

places, despairing of receiving the edification or even entertainment expected, felt that the only remaining course was to retire. We trust that in the impressions which the distinguished visitor may carry away concerning us, he will take into consideration these explanations of an incident which could not have been more annoying to him than it was mortifying to the great majority of his audience.

But we are far from excusing or justifying any such conduct on the part of those who committed the offense complained of. On the contrary, we regard it as one of the plainest evidences of ill-breeding, and as one of the most contemptuous insults to speaker, church and congregation, that people who attend a religious service should thus disturb and distract attention by moving about or leaving before the close of the meeting. It is a practice too common in our Tabernacle, and is committed most frequently, we are bound to say, by strangers and visitors not of our faith. No matter, however, as to who or what the offenders may be, the impropriety and even indecency of the habit deserves to be criticised. Persons who feel that they cannot remain during the entire service should, we think, except in extreme and very rare cases, stay away altogether or at least get as near the door as possible so that they may be able to retire without disturbing others or the speaker. Least of all is there excuse for irreverence and contempt of this character on the part of young persons of either sex; and we sincerely trust General Booth's rebuke of last evening, somewhat petulant and finally unnecessary though it was, will reach and effect a reformation in those who are most in need of it.

THE DANGER PAST.

The report made by Governor West, who returned from San Juan county on Saturday night, on the Indian situation shows all danger of trouble from the recent Southern Ute invasion to be past. The Indians are returning to their reservation, the government rendering them the required assistance in the way of supplies. The San Juan settlers can rest in peace and security again, while the Colorado schemers may swallow their chagrin as best they can now that their wicked game has been blocked.

That there has been no bloodshed has not been because there was not plenty of opportunity therefor if the settlers had been disposed to engage in hostilities. The avoidance of more serious trouble than that experienced is due to two causes: First, the unceasing vigilance and the promptness of officials acting in behalf of Utah, chief among whom was Governor West; and second, the patience and fairness of the San Juan people, who desired peace not only on their own account but because they knew that the Indians were away from their reservation under a misapprehension as to their rights and privileges. To all those who devoted themselves to bringing about the happy result

achieved, the thanks of the public are due.

The present may be regarded as the first signal victory gained on behalf of the Territory in this Southern Ute business, and as marking a turn in the tide of its affairs. On previous occasions where efforts have been made to crowd the Utes into San Juan, a large measure of sympathy has been with those who desired the removal, and it was only by the most diligent work that it was barely prevented. Now, however, the true genius of the whole transfer idea is being fully exposed, and future attempts to carry it out are not likely to develop much strength. From now on it is quite probable this Southern Ute business will be settled about as Utah suggests—by an arrangement fair and just to both Indians and settlers, so that both will be permanently protected in their rights, to the utter discomfiture of the schemers who have caused all the trouble. In securing this result the record of Utah for a wise and equitable Indian policy has not been without its effect.

CULTIVATING TRAMPS.

This country has been and is experiencing serious ills as a result of the dime novel craze and other fads of a similarly vicious character, and now it is threatened with an evil of greater proportion than any in the line suggested which have preceded it. This is the tramp-cultivating craze. Individuals having a desire for notoriety have undertaken to make transcontinental tours, or to beat their way around the world without money. While as a novelty the laudatory notice given by the newspapers at first to these individuals might have been justifiable, and the mention of their proceeding is legitimate news, the favorable notice given them is being carried on to an extent that cannot fail to be of serious injury to the national interests, notwithstanding the pooh-poohing this suggestion may receive.

It is an interesting problem with this nation today how to provide work for the unemployed, and to adopt an industrial policy which will dispense with the necessity of the idler. At the same time, newspapers are giving space and attention to holding up to public commendation certain representatives of the genus tramp, in a way to present them as an approved example to restless and ambitious youths. In this way boys and young men who desire to achieve fame are being educated to seek it in illegitimate channels. The effect of this immoral instruction, perhaps unintentionally given, is to augment and cultivate a race of tramps.

In this connection reference may be made to the record of a 14-year-old boy who left his home in New York over a year ago, to adopt the life of an aristocratic tramp. He is now in this city and his scrap books show columns of newspaper notices of character referred to. It is stated that he picked up an acquaintance with a leading official, dined at his expense, and "is being entertained at the Knutsford without price." From here he intends to proceed to Ogden and then to San Francisco. If it were

not for the favorable attention drawn to this youthful vagrant by the newspapers, it is not at all likely that he would be feted and dined at the leading hotels of the country. As matters are, it is a crime against the youth of this land to allow the procedure to go on uncondemned, and to be the means of encouraging other boys to enter on a similar course. Instead of being figuratively patted on the back for his "nerve"—impertinence—and given the heat that a fine hostelry affords, the reform school would be a more appropriate place for a youngster of this stripe (who is a criminal under the law against vagrancy), until he learns to get his living in a decent manner, and in accord with the best interests of the community where he takes up his abode temporarily or otherwise. It is a disgrace that persons of this character, especially children, should be petted and stuffed when so many honest persons who are willing and anxious to work for their living would be turned away without a crust to appease the cravings of hunger. The craze ought to be sat down upon, and sat upon hard.

CHRISTIANS AND TURKS.

When the report of the alleged atrocities in the Armenian mountain valleys reached the outside world, and ever since, the News, true to the cause of religious liberty, has endeavored to express its sincere sympathy for the oppressed race and to point out what is believed to be the duty of the so-called civilized powers of the world in the matter. The Christian religion recognizes the doctrine of universal brotherhood. Its adherents cannot be indifferent to the sufferings of others on account of differences in beliefs and creeds.

It may be necessary to the maintenance of the European equilibrium and to the peace of the world to tolerate and support a Mohammedan government at the eastern gates of the continent; at least, the best statesmen have considered it so; but then, the powers to whose interests such a government owes its existence cannot escape responsibility, if they fail to demand that their proteges conform to the rules of humanity and civilization, or neglect to assert their authority in behalf of those who may be the victims of protected barbarism.

It cannot be denied truthfully that the very spirit of Mohammedism, whatever may have been its original merits, as it is understood and practiced at present is favorable to persecution. Its adherents look upon Christians and Jews as inferior beings. They term them "dogs" and do not hesitate to treat them accordingly, whenever an opportunity is offered. But notwithstanding this fact, the Christian nations have it in their power to enforce respect for the demands of humanity, if they choose to do so. And the present time is all the more opportune, because the sultan, it is believed, would gladly co-operate with them for the introduction of reforms, which, should the initiative be taken by him, might perhaps cost him his life.

Some of the European powers are