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Horace G. Whitney, - Business Manager

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 1, 1907.

WOMEN IN THE CRUSADE.

The Washington Herald considers the subject of "Women as a Political Factor," in connection with the crusade against Senator Smoot. It comes to the conclusion that women are no more interested in the issues involved than are the men, and that "Congress understands the situation very well indeed."

Our Washington contemporary says that nine-tenths of the women, no doubt, were convinced that the false charges against Senator Smoot were true. For the past year or more they have bombarded the Senate with memorials. "We doubt," the Herald continues, "that their representations and arguments had the slightest effect upon the mind of any Senator. If Senators considered their representations at all, they doubtless took into the account the interesting fact that in Utah, where female suffrage prevails, the women could have prevented the election of Smoot to the Senate had they thought him unfit or unworthy to serve the State. The same statement can be made as to Idaho, for there, too, the women vote, and in the last campaign Senator Dubois, the most uncompromising opponent of Mormonism in public life, made his campaign for reelection squarely on that issue and was defeated." From such premises the conclusion is rather hinted at than stated that the influence of the women in politics is not what it has been supposed to be.

The fact in this instance is, that a number of women of the country were cruelly deceived by unscrupulous politicians, and made to join a cause of which they had no correct information. They were aroused by appeals to sentiment and prejudices, to make an assault upon the Constitution of the United States, under the impression that they had enlisted in the defense of the home and virtue. They were simply misled. Their enthusiasm was commendable, though spent on a bad cause, but the responsibility for the attempted wrong must be confined to the leaders of the conspiracy who knew what they were aiming at, and did not scruple to use all kinds of deception in order to involve as many as possible in the dangerous plot.

The ladies of the country should learn one lesson from their experience in the bad company of anti-Mormon agitators. They should learn to mistrust their promises and assertions. To enlist with them is to insure defeat, for the simple reason that their cause is false and rests on falsehoods. The American women cannot afford to identify themselves with such a cause. If they want to win in the contest they are warring for virtue and purity, they must make up their minds to be on the winning side, and that is the side of which anti-Mormonism knows absolutely nothing, the side on which truth and righteousness are held in esteem and honor.

FOR LOCAL OPTION.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature and referred to the proper committee, the object of which is to "regulate the manufacture and sale of liquors in Utah." The bill, if adopted, will make it optional with the citizens of any city, or town, in the State, whether intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured in said city or town; also, whether such liquors shall be sold in saloons, or "dispensaries." Upon the petition of one-third of the registered voters an election must be held for the determination of these questions.

If the citizens decide "against saloons" and "against dispensaries," then the city, or town, will be strictly prohibition. If dispensaries are decided on, these shall be established under the supervision of three commissioners appointed by the governing body of the city, or town, that has voted for that institution. These commissioners will conduct the sale of intoxicating drinks under such regulations and with such assistance as may be authorized by the city, or town, government. The sale of liquors must be confined, however, to the hours between 8 o'clock a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m., and the dispensaries must be closed on Sundays and election days. Half of the profit of the business shall be turned over to the city, and the other half to the county. These are some of the principal provisions of the bill.

There should be no serious objection to the passage of such a law which enables each community to say whether it will have saloons, or dispensaries, or prohibition. The majority of the citizens ought to have the privilege of determining that. They ought also to have the right to administer the affairs of their communities without undue influence of the keepers of disreputable saloons and dens of iniquity. There ought to be some way of protecting a community against the domination of those whose interest is directly opposed to public morals. Whether the establishment of dispensaries under the supervision of commissioners would be any improvement upon the present system is a question that only experience can answer. That would depend upon the integrity of the commissioners. The South Carolina dispensary law has not been the undisputed success it might have been. The New York Evening Post says that pervasive scandals were disclosed by the official investigation of last year, such as to discredit hope-

lessly this remarkable experiment in dealing with the liquor traffic. The Charleston News and Courier asserts that this institution has for thirteen years brought only shame and disgrace to the state. That, certainly, is not the fault of the institution but of the managers placed in charge.

SMOOT CASE EXPENSES.

