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NOW LET STRIFE CEASE.

If we are not mistaken, the time is now opportune for the decent citizens of this city, who may, unfortunately, have voted the so-called American ticket, to consider the situation seriously. If they will do so, they will, undoubtedly, come to the conclusion that a change of policy is in order.

In the first place, they will discover that the very reason for the organization of the party was the flimsiest of pretexts, that could not bear the touch of impartial investigation. It was alleged that a new party had to be organized because of the interference by the Church in politics. But this allegation was demonstrated to be false before the highest legislative tribunal of the land. Why continue an organization that has been proved to be based upon a falsehood?

In the second place, by giving the subject some thought, they will find that the very enemies of the Church, who accuse it of interference in politics, are doing that of which they accuse the Saints. Mr. V. S. Peet has given the positive proof of this in a contribution to the Truth, in which he says in part:

"On September 21, 1903, the following resolution was introduced in the Salt Lake Ministerial association: 'Resolved, that it be the sense of this Ministerial association that the time has come for the election of an out-and-out Gentleman and city council, the majority of the members of which will not be tools in the hands of the Mormon hierarchy.' This resolution was published in the daily papers, and from these church resolutions sprang the American party."

Is any further evidence needed to prove the hypocrisy of the contention for non-interference by ecclesiastics in politics? The total disfranchisement of one class of citizens because of their religion, was the evident aim of the founders of the party. But that is un-American. The accomplishment of that plot would be dangerous, as opening the way for further assaults upon the rights of citizens, whose religion may happen to be unpopular in one locality or another. No American citizen can afford to be a party to such dangerous schemes.

That the war of the party manipulators is wholly religious, was proved again by the recent unwarranted assault upon capable and honest police officers because of their affiliation with the Church. If those attacks were interpreted according to the spirit of the language used, they would simply mean that efficiency in the service is not wanted, but that the lawless element must have permission to run the city unmoled. Can decent citizens follow such a lead?

But a further consideration of the situation would bring up the fact that the government given by the pretenders has proven a dismal failure, morally, economically and every other way. As soon as the new administration took charge a movement set in toward this City of all kinds of disreputable characters, with the result that in a short time vices flourished in the open as never before in the history of the community. Open saloons and Sunday amusements, in defiance of both law and public sentiment, became the rule. The streets were neglected, until, as everybody remembers, many of them became almost impassable, and yet public money was spent at a reckless rate, and a deficit was incurred which the experts of the party seem unable to account for satisfactorily. The originators have proved themselves false to every public trust. This year, it is true, they have forced some improvements, chiefly along the lines planned and commenced by the previous administration, and now they claim the credit for the very improvements they opposed until they themselves could handle the money for the benefit of party helpers, as well as the public. It is all grand stand play, sham and hypocrisy. Is this policy worth while continuing?

Finally, it will strike the intelligent citizen who considers these matters that recent events have amply proved that there is no reason for the continuance of strife and contention. It has been proved that the majority of the people here are sick and tired of quarrel and that they can unite in the support of honest, clean city officials. What is the use then of trying to array class against class on religious lines? Who derives any benefit therefrom, if not the instigators of the strife, who hope to get away with the spoils while the citizens are fighting?

Everything considered the time should now be opportune for abandoning a policy that has proved a disappointment to its best supporters and the adoption of the only course that is worthy of the name "American," the policy of pulling together for the up-building of the greater Salt Lake, along lines of a safe and sane economy. But this will never be as long as the insane fight upon a church is kept up. Let that fight cease, and peace and unity and consequent prosperity will prevail.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

It is said that the demand for public school teachers in this State is greater than the available supply of professionally trained instructors. Not that any of the schools are likely to be without teachers, for that rarely happens; and when it does, less efficient persons are impressed into the service, and so the schools go on. But the condition is

that well qualified teachers are not readily to be secured, and school boards in some cases are obliged to fill in with such help as they can get.

