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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 8, 1907.

## SOME FIGURES.

In our issue of Saturday we presented a straightforward, impartial statement of the financial status of the city, as given by those who know whereof they speak. An effort to obtain the figures as seen from another point of view failed, as explained in the article referred to, but perhaps we can give the other side another time, provided there is another side, which, however, is by no means certain.

The taxpayer in this city is interested in the financial transactions that he is compelled to furnish the funds for. He has a right to know what he obtains for his money. The recent strained efforts on the part of a sheet that depends largely on the party in power for its very existence, to make believe that the public improvements commenced during the last couple of months, chiefly, have absorbed all the funds of the city, are so ridiculously absurd, as to suggest that the object is to deceive the public and hide a rotten condition until after the election.

The claim was made the other day that all the talk about a deficit was for political purposes. Well, if the figures are wrong, this should be easy to prove, and thus correct the impressions they have made. As far as the "News" is concerned we have no other interest than that which every citizen has in seeing an honest city administration and the necessary economy in the appropriations.

## FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS.

The list of casualties for the Fourth of July this year gives 59 killed and 3,682 wounded. The number of killed, however, will increase because many of the wounded will die as a result of their injuries.

It is too bad that public opinion has not long ago been converted to a safe and sane celebration of the Nation's birthday, although, every recurring year, the record of fatalities cries out aloud against the foolishness that costs so many lives. Is it necessary to sacrifice precious human beings on the altar of patriotism in a time of peace? Is American liberty an idol that craves human limbs, arms, heads, or fingers for food? It would almost appear so. Moloch was not more insatiable than the folly that has made the Fourth a day of general pandemonium. It was not more absurd to seek death under the wheels of the chariot of Juggernaut than to court an untimely end by explosions on a great holiday.

There was a time when the public preferred to listen to patriotic speeches on the significance of the day and witness the fireworks set off by experts and paid for out of the public funds. The modern celebration, which is unrestrained savagery, is unworthy of the day. The great opportunity of implanting the lessons of it in the youthful mind is also lost, and the result is deplorable.

But, speaking of Fourth of July accidents, it is claimed the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, has found a practical way of reducing them to a minimum. In that city, according to reports, a squad of twenty-five boys and girls is employed as special officers from the 1st to the 5th of the month of July. It is the duty of these little guardians of order to see that there is no premature celebration, that no dangerous explosives are used, and that no fires are started. The system was started several years ago, and since its inception there has not been a serious Fourth of July accident in the town, it is said, and the fires due to the holiday have almost entirely disappeared. Moreover, the good effects are not confined to one day, but extended in some degree to the entire year. The children are interested in law and order.

This report ought to be investigated, and if the effects of the employment of children as guardians of the peace are as stated, the example ought to be followed by other American cities.

## THE WORK FOR PEACE.

The Hague Congress is proceeding slowly with the work in hand. And so far very little of real importance has been added to the convention of eight years ago. In fact, the intention this time seems to be to ameliorate the horrors of war, rather than to take steps toward its abolishment.

And no wonder! All these centuries war has been about the only resource of individuals as well as nations in times of great controversy. It has been preached as an axiom that war purifies and strengthens a nation; that it brings out the best manhood of it; that it is a great factor of civilization, and that it is, in short, a necessary evil. Errors so universal, so deeply rooted in the human heart, cannot be eradicated all at once. War has been glorified in every possible way. Nothing has been so fruitful of popular glory, nothing so lavish in bestowing fame and renown. The names of warriors shine on the pages of history. The statues of leaders of armies and navies adorn the niches of halls of fame in the world. Such conditions are not changed in the twinkling of an eye.

But for all that, war is doomed. It is commencing to grow abhorrent to the enlightened public. The brutality of it, its cost in property and lives, its demoralizing influences, all these

are repugnant to the civilization of which our age boasts. The truth of Gladstone's saying: "Militarism lies like a vampire upon Europe," is no longer questioned.

