "notorious." It also says that such a course is, 'at best, of "doubtful utildoes not fade with age, or die with ity." Does the shameless process-evading sheet forget that it did that very thing itself. Does it think for a moment that the public has forgotten that when it REORGANIZED it went to West Virginia for that purpose, FILED ITS ARTICLES under the laws of another state, then sneaked back home under the cover of night and FILED A COPY in the office of the Secretary of State in this city. There is not much else to say on the matter. That it is "notorious" the Tribune itself declares, and that it is of "doubtful utility" are words of its own designation, but why it should seek a legal advantage that it would deny to other incorporations, only cunning and crafty minds like its own can comprehend. There was one prime pur-

> pose the Tribune had in launching its organization in a far off state, and that was to evade court entanglements just as much as possible and, at the same time, make it as difficult as it could for litigants with plaints against, it to obtain redress. West Virginia is almost across the continent, and no one doubts that the Organ's articles would have been filed in Hindoostan if by so doing, they could have been kept within the

THE POLICE SCANDAL.

One of the prides of a city should be her provision for preserving the peace and maintaining law and order. To enjoy that distinction she must have men at the head who stand for honor and integrity, men whom gold cannot tempt or influence buy. How much better it would be for Salt Lake just now if her citizens had full confidence in those who preside over and direct the police department. But that is impossible. Its odor is bad-its reputation ruinous. There has been so much of suspicion and scandal attaching to it during the present administration that the little respect it had has pretty nearly vanished. When there is even probable ground for charges like those that have been made so frequently the past few months against the chief, and when after official inquiry it has been determined that he should be prosecuted, and his arrest has twice followed, it is manifest that there is something wrong and that a new deal should be had. The word of a confessed gambler should not be too readaccepted, but if it is corroborated ily by overwhelming testimony, it is time to act. It begins to look as if though that time had just about arrived in Salt Lake. When bunco men say they are welcomed into our midst and given to understand, as they assert they have been, that they may operate unmolested here, then is all security gone, and a day of lawlessness come. That sort of thing must not be tolerated in Utah. Whether the charge of con-

time is not yet ripe for such a debate. Our own delegates will naturally take sides with the British representatives, and the probability is that the question of disarmament will be brought up, only to be laid aside, as It was at the first peace congress. The question of gradual disarmament

is, however, of less practical importance for the cause of universal peace than some may suppose. Even if a gradual decrease of the armies and navies of the world were agreed on, as proposed by the Emperor of Russia in his first circular to the powers on the peace congress, war would not thereby be rendered less frequent. What is needed is some international compact binding all the powers to a policy of arbitration. That would naturally do away with the necessity of maintain-And ing large armies and navies. with the necessity of their maintenance removed, they would not last long in any country where the people have a voice in the affairs of the government. At the first Hague congress the repesentatives of some of the larger powers were evidently afraid of listening to any proposition to make arbitration compulsory. The most they would consent to was to adopt rules and regulations for the benefit of those who should agree to arbitrate. The business of the next peace conference should be to go as far as possible in the direction of compulsion. Arbitration should be made the rule of settlement of international difficulties. To find the proper restrictions and limitations of armed conflicts, with a view to their ultimate extinction among civilized nations should be the chief concern of the delegates to the next international gathering at the Hague.

SALTON SEA AND NEVADA.

The Salton sea is still furnishing abundant material for theories. As heretofore set forth in these columns the claim has been tenaclously advanced that this new body of water in the desert regions of Southern California is the cause of the increased rainfall in that section, and that its effects have been felt over the greater part of Nevada, and have even extended over the major portion of Utah. This idea has been pretty effectually combatted by meteorologists who have made a careful study of the question. They say that a dozen such seas could not be responsible for the augmented precipitation. What then is the cause? Their reply is that it is nothing more nor less than a return of the long expected "wet cycle." The atmosphere, they say, has been absorbing extra moisture from the Pacific ocean in accordance with some natural law not yet well understood, and this has been distributed all over the western states just as has always been the case in the so-called "wet cylc" years.

