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AT IT AGAIN.

The Tribune again furnishes indisputable proof of its well known propensity to defame the victims of its ire and then to use its own falsehoods as a basis and excuse for further defamation. Here is the proof referred to.

The other day the Tribune repeated its old charge that the Church is fighting the smelters. We denied it. The sheet then retorted:

"The Church organ writes upon being confronted with the results of its own evil counsels to the farmers in its demand that 'The smelters must go.' It called upon the farmers to harass the smelters with a multiplicity of lawsuits; to band together and afflict the smelters until they were hounded out of the valley. Its language on this point was (see Deseret News editorial October 31, 1904) as follows: 'We think there is law enough now to proceed under. But if that is not the case, then legislation must be had to fully cover the ground. Litigation will have to come first, legislation afterward. However that may be, coming with the evil will not do. Patience has ceased to be a virtue in this matter. The conviction is fastening itself upon the public mind that the active steps are intended by the responsible parties, but simply a policy of delay. They must be taught that this will not answer the purpose and that the injured parties will not be fooled in that way. The smelter smoke must go. And it must not go in the old way.'"

"These practical measures are adopted to abate the evil, active proceedings will have to be taken and pushed to the utmost, to remove entirely the root and branch of smoke and body of this tree of destruction. The people affected are deeply in earnest, and they certainly mean business."

Observe the contrast and the contradictions between what the "News" did say and what the perverted claims was said. The "News" has taken so little part in the entire controversy as to be liable to the charge of indifference, almost, but we have advised both parties to compromise on the only possible basis, the preservation of the farms and homes of people of this valley. It must be remembered that when the controversy first started it was quite generally believed that the smoke nuisance could be abated. The farmers themselves believed this. It was literally true that, "the conviction is fastening itself upon the public mind that no active steps are intended by the responsible parties, but simply a policy of delay." Hence the demand that, "the smelter smoke must go."

Observe, further, that the slanderer charged this paper with urging the farmers "to harass" the smelters "with lawsuits until the continuance of smelting in this valley was impossible," whereas, we advised the property holders damaged by the smelter smoke, to take practical measures to abate the evil complained of—the smelter smoke, not the smelters.

We maintained that the smoke ought to be purified or abated. The slanderer declares that we said the smelters must be stopped from running.

The Deseret News said, "The smelter smoke must go," the slanderer quotes that expression by leaving out the word "smoke" and by changing "smelter" to "smelters," so that it reads: "The smelters must go."

The Deseret News urged an appeal to the courts "unless practical measures are adopted to abate the evil," that is the smoke. The slanderer says we "called upon the farmers to harass the smelters with a multiplicity of lawsuits."

The Deseret News said, "We think there is law enough now to proceed under. But if that is not the case then legislation must be had to fully cover the ground." The slanderer contorts into an "evil counsel" to the farmers "to band together and afflict the smelters until they were hounded out of the valley."

As we have said before, the purpose of giving this spurious quotation from a "News" editorial written years ago is to inflame, if possible, enmity against the Church. It is hoped that false testimony will accomplish what cannot be done by honorable means. But are the Tribune readers so dense that they cannot detect a plain forgery? Are they so indifferent to truth that they accept a falsehood as a substitute?

FAITH AND WORKS OF SCIENTIST

Lord Kelvin, or Sir William Thomson, whose death was so recently chronicled in the papers, was one of the world's foremost men of science. He was also one of the last of the group of great men that made illustrious the reign of Victoria. During his 84 years of life he won scholarly honors and was the recipient of every distinction that institutions of learning and even governments could confer upon him.

The opinion of a man of such learning and mental powers—one especially distinguished for original research in physical science and mathematics—on the great questions of faith and belief, is well worth knowing.

A true successor of Newton, Galileo, Kepler, and La Place, he was also, like all of them, deeply imbued with religious faith. He especially controverted the notion that is often put forth by certain "magazine scientists"—those who write articles with enthusiastic tendencies—that everything in the universe can be accounted for by natural forces and by processes that go on by reason of their own nature and qualities. Sir William's judgment was, on the contrary, that when the mind of man had gone to its limits, when human knowledge had reached its utmost bounds, when human thought had done all it could toward explaining and accounting for physical phenomena, there still remained something beyond which could not be explained or accounted for—some power which human intelligence could not grasp, nor human will equal, whose existence must be humbly confessed and accepted as the nature that men have agreed to call God.

This is the final conclusion of Newton. It is not quite all great thinkers. It is another testimony to the greatness of the scientist who was broad and keen enough to make such a declaration as the summary and conclusion of all his learning.

