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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 18, 1907.

KNOCKING THE SCHOOLS.

A sorry and miserable arraignment is that which the organ of the American party is making against the proposed bond issue for the benefit of the schools. From the time the proposition was mooted it has thrown cold water upon it. Just as it did on the legislation calculated to make increased salaries for teachers possible.

One thing is clear, and the parents, teachers and taxpayers, may as well take account of it now, as later, and that is, the organ is going to defeat the bond issue on Saturday next if such an accomplishment lies within its power. It constantly commends the policy of collecting sidewalk and other public improvement assessments from property owners, years in advance of the work being done. At least, it is championing every move of the political organization, which for more than a year and a half has been doing that kind of business. It has shown a sustaining arm about the notorious misdeeds of the police department. It has given columns of encouragement to the perpetrators of the McWhittier robbery. It has abused without cessation the officers who have sought diligently to bring the guilty to justice. It has remained silent on the violation of the Sunday closing ordinances. It denied that gambling was being carried on until Councilman Mulvey, who had first handed information along this line of activity, put an effectual stop to its utterances, by openly declaring on the floor of the council chamber, that it did exist, and that it was folly to make any other claim. It professedly stands for law and order, and persistently aids disorder. It has shouted vociferously for the public schools and has posed as the chief spokesman for the teachers, but it opposes the bonding, and it vainly tried to place its big brogans on the measure that meant a little better wage for the army of men and women whose livelihood is made in instructing the young. It shrieks, "Build new school houses," and "long live the teachers," while the latter with the parents, sadly ask, "On what?"

NEARING 100,000,000.

The growth of nations has ever been one of the most interesting subjects of history. It is intrinsically so as applied to the United States, which is now going forward at a rate that is astonishing observers all over the civilized world. Nowhere is there a sign of slackening up. It is all acceleration and expansion. Europe is pouring her home seeking hordes across our shore lines at considerably more than a million a year; and even these figures are expected to be eclipsed in 1907. Porto Rico and the Philippines, which are now American, to an extent at least, are swelling their numbers at a much greater rate than while they were under Spanish dominion.

NO MIXTURE WITH JAPS.

The adoption of a new treaty between the United States and Japan is an important piece of work upon which the state departments of the two countries are supposedly at work. Meanwhile there is a satisfactory understanding under which the transaction of all business is carried on. It is needless to say there are interesting details the adjustment of which the public will never know anything about. At the same time it is a well known fact that a certain letter written by Herbert Spencer in 1892 to Baron Kanagawa, which was not published until after Mr. Spencer's death is being circulated very widely in Japan and California, and that it is having a decided bearing upon the formation of the treaty. Mr. Spencer's letter was in response to one received from the Baron concerning the advisability of marriage between the Japs and the peoples of other nations. Mr. Spencer's reply was: "It should be positively forbidden." The question, he declared, is a biological one. When there is interbreeding, either among animals or among human beings, of varieties that diverge beyond a certain slight degree, the result is "an inextinguishable mixture of traits," especially in the second generation, and "a chaotic constitution." The reason seems to be that each variety of creature, in the course of many generations acquires a constitutional adaptation to its peculiar mode of life, and the mixture of too widely divergent varieties results in a constitution adapted to the mode of life of neither. Spencer went on to say:

"I have for the reasons indicated emphatically approved of the regulations which have been established in America for restraining the Chinese immigration, and had I the power I would restrict them to the smallest possible amount; my reasons for this decision being that one of two things must happen. If the Chinese are allowed to settle extensively in America, they must either

If they remain unmixed, form a subject race standing in the position, if not of slaves, yet of a class approaching to slaves; or if they mix they must form a bad hybrid. In either case, supposing the immigration to be large, and the social mixture to be complete, the result would be a social disaster of the most serious kind. The same thing will happen if there should be any considerable mixture of European or American races with the Japanese."

BUSINESS STILL BOOMING.

All over the country business is still booming, and the predicted "pulling in" that was going to occur, has failed to appear to any very appreciable extent.