What are the reasons for the lessening supply of material to fill positions in this choice and attractive calling? It cannot be that the profession is less enticing in itself than formerly, since its standard—that which makes it attractive by the very distinction it requires—advances with the years. Teachers' training courses are longer and more severe, teachers' examinations more rigid than hitherto. Greater technical proficiency is required of the teacher, and perhaps greater natural aptitude for the work than ever before. But the high standard set for the teacher would not of itself diminish the supply of candidates if the pay were in proportion to the qualifications required.

It should be a very simple matter to have plenty of first-class teachers. The profession of itself exercises a singular hold upon the services of persons of high native ability. Given only a fair salary or wage-scale, and there will be no lack of good schoolmen.

Teachers' wages have risen but slowly, while the cost of living has sharply advanced. Many teachers are quitting the service for other vocations. This is especially true of male teachers, who are apparently giving up their places to lady teachers. This might not of itself be an evil were it not for one rather astounding fact.

We learn from one of the correspondence-teaching agencies, that, in the west, the average period during which lady teachers follow this vocation varies from two to three years. After that length of service the majority retire. Most of them marry—a good thing for the teachers, no doubt, but an unfortunate thing for the schools.

Two years of service barely suffice in any calling to secure proficiency, and we suppose this to be especially true of teaching, which is, in many respects, the most elusive to attain any real excellence. In fact, first-class teachers are comparatively rare. If, therefore, the girls stay in the profession only long enough, on the average, to attain a reasonable skill therein, and then leave it for some other walk of life, their places being taken anew by beginners, we are confronted with a condition that bodes ill for the actual educational attainments of the present generation of school children.

It sometimes takes years to judge of the quality of service which we are receiving from school teachers. We know them by their fruits—by the quality of the students they finally graduate. We are easily mistaken, however, in judging of the value of the teacher's product from day to day. We may do this with fruit, milk, and vegetables, and even, to some extent, with cloth and leather, with clothing and shoes, with rock, brick, hardware, etc.; but not with the real value of the education which the child is receiving. That is not always evident, and is manifest only as a result of the growth of years.

No community can afford to take any such risks with the education of its future citizens. New blood is good and young blood welcome in any vocation; but no vocation, and least of all that of the teacher, can be first-class under present conditions.

COST OF LIVING.

The New York World, looking over the exorbitant prices of all kinds of fruit and vegetables, says, "There should be some way of narrowing the gap between the soil and the table to the great benefit of both producer and consumer."

The paper points out that at the height of the fruit and vegetable season retail prices are higher and the quality is poorer than usual. Peaches which should sell at five cents a quart are a quarter for a two-quart box, and unselected at that. Apples cost more than bananas. New potatoes cost the consumer as much for two pecks as the Virginia truckman receives for a 2½ bushel bag. Milk has gone up. Butter is going up. Eggs are higher. Sweet corn is 30 cents a dozen. The eggplants are 10 cents apiece.

The World concludes that almost all farm and garden products cost the consumer \$4 for every dollar the farmer gets. Hence the question how to narrow the gap between the soil and the table.

DEFIED JOVE AND DIED.

Hon. Tom Kearns is reported to have made the statement that he will continue his anti-American policy until death.

If the gentleman happens to have, in his somewhat famous library, anything on the heroes of early Greek myths, he should ask someone to find the story of old King Salmonius and read it to him, for the lesson it contains.

Salmonius was a very haughty king, whose stubbornness was equaled only by his ignorance. He built his city near the Mount of Olympus, in order that he might be in a position to defy the gods, whose existence he denied. The one crazy idea that possessed him was that he could make as much thunder as Jupiter himself, and time and again he challenged that deity to a contest in noise-making. Mythologists tell us that the king used to hang upon his chariot drums and tambourines and kettles and chains and anything else that would make a noise, and thus equipped he went forth defying Jupiter. Needless to say, the gods did not take any notice of the ravings of the maniac and he came to harbor the mistaken notion that he had frightened the Olympian deities.