In a front page, black type sneer, the Organ of slander and misgovernment this morning chronicled the fact that in the United States Senate yesterday afternoon, Senator Sutherland offered a proposed addition to the general deficiency bill to pay Senator Smoot \$15,000, by way of partly reimbursing him for expenses borne in defending his right to his seat in the Senate.

It is gall and wormwood to the Tribune to think there is a prospect of Senator Smoot recovering even a fraction of the money he has had to pay in defending himself against the vicious assault it directed. It regretfully adds that the Republican senators have expressed themselves favorably to the proposition, and that the amendment will be incorporated in the bill. It then groans aloud that the burden will fall upon the people. Well, who is responsible for it? Not Senator Smoot.

The contest was not of his choosing; nor did his friends bring it about. His state named him for a senatorship. He was elected overwhelmingly. Bigotry and hatred fanned an existing prejudice into a mighty flame, for which the Tribune was chief blower. Never for a moment did its bellows cease working. Senator Smoot was driven to a dishonorable retreat. He made a great and a winning fight against tremendous odds. It cost him a fortune, more than thirty thousand dollars, according to report. It appears that the Senate has, or is about to take the view, that he should not bear the entire loss, and that \$15,000 is to be voted to him to partially recompense him for the inroads he was compelled to make upon his own bank account. It is right and proper that it should do so. The squeal raised by the Tribune is confirmation of the principle involved in the Senate's determination to let justice be done.

THIS COUNTRY'S ADVANCE.

Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, printed at Baltimore, Md., has written an article on America's Amazing Advance, in which the facts as to this subject are given in a very striking array of figures. It is an article that is of immense general interest.

The author shows that, between 1900 and 1907 the value of farm property in the United States increased from \$20,400,000,000 to \$28,000,000,000, a gain of \$7,600,000,000. The total capital, he says, of the national banks of the United States is \$908,000,000, or only one-ninth as much as the actual increase made in farm wealth in seven years. Moreover, this increase of farm values in seven years is equal to about 60 per cent. of the capitalization of all the railroads of the United States built up during the last 75 years. What the farmers have done in seven years, which is really the most striking fact in American business history, is typical of the amazing progress and prosperity of the whole country of late years, though in no other lines of development has the advance been quite so wonderful as that of the farmers.

The railroads furnish another index to the growth of prosperity. In 1830, we are told, there were only twenty-three miles of railroad in the United States. In 1860 at the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, there were 39,626 miles. In 1890 there were 166,702 miles, and in 1905 there were 217,350 miles. If double track and sidings are taken into consideration, this railroad mileage should be increased to 313,000 miles.

The increase in the production of various articles of industry relate an interesting tale. The pig iron production per capita has increased from 399 pounds in 1900 to 610 pounds in 1905, while the steel product which was 1,247,000 tons in 1880, increased to 4,277,000 tons in 1890, to 19,188,000 tons in 1895, and to 20,023,000 tons in 1905. In 1890 we were producing 1.41 tons of coal annually for each person in the United States. In 1900 we were producing 3.49 tons, and in 1905 it is estimated that the United States produced six tons of coal for each man, woman and child living in the country. In 1900 this country produced about 63½ million barrels of petroleum. Five years later this product had more than doubled, the record for 1905 being 134 million barrels. In 1890 the entire United States produced 335 thousand barrels of Portland cement. Ten years later this product had increased to 8½ million barrels. In the next five years the product of Portland cement was more than quadrupled, the figures for 1905 showing over 35 million barrels, with an estimated product for 1906 of 40 million barrels. This is the most rapid development of any large industry this country has ever known.

The copper product increased from 115 thousand tons in 1890 to 270 thousand in 1900 and to 413 thousand in 1905. In the fifteen years from 1890 to 1905 the value of the entire mineral output of the United States more than doubled. The American cotton crop now annually exceeds in value the total annual gold and silver production of the whole world. The value of American manufactures increased from \$4 billion in 1890 to 13 billion in 1900 and for 1905 is estimated at 17 billion.