But the Nevada Legislature has made up its mind to accept the first mentioned theory. It wants the sea to remain; it is anxious that it should even grow larger. It feels certain that it is being made the beneficiary of an added rainfall by reason of its existence. Accordingly it has adopted a joint resolution asking President Roosevelt to use his good offices to preserve and perpetuate the Salton Sea by allowing a constant flow from the Colorado river, its sole source of supply, to go into it. Down in Arizona, too, there is a growing belief that that state will receive benefit from the permanency of the sea. In fact it unhesitatingly accepts the explanation that it has already done so.

The value of a railroad depends very largely upon the will of the directors.

Gathered On The Battlefield The ht.

The Curse of Against one woman Gambling fortune has set hard With Cards. all evening, and now in a semi-hysterical stu-

pers to her. The shrug of a white shoulder and an impatient recourse to

Illustrating It would be easy, with-

Intelligence out appealing to any of the Bee. prehistoric event, to bring together a large number of facts that would show that a semi-hysterical stu-port she is playing madly. The trem-biling of her hands and the pulsing of her throat beneath her splendid collar are the only indications she gives of the tremendous excitement under which she is laboring. A friend approaches the table, looks at her score-card, and with an air of astonishment turns and whis-own to her. The abung of a white number of facts that would show that the faculty of adaptation and intelli-gent progress is not reserved exclusive-ly for the human race. Transported to Australia or California, our black bee completely alters her habits. After one or two years, finding that summer is perpetual and flowers forever abund-ant, she will live from day to day, content to gather the honey and pollen indisneases for the day's consummer content to gather the honey and pollen indispensable for the day's consump-tion; and, her recent and thoughtful observation triumphing over hereditary experience, she will cease to make pro-vision for her winter. Buchner men-tions an analogous fact, which also proves the bees' adaptation to circum-stances, not slow, secular, unconscious and fatal, but immediate and intelli-gent; in Barbados, the bees whose hives are in the midst of the refineries, where they find sugar in plenty during the whole year, will entirely abandon their visits to the flowers. Let us lastly the whiskey glass constitute her only answer. She does not know how much she has lost; she does not realize that she can never repay the sum. She only feels that she has lost and experiences whole year, will entirely abandon their visits to the flowers. Let us lastly recall the amusing contradiction which the bees gave to two learned English entomologists. Kirby and Spence: "Show us," said these, "a single case in which, under stress of circumstan-es, the bees have had the idea of sub-stituting clay or mortar for wax and es, the bees have had the idea of sub-stituting clay or mortar for wax and propolis and we will admit their reason-ing faculties." Hardly had they ex-pressed this somewhat arbitrary wish, when another naturalist, Andrew Knight, having coated the bark of certain trees with a reat of confidently expected by all that the hostess would decline to accept the glittering ransom. Not so. The hostess pressed this somewhat arbitrary wish, when another naturalist, Andrew Knight, having coated the bark of certain trees with a sort of cement made of wax and turpentine, observed that his bees entirely ceased to gather propolis and used only this new and unknown substance, which they found prepared for them in abundance in the neighborhood of their home. More-over, in the practise of agriculture, when pollen is scarce, the bee-keeper has but to place at their disposal a few pinches of four for them to un-derstand at once that this can serve the same purpose and be turned to the Bard at once that this can serve in same purpose and be turned to the Bard at once that this can serve in several generations of proud, right-the same purpose and be turned to the Bard at once that this can serve in same purpose and be turned to the Bard at once that this can serve in several generation of stating in terse inguage his opinion of Bridge.—From too, the satisfaction of stating in terse language his opinion of Bridge.-From "Bridge Whist-a Social Riot," in Broadway Magazine, derstand at once that this can serve the same purpose and be turned to the same use as the dust of the anthers, although its taste, smell and color are absolutely different.--Maurice Maeter-linck, in Harper's Magazine. Better Than The feeling that riches Riches, Also are a curse to the sec-Than Poverty, ond generation is very deeply rooted in the minds of the rich themselves. To pos-sess the luxuries of the rich and the virtues of the poor is a condition, it is thought, very difficult of attainment by the children of onulence How often