Lord Kelvin solved many problems which were not even known to exist at the time of his youth. The rigidity of the earth, the dynamical theory of heat, and the nature of electricity, were among the problems to which he addressed himself. At the age of 13, he published the result of his investigations into the nature of heat and electricity, at 22 he became professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow, at 31 he made the discovery which led to his subsequent solution of the most vexatious problems of telegraphing across the Atlantic. His best known inventions were the improved mariner's compass and two forms of the recorder for telegraphic cables.

NOT FOR WAR.

President Eliot of Harvard university recently advised young men of Hebrew nationality to join the militia and try to regain the ancient martial spirit of their nation. To this advice Rabbi Fleischer very properly takes exception. In a Boston dispatch the Rabbi is quoted as follows:

"I was shocked to read President Eliot's advice to the Jews. He said that the Jews were inferior to others in physical development and stature, and he suggested that the young men join the militia and cultivate the martial spirit of their ancestors. 'In so far as President Eliot pleaded for physical development and an outdoor life I cordially sympathize with his idea. But when President Eliot harks back to the glorious times when the Jews had a martial spirit, the loss of which he deplures, and to regain which he urges them to join the militia, then, as a Jew, as an American, as a man, I protest against his utterance.'"

"The Harvard sage errs in asserting that there is no reason why the Jews should not make good fighters. There happens to be the best of reasons. The Jew has got out of the habit of fighting. He has lost the primitive man's desire to kill, because he has long been civilized. You can't brutalize him again. 'I am happy to feel that, in the main, President Eliot's appeal to the Jews must be in vain, because, by long tradition, culminating now in native instinct, your average Jew believes that 'Israel's mission is peace.'"

This is true. The great principles of which Judaism was the exponent during the old Covenant, and for the propagation of which Christianity was called into existence by the almighty Ruler of the destinies of men, cannot be spread by the sword, like Mohammedanism. They will grow and conquer only by the means by which the Son of Man conquered empires and overthrew pagan systems of philosophy.

The Jewish problem is not to find a military ideal, but an ideal that will satisfy the artist, the financier, the statesman, the philosopher of Jewish descent. In the struggle to reach that ideal the nation will come out regenerated, strong, and capable of fulfilling its new world mission.

WOMEN AND SMOKING.

In that musical production, "The Sultan of Sulu," one of the Sulus asks an American: "Do ladies smoke in your country?" To which the American replies with nice emphasis: "The ladies do—some of 'em, but not the women."

Every true and clean man must blush when he reads of women smoking—and especially the odiferous cigarette. Women with the smoking habit put and say, "Why not? Why can't we as well as men?" If women intend following in the footsteps of men—well, can you imagine women prize-fighters? Or women weary Willies? Men have gone bad in instances—is that an excuse for women to do likewise? Is there any reason why women should drink and smoke and do all the things some men do?

And yet, under a Chicago date-line of December 31, comes this item: "Society women may smoke cigarettes at the Auditorium, the Annex and the Hotel, while greeting the baby year tonight."

When Martin, caterer to fashion in New York, announced that he had given such a privilege to his women patrons as a New Year gift, the smartest caterers in Chicago at once fell into line.

At the Auditorium and the Annex the permission was freely and ungrudgingly held out. At Richter's the management will interpose no objection if fair celebrants greet the new year with cigarettes between their lips.

Paul F. Prohl, for many years caterer to the Auditorium and the Annex, with their Pompadour, Dutch, Elizabethan and French rooms, and the many other restaurants and cafes, said:

"We will not interfere with our women patrons if they choose to smoke. We have never regarded it as objectionable here. I have seen many women smoke in our dining rooms, though that does not mean that it has been common or general."

Society and "fashion!" We hope few women attempt such antics. In the large cities—the cities of misused fortunes—such abominable practices are noticed among some women. Where there's a sunshiner and fresh air and plenty of strengthening work to do, women are, and will always be, God's noblest handiwork, help-mates and aids to men, and the world's redeemers.

KUBELIK.

Kubelik, whose soul-stirring music was heard in this city on Thursday evening, is another instance of the conquering power of genius. True genius knows of no obstacles. No matter whether it dwells in a peasant's hut or a king's palace, it rises and triumphs.

The following paragraph is from an

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

[For the "News" by H. J. Hargood.]

The cause of the recent stringency in the money market which resulted in the temporary suspension of thousands of employees all over the country has been guessed at by many authorities. Some blame one thing and some another. I believe, however, it is generally recognized by those who have made a study of the signs of the times that the existing conditions are the outcome of a complication of causes. Furthermore the opinion has often been expressed that if one thing more than another can be considered responsible, it is the frenzy for speculation so prevalent among the American people.