But the end of war will not come, if no effort is made to end it. Nor can it be terminated by resolutions, or congresses. It is in vain to cry: "Peace, peace," when there is no peace. Let there be righteous and equitable adjustment of all the wrongs that have been imposed upon nations by means of war. Let the masses be educated to love and demand just laws, equal privileges, protection to the home, clean politics, honesty in public officials, virtue, protection of the weak against the strong, and reverence of the aged and infirm who have lived worthy lives. When the world is educated along these lines, there will be no strife at home and no controversies with foreign nations, that cannot be settled by civilized methods. The peace work is, therefore, rather a mission for some missionary society than peace congresses. When the popular sentiment is properly educated, the work of peace congresses will be fruitful.

## NAILING THE FALSEHOOD.

It is just worth while, for the benefit of candid inquirers after facts, for this paper now to nail the latest attempt of the anti-Mormon organ to crawl out of the dilemma in which its own falsehoods had placed it. It declared of the non-Mormons in Utah that:

"They were deprived of their constitutional rights in many ways, by biased laws, and by snap judgments under those laws."

"The evils and wrongs from which they suffered were inflicted by a lawless combination of bigots and conscienceless, robbing priests; fanatical zealots who have been and are now the foes of all civil order," etc.

We asked how this slander could even appear plausible, as is quite generally known, the federal courts were all the while in full swing, and officered entirely by non-Mormons.

As in a spirit of low buffoonery, the organ now attempts to relegate into the dim and distant past of some indefinite time prior to a third of a century ago all the mythical "evils," "wrongs," "robberies," etc., of which it had borne false witness. Trusting that no one would take the trouble to expose its sinister deception, it proceeds to add to its infamy by saying:

"The answer is, the Federal courts were not in full operation till after 1874. And even when they did get into running order, the Territorial Legislature did its utmost, at every session, to restrict the operation of the Federal jurisdiction so as to prevent as far as possible any interference with the 'Kingdom of God,' and many of the wrongs were such as could not be brought into court, as the biased assessments, the registration frauds prior to 1882, and the like."

All of which is so totally false and ridiculous, that it is scarcely necessary to draw the record upon the falsifier to annihilate this latest subterfuge. As to the nonsense that some wrongs could not be "brought into court," here are the facts, from Bancroft's History of Utah:

"By the act of 1852, it had been ordered that the district courts should exercise original jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal cases, when not otherwise provided by law, and should have a general supervision over all inferior courts, to prevent and correct abuses where no other remedy existed. By consent of every person could be selected to act as judge for a particular cause or question, and while in this capacity possessed all the powers of a district judge. The district court judges were of course federal magistrates. By the same act it was provided that there should be judges of probate for each county within the territory; that they should be elected for a term of four years by joint vote of the legislative assembly."

By the federal statute these courts "had the administration of estates, the guardianship of minors, idiots, and insane persons, and power to exercise original jurisdiction both civil and criminal, as well in chancery as in common law, when not prohibited by legislative enactment." The probate court judges were of course Mormons; but appeal lay from their decisions to the district courts. The subject to the review of the probate court were the municipal courts, the justices of the peace, and the three "selectmen" appointed for each county.

So much for the question as to the authority and date of the "operation of federal jurisdiction" in Utah.

As to the Poland law of 1874, it relates to the selection of jurors. Prior to that time, jurors had been selected in the usual ways. By the Poland law, the Gentiles, then in a small minority, were given equal representation on the jury lists with the "Mormons." This arrangement, though not considered equitable by the "Mormons," was generally satisfactory to them, and was regarded as quite sufficient by conservative Gentiles. Of course, that discrimination as to jury service no longer exists, and jurors are now chosen without regard to their religious beliefs.

The pioneers came here in 1847. In 1852, by the Congressional law, above noted, the federal courts were duly created. From that time to the present their authority has not been questioned.

The assertion of the Organ that "the federal courts were not in full operation" till after 1874, is only another case of grasping at straws to save its face when confronted by its own ridiculous falsifying; or, to use its own words, "when it undertakes to beg the past in Utah with its evasions, twistings, concealments, prevarications, and 'candid' statements that leave out or pervert the essential features of the case."

## Sweet sixteen—those battleships.

There is more Hughes and cry at Albany than in any other city in the country.

Why not make Henny mayor of San Francisco?

Mayor Schmitz finds that it is easier said than done.