Speaking of The Reasoning of Women. The teresting speculation that in the extraordin-

ary intellectual development of woman which has taken place in the past cen-tury casulstry seems to have been and still to be ignored by tacit assent. We thought, very difficult of attainment by the children of opulence. How often we hear it said of some rich young prodigal that, had he been born poor, he might have amounted to something. But there is no way of confirming the truth of this conviction; and the prod-igals and reprobates who were born poor, and yet derived no moral advan-lage from their birth might lead us to use the term, not in its corrupted or secondary sense as indicating a mere method of sophistical and unduly subtle reasoning, but in its original mean ing as signifying the science of guides the human conscience in the formance of its duties. For this which tage from their birth, might lead us to suspect that the prejudice against rich young men is founded more upon a theoretical than an actual basis. The rich young men who have turned out well and have served nobly the cause of truth and righteousness are often over-looked for the purpose of pointing a moral and adorning a talk. By a curithe feminine mind, as generally under-stood by the judgment of man, seems to possess peculiar adaptation-a clearly recognized by the ancients, added "casuistess" to their fact "casuistess" to their vocabulary added "casulstess" to their vocabulary simultaneously with "casulst;" but there is no record of a woman having justified the theory, even while the sci-ence held widest vogue, and the word has now become so nearly obsolete as to be hardly found in any of our modern dictionaries. The natural deduction would seem to be that some peculiar quality of the femining mind constimoral and adorning a tale. By a curi-us compensation of nature, poverty is far more begulling to the poetic imag-ination than wealth. But this is true only of those who are far beyond the verge of need. To those who are im-mersed in its grime, deprivation, its un would seem to be that some peculiar quality of the feminine mind consti-tutes a practically insurmountable ob-stacle to really efficient training in the art; and, frankly, while we hesitate to accept so distasteful a conclusion not fully enforced by evidence, we must ad-mit that personal observation tends to confirm that view. We know many women whose faculties easily permit of primary reasoning, but almost invaritions, where every day hody to body the wolf must be fought from the door, it presents the stern unlovely side of its face, without the padding of dreams or the glow of idealism. It were well to remember that to the poor riches wear just such a halo as surrounds poverty for the well-to-do. The dividing lines women whose faculties easily permit of primary reasoning, but almost invari-ably when hard pressed they reach a point where the logical faculty gives place to impatience at what is regarded as captious contradiction, and instinct prompts a quick leap over intervening obstacles to a congenial conclusion. The goal often is the same as that reached by the shower and more spunded me are thinner and weaker than we are aware. Deep below the shame of the rich man that he is so rich, the shame of the poor man that he is so poor, lies the inherent consciousness of other and better standards, an appeal to the es-sentially human, the quality of nature that enables us to get glimpses of real goal often is the same as that reached by the slower and more guarded pro-cesses of close mental application, but demonstration that it is indeed the true one necessarily rests solely upon the hypothesis of intuitive accuracy. To this seeming deficiency, we suspect, must be attributed the common-by which we mean vulgar-remark that a woman's argument is restricted to the word "because." Such an assertion is

word "because." Such an assertion is, of course, a gross exaggeration, cynical to a degree and unworthy, from its very lack of qualitative discrimination, of one making the slightest pretence of sincerity. It is true, undoubtedly, that

An Appre-ciation of Longfellow.

hought.

age from their birth, might lead us to

leanness, ugliness, unsanitary condi-

Longfellow had no ve

hemence, no passion, no bent for the dark, the seamy, the forbid-f life. His own life was uneventful, and he had ding aspects of life. 'storm and stress" period. He had dignity, scholarship, a love and ap-preciation of beauty in nature, art and conduct: he was a graceful, a fluent, dightly, scholarship, a love and appreciation of beauty in nature, art and conduct; he was a graceful, a fluent, an "elegant" writer, and certainly his ideas, if not deep or original, were those of a man of progress and hu-manitariansm, of an apostle of sweet-ness and light. It would be idle to compare him with poets like Shelley. Byron, Swinburne, to say nothing about the French school of symbolists and decadents. But no critic denies that within his literary domain he was without a superior in his day. As an English reviewer said of him in 1868: "He shows us the poetic side of ordinary events;" he "is the fa-millar friend who has sung to ever/ household and set to music its as-pirations and affections," He was the

of sober, h enthusiasm and honest joy relations of it? relations of Herald.