But one day, according to the story, the clouds gathered dark around the mountain, and it was evident that a storm was coming. Poor Salmonius, when he saw this, jumped to the conclusion that Jupiter at last had deigned to accept his challenge. So he ordered his chariot in readiness, and the noise-making devices were multiplied as far as possible. The din, as the

king set forth to meet the thunder cloud, was ear-splitting. But the thunder rolled nearer and became louder and louder, until it completely drowned the confusing sounds, in the whirl of which Salmonius and his attendants were rolling on to meet their fate. It soon became clear that the king was waging a futile battle. But he was resolved to defy Jupiter to the last, and so he drove right into the thunder cloud instead of seeking shelter. Presently he was struck by a bolt, and that was the end of him and his followers. Stubbornness is not always an admirable quality. Sometimes it means nothing but ignorance. It is well to stand firm when you know that your feet are planted upon the rock of truth and justice. But the defiance of God and man in a condition of mania is different. It will end in disaster every time.

Patrons of rum-shops like to stand before a bar and point out the defects in our government, but no one has ever seen a bar-room graduate fill a position in any institution other than an almshouse, jail or insane asylum.

To add to our worries, now comes the announcement that the prices of butter, eggs and milk are to be boosted. As cows and hens do not share in the big profits, no one could blame them from going on a strike; it would add a little, only, to hungry mortals' inconvenience.

As messages are being sent by mail the local forecaster may be expected to post a card some day soon which will read like this: "According to the department at Washington, D. C., Salt Lake's weather will be fair and cloudy week before last."

The Los Angeles American says Anna Gould is going to marry a worse French rake than Count Boni from whom she has just been freed after most sensational divorce proceedings. It is to be hoped that the American has guessed wrong.

Hard-working men who spend many hours each day over a forge or in front of a boiler, can't be blamed when they read of "Scouting Scouts" will waste of money and then wonder if Dame Fortune is as flighty as her sister, Madame Justice is blind.

That California organization met the other evening and voted that Eugene Schmitz, San Francisco's deposed mayor, should be no longer a "native son." The members of the order did not say just what kind they consider him now, but most people can guess.

At the next meeting of the Down-and-out club the names of ex-Chief of Police Dinan and his board of police commissioners will be presented for membership. A statement will be presented to show their fitness to become members. This will be signed by a certain man named Taylor. All concerned are residents of San Francisco.

It's a sign of an anomalous condition when party bosses have to instruct their political organ that they cannot stand being mentioned in "box editorials" scattered in what should be news columns. The "American" party bosses had to tell the daily Fakar that they had to stand that sheet as a party organ, but they simply would not submit to having the party's title used in preposterous ravings. It is a sort of "you are, but you aren't" command.

NO SAVING IN THIS.

Manchester Union.
The no-vacation idea is sufficiently significant of the power which the modern commercial spirit exercises over some people; but the suggestion, be it in earnest or half in jest, that men should take their lunch at their desks for the sake of saving is silly. If President Garret chooses to slight his stomach for the sake of his pocketbook, that is his affair. He has no right to expect others to "do likewise." An old motto says: "Work while you work; play while you play." With perfect propriety might be added: "and eat while you eat."

ONE PHILIPPINE BLESSING.

New York Tribune.
American administration has brought to the Philippines one blessing which even the most peevish critic will find it hard to regret. Never before have the inhabitants been free from epidemic diseases as they are now.

THE AMERICAN IDEA.

New York Evening Sun.
Just as the Peace Conference at The Hague was about to come to an end with nothing done, Mr. Choate's proposal for a permanent court was saved, with the assistance of Sir Edward Fry, representing England, and the Baron von Eberstein, the head of the German delegation. France's objection on the ground of expense was met by the concession that the judges of the prize court should be selected from the membership of the general tribunal. While it was really this country that brought about the meeting of the present Congress, Russia had a predominant influence in the way of blocking work, owing to the fact that the czar issued the call the president was his delegate, Count Nelidoff. As the conference is to be called automatically in future, no one Power will have any such predominance from now on. The failure of the proposal for the reduction of armaments does not affect us, for the simple reason that our army and navy are both very much smaller than would be justified in every way by our population, wealth and the extent of territory that they have to protect. We ought to get considerable satisfaction out of the fact that if the conference is not to prove abortive it will be owing to the persistence, good temper and skill of our representatives at The Hague.

THE CHURCH AND POLITICS.