Much of the trust busting has become nothing but trust busting.

The mission of that fleet is Pacific no matter what anybody may say.

If the "grafters" ever hold a convention it should be at Harrisburg in the new capital.

## The main objection to the end seat

hog is that some other hog wants the place.

Question in national history: Is Carrie Nation a mollycoddle or a nuisance?

For brilliancy of results the Standard Oil Inquiry bids fair to rival the beef trust investigation.

If the Constitution is anything like underwear people cannot help sticking to it to this kind of weather.

According to Judge Lewis' decision Dr. Beatty has nothing to complain of but Mrs. Little has something to crow about.

Jack London says that the President does not know everything. But why is it necessary to deny that which was never asserted?

Dr. Wiley is said to be suffering from dyspepsia. As you advised others to bolt their food so we advise you to bolt your dyspepsia.

Mr. Rockefeller's evidence before Judge Landis showed that so far as Standard Oil affairs are concerned he is a know nothing.

Of the Hague conference it may be truthfully said that it is a most dignified body, a thing that cannot be said of many deliberative bodies.

President Mellen says that the New Haven railroad will obey the law. Perhaps the reason is that in a merger obedience is better than sacrifice.

The Nichi Nichi says that the Americans are getting hysterical. If the Americans are getting hysterical, what word can give an idea of the condition of the Japanese?

Fourth of July casualties to date are fifty nine dead and thirty-six hundred and eighty-three maimed and wounded. And there are a number of back counties yet to hear from.

Some think that Mark Twain carried his humor too far in England. How could it be otherwise as he carries it wherever he goes, and England is far from his native land?

President Elliot of Harvard says the diet of pugilists is weakening instead of strengthening. The biceps may be weakened but the lingual muscles are strengthened.

Professor Muensterberg, the psychologist, and Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, both believe that Orchard has told the truth. But then they are not on the jury, which makes all the difference in the world to Haywood.

"What is this silly talk of sending the Atlantic fleet to a Pacific station? Why, such a move as that would be interpreted everywhere as a demonstration against Japan," says the Milwaukee Sentinel. "This silly talk" is to become action, for the fleet will be sent. If it is interpreted as a demonstration against Japan, such interpretation may be right or it may be wrong.

"Orchard has a very alert mind, he is singularly keen. My measurements as well as my oral examination of him show that his mind is not only active and accurate, but he has a very quick perception; he anticipates, for mental alertness few Harvard students would measure up to him. That feature of his case impressed me more than any other," says Professor Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard. Professor John White Webster's mind probably was of the same variety of alertness as Orchard's.

## OUR VIEW OF LATIN AMERICA.

Prof. L. S. Rowe in North American Review.

We must overcome certain fundamental weaknesses, which constitute a menace to the development of a better understanding between the northern and southern sections of this hemisphere. The first of these defects is the tendency to interpret South American institutions in terms of the least advanced of those countries. In our ignorance we have taken it for granted that the turbulent conditions which prevail in a few of the republics are characteristic of all. We have failed to appreciate the fact that South America offers as many gradations of institutional development as Europe, and that the usual slurring judgment is deeply resented by the more advanced countries. The second defect is of a far more serious nature, as it involves one of the fundamental traits of our national character. Foreign critics of the American people have often pointed out the spirit of condescension, bordering on contempt, which marks the attitude of the average American toward foreign institutions. The slightest divergence from our form of government is regarded as a stamp of inferiority. American publications constantly dwell on the supposed inability of the people of South America to develop free institutions—a purely gratuitous assumption, which has never been supported by serious scientific investigation. Even in our university instructions there is a tendency to use the terms "Anglo-Saxon" and "Latin," as expressing the contrast between the ability to establish and develop free institutions and the absence of this capacity.

## HIGH SCHOOL FRATERNITIES.

Boston Advertiser.

The announcement of the Melrose school authorities of their determination to abolish all secret societies in the public schools of that place, coming so prominently on the heels of President Wilson's criticism of the club system at Princeton, may lead to an unfair parallelism of the cases. As a matter of fact, there is nothing in common between them. The secret society in a day school is an entirely different matter from a similar society in a college, and the problems presented by their existence are of different complexion. Pupils at day schools should find their social center in their homes; all the evils which may, under college fraternity and club systems, and occasional being, are intensified and increased in public school societies, but there are excellent grounds from which public school secret societies are to be approached. Accepting secret societies at their best, there is a natural and defensible demand for them in college life; there is no such demand in public school life.