ative natures who nout extravagance the tender, noble "hicago Record-

Herald. The Holy A ticeremony in Separcher Je tiem is on Easter At Easter. Je tiem is on Easter tradition of the Cc Hall Fire that was said to rise from I onb of Christ. The Greek patriar enters the sanc-tuary of the sep then, the door closes behind him, and the surging, tossing, tumultuou multitude await the coming of the tra. Suddenly out of the right-hand window in the wall of the sepulcher shoot flames of fire, and in an instant every one of the thousands has produced a condle and dashes madly forward to light it at the missic firs. The light thus taken from the holy sepulcher is instantly carried to all the Christian villages round about Jeruralem, and hest-foot-ed young men sie with one another in being first to light their I beat shrines with the divine flame. The writer has seen two rival runners put down their caches and induigs in a singulanry battle with whives and sticks until the light of one of then is put out. There is no joke meant here; but each is stiriving desperatoly to extinguish the flame of the ether.---the Travel Magazine. feels that she has lost and experiences a sick, tense consciousness that she must win, win, win— The last rubber is played in an al-most audible silence. She loses, and the game ends. Dropping her cards upon the table, she turns to her hostess and tasks the total amount of her in bled-ness. The hostes's fells her in the tone which the fair player uses with a she which the fair player uses with the most mercilessly intruds to demand payment. A moment of slience, of struggle, and then her hands go to her jeweled collar. She unclass it with struggle, due to She unclasps it with jeweled collar. She unclasps it with a laugh, "I think perhaps this will set-tle it," she says. "Otherwise, I can never pay you." Her comparative pov-

The Travel Magazine. What Crime The cost of religious Costs This work in the United Country. States is enormous. The cost of foreign mis-sions, comprising all denominations, is \$7,000,000; home missions expend the same sum. We specif for education, \$200,000,000; for church expenses and ministers' salaries, \$150,000,000. Hos-pitals and dispensaries for the slok poor cost us \$100,000,000; for sunitariums of all kinds we specif \$60,000,000. Chy missions and rescue work of all kinds demand and receive \$3,000,000; humani-tarian work of every kind, \$12,000,000. Our Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations cost \$5,000,000; while all other moral and social work in the United States requires an expen-diture of \$5,000,000. The total expendi-ture for humanitarian and religions diture of \$5,000,000. The total expendi-ture for humaniterian and religions work is, then, \$549,000,000. As against this, the total cost of crime in the United States for the year reached the incredible total of \$1,076,327,605.99. That is to say, we spend more than five hun-dred million dollars a year more on crime than we do on all solitional ercrime than we do on all spiritual, ec-clesiastical, physical, humanitarian, educational, and healing agencies put together!—Harper's Weekly.

What Rail-roads Are Re-sponsible For. Water, lack of ventilation, aisles lined water, tack of ventilation, assess lined with tobacco and similarly expectorated substance, dry sweeping, and plush up-holstery? The secretary of the Minne-sota State Board of Health announces calmly that the frequency of deadly drinking water is well known. As to ventilation, for which many lines rely on windows and some lack oven tranon windows, and some lack even transoms, Dr. Bracken praises the Pennsyl-vania for introducing fresh air under the seats. The Pennsylvania is one of those strange roads, however, which be-lieve in health and comfort for the pub-lic. Speaking generally, the answers of the rallways about safety are very of the rankways about safety are very weak. Nearly every argument, in the final analysis, comes down to this: that our rallways can not afford to do what the rallways in European countries do, and for this there can be but one reason, and that reason is H. 2 O. \rightarrow Collier's Weekly.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Outing Magazine for March is an automobile number. Most notable is a series of five full-page colored plates by Charles Sarka, illustrating Ralph D. Paine's article. "On the Road to this Cup Race." The special articles make up a magazine of general interest. "The American Riviera," by Robert Dunn, is an Huminating account of America's new play-ground in the south, and par-ticularly in Florida. "Behind the Scenes," by Charles Belmont Davis, is an intimate presentation of some little known features of life in that mysteri-ous region back of the wings. "The Long Labrador Trail," by Dillon Wal-lace, begins to approach the end, an end that was won by as gritty and un-selfish men as any in the history of selfish men as any in the history of American exploration, "Old Times and New in Wisconsin," by Clifton Johnson,

. On the other hand, corporapeople tion officials are becoming aware of the necessity of deserving the good will of the public. Only the other day, President Finley, of the Southern Railway, avowed his desire to bring about a mutual good understanding between his roaj and the people of the sections it traverses by a considerate treatment of those having business with the road, inasmuch as his personal experience convinced him "that the people as a rule are fair-minded. and when fully informed can be relied upon to deal justly with the transportation interests."