Sacred Heart Review.
We are in thorough accord with Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee, when he warns Catholics to be on their guard against political candidates who are Catholics in name only, without practicing their religion, or who look only to political advancement and personal enrichment. "Rather," says the archbishop, "select a straight, outspoken Protestant of good principles, and fair intention than a Catholic with less religion and probably less principle." This is a doctrine the Review has been preaching for many years. We have won the respect of all sensible Catholics for the course we have pursued, although we may have earned the enmity of certain low-grade politicians, "brawlers of the market-place," as Oliver

Wendell Holmes called them, "whose stock in trade is a voice and a vocabulary."

JUST FOR FUN.

Nothing Serious.
Doctor—Now, what did your father and mother die of?
Applicant—Well, sir, I can't say, as I do "exactly remember," but "twain" nothing serious.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Eternal Question.
To live within one's salary.
Is hard—no one can doubt it.
But there's no doubt 'twere harder still To try to live without it.
—Smart Set.

Playing House.
Mr. Hardup (entering the nursery)—Why, what are all you children hiding for?
Small Boy—Please, papa, Tommy's the bill collector and he called with an account.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Knew What Was Coming.
Mrs. Boofor (meditatively, over her book)—How true this is!
Mr. Boofor (bracing himself)—Well, Maria, don't keep me in suspense. What is it about us men?—Puck.

Not a Success.
Visitor—So you've got a fog horn on the island now?
Boatman—Aye, but it don't make no difference; the fogs don't go away no quicker.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

That Dinner Was Worth It.
As a reward for good behavior Johnny was allowed to come to the dinner table when company was expected. He wanted to appear big, too, so he chose a low chair which brought his mouth just to the top of the table. But he didn't mind this, because it was on a line with his plate and he was not so likely to drop anything while eating. He ate ravenously of everything, having nothing to say to the guests, as his mother had told him to remember that good children are seen, not heard. Finally after dessert, when there was a lull in the conversation, he exclaimed: "Say, Pop, you can't guess what I've got under the table?"
"No, my son," said his father with an indulgent glance, "what is it?"
"Stomach ache!" shouted Johnny gleefully.—Ladies' Home Journal.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A new valuable department commenced in The Red Book Magazine for September, being "The How and Why of Motoring." The editor of this feature, Mr. Ralph Estey, is an expert who has followed motoring for the past ten years. A clever automobile story Inez Haynes Gilmore contributes to the September issue in her vivacious chronicle, "Cupid Ex Machina." A story of marked originality and tender sympathy is Clara E. Laughlin's "Skinner McPherson's" which when the fiction in the number. An appealing character study is Marvin Dana's "Noblesse Oblige," while every business man will extract entertainment from Freeman Harwood's "The Grey Wolf and His Flocking Star." Other well known writers whose latest fiction has found a place in the September Red Book Magazine are J. J. Bell, Hugh Pendexter, John Barton Oxford, Edna Kenton, Wallace Rice and Caroline B. McLean. The number is opened with a collection of 28 portrait studies of as many actresses.—Chicago.

It is the judgment of William H. Brill, writing in the current issue of Leslie's Weekly, that the absorption of Korea by the Japanese, or some other foreign power, was inevitable. He calls the nation decadent, the people degenerate, and lays most of the blame for the final collapse of Korean nationality upon the despotic emperor, who shares it, however, with a corrupt ministry and debaucher advisers. Egyptian children are described and pictured by Harriet Quimby in the same issue, and the photographic features include a wonderful scene in the Yosemite valley (to which a full page is devoted), illustrations of the right way to adjust a life-preserver, views of Jack at work and play on the U. S. battleship Louisiana, and a variety of up-to-date news photographs, and the amateur photographic page.—New York.

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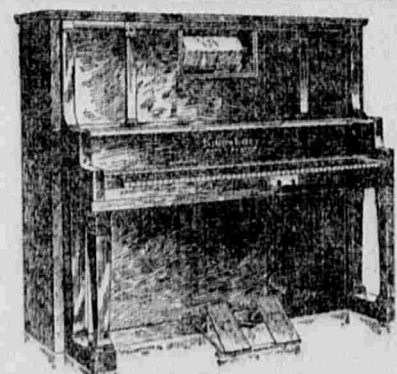
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