## GREATEST RAILROAD PROJECT.

Chicago Railway Age.

From South Dakota comes brief announcement of the largest railway project of the season, if not of the century. The United States Central railway company, according to report, proposes to build a road from Portland, Me., to San Francisco, Cal., "touching New York and Chicago"—and possibly some

other places. The estimated cost of the road is \$500,000,000; capital stock, \$50,000,000; incorporators, Patterson, N. J., and Delhi, N. Y.; capitalists, place of incorporation, Pierre, S. D. Further information as to this great enterprise will be awaited eagerly by investors, supply people and railway men looking for jobs. For a line, say, 3,600 miles long, by the most feasible route touching New York and Chicago, an expenditure of \$500,000,000, or \$138,000 a mile, would seem excessive; but if, as appears to be suggested, the route is to be deflected far northward, in order to touch the capital of South Dakota, where railway regulation is exuberant, it is likely that the half-billion will be needed. If the unnamed capitalists of Patterson and Delhi have the \$500,000,000 to spare and want to build the United States Central railway with it, as a personal indulgence, let them be applauded, but if they contemplate a popular stock promotion scheme, offering prodigious profits at bargain-counter prices, let them be watched.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Indebted to Uncle Sam.

A correspondent of a London, England, paper, who has been staying at Stratford-on-Avon, relates that he one day asked his landlady, "Who is this Shakespeare, of whom one hears so much in the town? Was he a very great man?" To this she replied: "Lor, sir, he wasn't thought nothing on a few years ago. It's the Americans as 'as made him wot he is."—Canadian Courier.

## Not an Official.

Coroner—So you found our poor friend hanging in the barn?  
Yokel—Yes, sure, yer 'onor.  
Coroner—And what did you do?  
Yokel—Well, yer 'onor, I takes a good look at 'un, and goes straight off for constable.

Coroner—But you cut the poor fellow down first?  
Yokel—Oh! no, yer 'onor—couldn't do that.

Coroner (thorified)—Why not?  
Yokel—Well, 'is like this, sur: when I found 'un he wern't quite dead!—London Outlook.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The July Travel Magazine is devoted almost entirely to the pleasures of American vacationing. In "Ancestry by River" by Brian Hooker, is a delightful account of a vacation trip from the Farmington river down the Connecticut to Long Island sound. On the other side of the river, by Clayton Hamilton, describes the charm of the strait that connects Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie and the many quaint towns and little cities along its shores. "An Ocean Trip" tells us in "An Ocean Trip near Shore," of a trip to Halifax and St. Johns that affords a splendid two weeks' vacation for lovers of salt water. Howard Bell's "A Day Deep in Summer" tells of a walking trip from London to George Meredith's home at Boxhill. "A Calendar of Travel," by Walter Pritchard Eaton, describes Canada as a vacation resort, Georgian Bay and the Northern Lakes, Michigan and Central New York—333 Fourth Ave., New York.

A Washington man on a recent visit to a benighted section of a southwestern state was riding along the banks of the river that waters that section, and, although he had gone some 20 miles or so, he had not in all that distance noticed a single fisherman. Meeting a man lounging near the stream, he asked: "Why doesn't some one fish in this river?" "Ain't no fish," was the laconic response of the native. "No fish in such a beautiful river as this!" exclaimed the astonished Washingtonian. "Why not?" The native easily shifted his position and asked: "Stranger, if you could gut out this country as easy as a fish can, do you reckon you'd be here?"—Credit Lost.

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Fancy buying Parasols at 25% off right in the hot weather when you need one so very much. Our entire line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Parasols, nothing reserved, almost everything you'd care to see in a sunshade—Pongees, Dresdens, Persians, Linens, etc. The children's range in price from 25c to \$2.00, and the ladies' from \$1.50 to \$13.00; during "Get Acquainted" week we will sell them 25% off

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