Vice President Thayer, of the Pennsylvania system, in a recent address before the traffic club of New York, spoke in the same veln. He admitted that the railroads were not free from responsibility for the existing agitation, but he asserted that "whatever may have been its faults in the past. the methods and practises of railroad management are now based upon a decent regard for their public responsibilities." He hoped that a regime of fairness and confidence on the part of the public toward the railroads would be restored, and to this end he thought the case of the railroads should be placed before legislators and the people.

If it is a fact that the country is threatened as a result of the popular agitation, the way to prevent disaster is to come together and agree on what to do. When the corporations prove themselves willing to meet every reasonable demand of the public, radical ngitation will cease, as a flame that is not fed with suitable fuel must die.

BEAUTY THAT DOES NOT FADE.

Both men and women spend much thought and energy, as well as money, for the sake of obtaining beauty of person and surroundings. Physical exercise for the harmonious development of the human form; gorgeous clothing and dazzling jewels for the enhancement of natural, personal advantages; all kinds of adernments of person and dwellings testify to the all prevailing graving for that which is beautiful. The prayer of the ancient royal post: "Let the beauty of the Lord be upon us," is expressive of a general need,

But all do not realize that true beauty is rather a quality of the soul than of the tabernacle in which the soul dwells. Classic features, a perfect form and the most exquisite complexion count but little unless the "beauty of the Lord" is reflected in the character. The Apostle of our Lord expressed a great truth when he emphasized the necessity of cultivating a meek and quiet spirit, "which is in the sight of God of great price," und place this as an adornment above the "wearing of gold, or of patting on |

provements made, there will be no need of an investigating committee to see what has become of it. It will all be accounted for, and, best of all, the material evidence of what was done with it will be in full view. Again we say, Hats off to the new general manager. no longer the second, but the first in command! He will make a record to which no scandal will attach, and young Utah, of which he is a splendid type, salutes him.

SENATOR KNOX DEFENDED.

The local anti-"Mormon" agitators have been howling loudly about the "treachery" of the United States Senators who refused to obey their mandate and violate the Constitution in the interest of personal ambition and bigotry. They have more than hinted at bribery. It is interesting to notice that no reputable paper in the country sustains them in this particular phase of their villainy. The Pittsburg Gazette-Times of Feb. 21, for instance, takes up the cudgel in defense of Senator Knox. That paper is, by no means, friendly to the Church, but it says in part:

That paper is, by no means, friendly to the Church, but it says in part: "The practices of which so many mil-finas of the people of the United States complain are as repugment. A the Pennsylvania senator as to any man or woman now engaged in the effort to unaeat. Smoot, but under the constitutional qualifications for mem-people of the election of setators, make the statutes by which Smoot was sent to Washington, and under the procedure by which a member of the procedure by which as member of the setatutes of the factors of the procedure by which as member of the procedure by which as member of the statutes by which as member of the statutes by which as member of the setatutes by which as a such which should har the Utat model of legal analysis, and as such of thoughtful men and competent as indel of legal analysis, and as such which with admirable tact, in per-fect road faith and in all fairness, index to all the arguments of the other side of the controversy. There is all the more significance in Mr. Knox's stand when it is realized that ohild to take the stand he did. If he had been cowardly, if he had coursi-ered expediency, if he had coursi-tent might have been could embar-rassments, he would have remained to raising an issue which was certain to invite personal and political embar-rassments. He would have remained the invite personal and political embar-rassments he would have remained the invite personal and political embar-rassments have been could be states that which have been could be states that which have been politic for Mr. Knowled have been place and person would have been place and person when the did."

he had the resolute courage to take the position he did."