It is not so much the get-rich-quick idea—although this enters into it to a large extent—but the excitement of the game seems to be irresistibly fascinating. There is nothing in the wide world that arouses a man's interest more intensely than a game of chance. The uncertainty of the thing, it is said, makes it worth while.

Just watch the boys on the street tossing pennies. The element of excitement and greed for gain is just as obvious on the street as on the Exchange. The fluctuation in the stock market has the same psychological effect on the consciousness of those concerned as the slip of a coin or the turn of a card. The ticker tape produces an identical kind of excitement in the mind of both the race track gambler and the man who speculates in Wall Street.

This is perhaps a healthy and perfectly moral excitement, for in substance it is not much different from the intense interest which a business man displays in his looking over daily gross receipts. It is love for gain and everybody loves to win. Self-preservation is the first law of nature and we all want to be self-preserved at the lowest possible cost and trouble to the "self."

We want something for nothing—all of us—but the wise one is not going to play a game that can't be beat. You can't beat a slot machine and you can't beat the races. In fact, it is next to impossible to beat any game of chance, and the Wall Street game is hardest of all.

Restrict your gambling instinct and learn to satisfy your desire for gain by a moderately safe return for your investment. A good savings bank or a conservative business is the best place for the man of small means to put his money. A sound 4 per cent dividend is far better than a hundred to one shot that doesn't come in.

NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRY.

Boston Herald.

The announcement of the proposed reduction of operation by the cotton mills of New England is in no sense an indication of disaster. There is a division of opinion in the industry as to the necessity of such a movement at this time, and it is entirely precautionary in its character. The past year has been notably successful in the New England cotton industry, and the mill situation is strong. The market is not for some years. The market is not overstocked with the manufactured product and even an ordinary demand would keep the mills at their full capacity of production. Partial curtailment is planned at this time because present demand is light, and in the existing uncertainty of the business world, conservatism advises against selling up a surplus of manufactured product, which would only further demoralize the market. The consensus of opinion of manufacturers and jobbers is that the period of curtailment will not be long, and the out of the experience will come better market conditions advantageous to the operative as well as to the mill owner.

Army and Navy Journal.

The Signal Corps of the army has sent out the specifications for the dirigible balloons authorized by the Ordnance Board to be bought for use in military reconnaissance. The shape and size of the balloon are left to the judgment of the bidder, but the gas bag must not be longer than 120 feet. The weight of the material of which the gas bag is made must be 2.842 ounces a yard with a breaking strength of 62.5 pounds per inch width. This material will be required to conform to a sample to be furnished by the Signal Corps. It will be silk covered with an aluminum preparation and require no varnish. Inside the bag there will be one or two balloons with tubes connecting with a centrifugal blower for maintaining a constant air pressure. A type of frame that can be easily taken apart and put together will be sought, and the balloon must carry two persons having a combined weight of 250 pounds, and 100 pounds of ballast to compensate for increased weight when operating in rain. A speed of 20 miles an hour is required in still air, but bids are asked to submit prices based on the speed attained by their balloons. Speed is to be graduated down from 20 miles, taking 10 per cent off for each mile which is regarded as 40 per cent. A lower speed than 18 miles an hour will be rejected.

BALLOONS FOR THE ARMY.

Admiral Dewey at 70.

Harford Courant.

Admiral George Dewey reappears in the newspapers on his birthday, even if his other days attract little attention. He was 70 years old yesterday; and the report is that he is in fine health, and that his natural strength has not abated. It appears that he has some routine duties in Washington, being president of the general board of the navy, a subcommittee that stands lower down in the Congressional directory than the bureaus, those who find fault with our naval administration have of late trained their heaviest guns on the naval bureau, from which we infer that the bureau possesses more power than the general board. Admiral Dewey for some reason does not share in the send-off for the fleet now on its way to the Pacific, and in these days that he finds to do is done quietly. There are contentions and rivalries, but no sign appears that he is in them. He did enough on the May morning in the Orient, however, to stand fast in history.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Delineator for January is a very interesting number of the always excellent magazine. It contains articles on a number of topics of general interest and is profusely illustrated. There are many valuable hints and suggestions for the home. The following is an extract from an article on the luxuries enjoyed in an apartment house, which only millionaires can afford when constructing a house alone: "Heat, ventilation, refrigeration and electric light are distributed to each apartment through the walls of the building that is literally piped for the delivery of commodities. Radiators in colorings to match the wall tints, dispense decoratively the soft warmth

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