Talking about coal shortage! Mr. Edmonds asserts that we have 356,000 square miles of coal area in the United States, against 19,000 square miles in all Europe. West Virginia and Kentucky each have 50 per cent more coal territory than Great Britain, and by reason of thicker seams many times as much available coal.

The record of the past, we are told, is but an indication of future expansion. According to Mr. Edmonds, forty-four years from now we ought to have a population of 200,000,000 souls. Have we room enough for such a crowd? The author replies:

"In area the United States covers 3,600,000 square miles, with an average of less than 25 persons to the mile. Settled as densely as France, we could accommodate 570,000,000 people; as densely as Great Britain and Ireland, we would have over 1,000,000,000 people."

compare our capabilities with the density of population in such States as Ohio, Pennsylvania, or all New England. In Pennsylvania the average number of people to the square mile in 1900 was 140. At this average for the whole country we should have a population of 420,000,000—and certainly Pennsylvania is not overcrowded. Ohio has 100 people to the square mile, and New England an average of 90. On the basis of Ohio's average the United States would have over 200,000,000, and on the New England average 270,000,000 people. So great is the extent of our agricultural land that with the continued improvement in farming methods now going on, with the reclamation of our overgrown lands, and the extension of irrigation in regions formerly regarded as forever doomed to the cactus and sage brush, with the development of scientific forestry, too long neglected, but still capable of saving our timber reserves and protecting the sources of our rivers, we can so build up our farming interests as to provide an ample food supply for a great multitude as the future seems sure to give us."

The future outlook for this country is bright. As long as the people remain true to the ideals of the fathers there is no reason why they should not continue to advance, until the principles of liberty upon which the government was founded, like the little stone in the prophetic vision, extend until they fill the earth.

Dr. Evans is an expert malgre lui.

Variety of weather is part of the spice of life.

What has become of Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco?

Owning an automobile gives one entrance to the fast set.

March came in in what might be termed a non-committal way.

"The Emigrant's Farewell" has become the emigrant's au revoir.

Revolutions are to Central America what strikes are to the United States.

It is useless for the big corporations to cry, "Have mercy on our souls," if they have none.

To the Interstate commerce commission Mr. Harriman said a great deal but he did not tell much.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is the greatest expert witness so far introduced in the Thaw case. It will be hard to beat her.

Perhaps Mr. Edison's play will be to perfect that battery that is to send an automobile a hundred miles without recharging.

The President wants artistic gold coins. The people, the common people, will be content with almost any kind, artistic or inartistic.

A Scotchman writes to a Buffalo paper seriously urging the men of the United States to give up trousers and wear kilts. Hoot, hoot, hoot!

"What this town wants is a mayor whose promises will be just as good after election as they are before," says the Philadelphia Press. Same here and elsewhere throughout the country.

Major Seeley, who had a command in the Boer war, says that married men are more courageous than unmarried men. The marriage ceremony, which the bachelors dare not go through, proves that.

The epidemic of two cent passenger fare legislation that is sweeping the country is said to be regarded with apprehension in Washington. So it is by the railroads. It is the other extreme. The reaction is bound to come.

An exchange says: "An oak spinning wheel that has been in the Staley family, West Sutton, for one hundred and fifty years, is still in perfect condition. All the yarn for the woolen garments worn in the family in three generations was spun on the wheel." This story was probably spun on it.

"There is an intimation that Senator Smoot is going to compromise with those who want him 'to resign' by resigning from the Mormon Church board. He is laboring under the delusion that the Senate really wants him," says the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. No; the Senate laborers under no delusion; it is the P. G.-T. that does.

Will the Campbell-Bannerman government champion church disestablishment? Mr. Birrell's remarks suggest that it may. It will undoubtedly be a live issue some day, and not far distant probably. The education bill was in reality an ominous forerunner. When the struggle comes how insignificant will the one in France seem!

With the death of the Swedish statesman Erik Gustaf Bernhard Bostrom, which was announced the other day, a prominent figure in the political circles of Scandinavia has passed away. Mr. Bostrom has been before the public for about 35 years. As minister of state and head of the cabinet he successfully averted many a crisis by his skillful diplomacy. He failed, however, to effect a compromise with Norway, and laid down his office in 1900. Two years later he was called again to take the lead in the negotiations, but all his efforts were in vain. The Norwegian question proved too much for him, and in 1905 he withdrew to private life. At the time of his death he was the chancellor of the Swedish universities, a position for which he was well adapted.