The chief local anti-"Mormon" sheet

spiracy now made against the heads of the police department be established or not, there should be a change in its personnel. There has been so much in the way of damaging allega-

tion concerning the chief officials that their usefulness to the public has been reduced to the minimum. INDIANS IN THIS COUNTRY.

According to official reports there

were in this country, in 1895, 284,079 Indians in this country. Of these about 160,000 were reported as wearing citizen's dress, entire or in part. About 70,000 were able to read and speak English, and about 28,000 families live in comfortable dwellings. The number of

Indians in Utah is given as 1,953. The educational progress of the Indians has been slow but none the less remarkable. The Cherokees are said to spend \$200,000 a year on their schools. The Chickasaws have five colleges with 400 students, on which \$47,000 a year is spent. They also have thirteen district schools. The Choctaws have 150 schools, "in some of which the higher branches are taught." The Creeks have ten colleges and 65 common schools with a total attendance of 2,500.

There are a number of prominent Indians in the country. A contributor to an eastern contemporary mentions Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas as partly of Indian blood; also, Representative Adam Monroe Byrd of Mississippl. Others are Dr. Charles Eastman, a Sloux; Dr. Charles Montezuma, an Apache; Francis La Flesche, an Omaha Indian, now a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a government employe; Honore Jackson, a successful lawyer in Chicago; Miss Angel de Cora, a Win nebago, an artist who has met with much success in illustrating Indian life. and Miss Zitkala Sa, a Yankton Sloux, a magazine writer.

THE NEXT PEACE CONGRESS.

The Spanish government, it seems, has expressed its approval of the proposition to make gradual disarmament the subject of discussion at the coming peace congress at The Hague. Great Britain is committed to the polcy of consideration of that subject, but insists that it is "right," and that the | to have expressed the views that the | wheels within wheels,

It will be a day of rejoicing for the railroads when all the legislatures adjourn.

"Stay, oh! stay with me," the people of Panama are saying to Mr. Stevens. But he tarries not.

Olga Nethersole says the country is filled with men of the Stanford White sort. Also with Saphos.

Public men should have their interviews photographed and vised. It would be wiser still not to give interviews.

After all Mr. Harriman is only a hired man, like the rest of us," says an exchange. Rather a higher man, unlike the most of us.

Judge Blount of Georgia says: "Give up the Philippines!" Did he never hear of that famous saying of Lawrence's: "Don't give up the ship?"

A cyclone has just wiped out an Arkansas town. Which goes to prove that those who stay at home are in about the same danger as those who travel.

It would be a good thing for the country at large if about half the state and national laws were sent to the dead letter office, for they are practically 'dead letters,

Representative Johnson of Texas calls Senator Bailey a "wilful, malicious and premeditated liar." If the senator does not "call him out" he is very apt to lose prestige in the Lone Star state.

A suit in equity for an accounting has been brought against Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, head of the Christian Science church. From this it would appear that some one has a 'claim,

It is great enterprise for a newspaper to take an Associated Press dispatch and run it as a special. That is what a contemporary did with the New York World's interview with Mr. Harriman on President Roosevelt and the digging of the Panama canal.

Those who accused Senator Smoot fulsely and maliciously are responsible for the great expense to the nation incurred in the Smoot case and not And now they take the role of the wolf that accused the lamb below him of muddying the water above him. But it was ever thus with such people.

Thaw's lawyers are anxious to prove that the wheels were going round in his head when he shot White but that there are no wheels there now, while the district attorney is determined to prove that they are still there and Russia, France and Germany are said are going. It scems to be a case of

one making the slightest pretence of sincerity. It is true, undoubtedly, that woman's. Inferences are drawn more frequently from inner consciousness than from the careful consideration of commonplace facts, such, for example as have been established by wearisome statistics, but this is due less to her dearch of knowledge than to her abun-dance of information, which has so wide a range that specific application of a definite question irritates the mind much as a plaster of mustard inflames a constrict-ed section of the body. After all, in such cases, results alone deserve seri-ous consideration, and we have no hesi-tation in asserting the supremacy of the feminine deduction, in so far, at least, as any problem of morals or conscience is concerned.—George Harvey in the North American Review. North American Review.



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