THE DEEPEST GOLD MINE.

Chicago Journal.
Australia now possesses the deepest gold mine in the world. The shafts at the New Chum railway at Bendigo, Victoria, have been sunk to a depth of 4,300 feet, and the quartz there tapped has been analyzed and crushed, with the result that a yield of gold equal to an ounce per ton has been obtained. The operations in the mine have been tested by government officials in view of the fact that never before in the world's history has gold been obtained from so low a depth as three-quarters of a mile.

WHERE THE GOLD GOES TO.

Exchange.
Egypt is having a boom, and that explains in part the old mystery where all the gold goes. There is a crazy land speculation in Cairo, the cotton

crop is increasing at good prices, the area of arable land is increased by the new Nile dam, rain is more common from the same cause. And gold is being hoarded in the oriental way usual when times are good. A consular report says that nearly \$20,000,000 was sent from London last October, but it has all been absorbed. The sellers of the cotton crop have the money hoarded in their houses. "The gold-beaters' bazaar is crowded all the time, and it is estimated that each week millions in gold coin are melted or beaten into bracelets, necklaces and chains. That gold is always hoarded in Egypt is proved by the fact that some George III. sovereigns are coming into circulation."

JAMESTOWN.

National Magazine.

All the state buildings front on a beautiful beach, which for a mile or more is swept by the tides of Hampton Roads, and will command the most lovely and interesting views ever presented at such a gathering, and especially an immense concourse of pleasure boats and yachts, and a host of private yachts and motor boats. The naval display will be the largest and most representative in the history of all the many great exhibitions, England, Germany, Russia, France, Italy, Mexico, Costa Rica, Hayti, Belgium, Guatemala, Argentina, San Domingo, Chile, Portugal, Brazil and Japan will be represented in the general fleets which will, in all amity, be received by the United States navy in Hampton Roads, and their presence alone will give the exposition a prestige and popularity, dignity and interest beyond present realization.

THE TRIAL DIVORCE.

New York Tribune.

The minister and his wife who recently separated for a period of three years, meaning to seek a divorce if after that lapse of time they were so minded, have introduced the happy idea of the trial marriage. Three years should enable an uncongenial pair to decide whether divorce is the result of perfect peace it seems to those wishing to enter it.

JUST FOR FUN.

My Bonnie lies under the auto;
My Bonnie sweats under the car.
Please send to the garage for some one
For 'tis longsome up here where I fare.
—Washington Star.

"And as to ideals in America."
"What about 'em?"
"Are they high?"
"Sure. Everything in America is high."—Washington Herald.

Teacher—A rich man dies and leaves \$1,000,000 to eight nephews and nieces. What does each one get?
Scholar—Automobiles, ancestors, and appendicitis.—Life.

Mrs. Jubbs—Wake up, John, I'm sure a burglar is down in the pantry, and he's eating all my pies.
Mr. Jubbs—Well, I don't care, so long as he don't die in the house.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"There is a lot of excitement in running an automobile," remarked the cheerful citizen.
"Yes," answered the man who smells the gasoline. "It gives life the charm of uncertainty. You never know whether you are going to be late for dinner or early at the emergency hospital."—Washington Star.

The editor was criticizing the poem just brought in by the literary contributor. "You speak of the 'spirit of the forest,'" he said. "Do you think there is such a thing as a forest spirit, as distinguished from any other kind?"
"Yes, sir," fiercely responded the literary contributor. "Didn't you ever hear of such a thing as wood alcohol?"—Chicago Tribune.

Visitor to the West Indies (who has been warned against bathing in the sea) to the hotelkeeper, but has been told by the boatman that there are none at the river's mouth.—By Jove, this is ripping! But, I say, how do you know there are no alligators here? Boatman—Well, you see, de alligator am so turrible feared ob de shark.—Punch.

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