The "symptoms" that James J. Hill, probably the most far-seeing and astute railroad figure of the age, saw, had some effect in causing a few corporations—railroads principally—to slacken up their improvements and expenditures, but the recession seems to have been more temporary than otherwise, and there is decidedly a better tone since the adjournment of the Legislature in the various states. While they were in session uncertainty was everywhere. Now that their members are back to their daily avocations the situation is improved beyond question. The purely manufacturing and industrial corporations, it is worthy of recording, did not see the "symptoms" that Mr. Hill saw, nor did they feel appreciably the effects of the Wall Street stampede of a few weeks ago. On the contrary, their business is reported to be at the height of its prosperity, with orders far in excess of what can be filled with anything like promptness. That there might be something more than mere statements accompanying these claims, the Wall Street Journal has made a careful canvass of the entire industrial field and has found all lines of trade and manufacture with records ahead of those for the first quarter of 1906, and that, too, with indications that the volume will continue to increase.

IN FIFTY DAYS.

When Jules Verne's thrilling novel "Around the World in Eighty Days" was written—and it isn't so many years ago either—it was looked at and commented upon as dealing with a trip that must forever remain imaginary. But the time has come when a modern globe trotter can distance the famous Phileas Fogg by thirty days, and that, by the ordinary routes and regular schedules of steamship and railway travel. Here is the itinerary, as given by Mortimer E. Clarke in the Railroad Man's Magazine:

New York to Cherbourg..... 5 days.
Cherbourg to Paris..... 7 hours.
Paris to St. Petersburg 2 days 6 hours.
St. Petersburg to Moscow..... 12 hours.
Moscow to Vladivostok..... 12 days.
Vladivostok to Kobe..... 3 days.
Kobe to Yokohama..... 11 hours.
Yokohama to Seattle..... 12 days.
Seattle to New York..... 5 days.
Waiting for steamer connections..... 4 1/2 days.
Total..... 50 days.

COLLEGE MORALITY.

In yesterday's "News" was an editorial on the sinfulness of a certain class of college boys, as arranged against by Chancellor Day of the University of Syracuse, New York. Dr. Day took the ground that the time had come when the colleges of the country would of necessity have to unite in handling the problem, for such he regards it, although some men in his own profession, look upon it less seriously than he does, while others conclude that he is right in his contentions and objections. College presidents are discussing the question in great detail, and some of them are speaking and writing learnedly upon the whole subject of morals, among them being Edward Aylsworth Ross who says:

"Vice encounters barriers fixed by nature. In the end its wage is death. Sin, on the other hand, flourishes if society does not make haste to check it. The spectacle of vice, sleek, honored and envied, not possible, for a creature that works out that way is not vice. But the sight of the unpunished and unrepentant sinner, successful and honored, shocks the righteous, disheartens the weak and demoralizes the young, who ought to cherish for a few years at least the unshaking illusion that the right always triumphs. Our moral pacemakers strike at bad habits but act as if there was something sacred about money-making; and seeing that the master iniquities of our time are connected with money-making, they do not get into the big fight at all. The child-drivers, monopoly builders and crooked financiers have no fear of men whose thought is run in the groove of their grandfathers. Go to the tainted-money colleges and you will learn that drink, not graft, is the nation's bane. Men and women who are not personally correctness exalted above the social welfare."

DANISH STREET RAILWAYS.

It is rather interesting to learn that Copenhagen, the cleanest, and in many respects the most up-to-date city in Europe, has a wonderful street car system. It is modern to the last detail, and is operated with the most extreme care and success. Accidents are almost unknown, and the damage suit outlays rarely reach more than a thousand dollars a year. American road owners would feel themselves in clover if they were able to get off that easy, and would conclude that it was nearly the millennium of their hopes and expectations. Concerning them, Minister T. J. O'Brien gives some instructive facts. He says that prior to eight years ago there were several street railway lines owned by separate and independent companies. In 1898 a corporation was organized which combined the entire system, with slight exceptions. The capital stock of the corporation is \$2,600,000, and bonds to the amount of \$1,400,000, drawings 4 1/2 per cent, were issued and sold. There is also a floating debt of about \$884,400. As a condition to granting a franchise, the city government of Copenhagen exacts from the company the performance of the following duties:

First, that the fares to be collected should not exceed 10 ore (about 2 1/2 cents), which also should include universal transfers. Second, that the company should pay the city treasury 6 per cent of its gross receipts. Third, that it should pave and maintain between its tracks and about two feet outside the rails. Fourth, the city reserved the privilege of providing the

electric power at an agreed price, out of which the city is making a net profit of about 700,000 kroner (\$157,600) per year. Fifth, that the charter should expire in forty years from the date, at which time the entire property should be delivered to the city free of cost and free of incumbrance. The last-named obligation, it will be seen, will compel the company to create a sinking fund during the life of the charter to pay its indebtedness at the expiration, together with at least the part of the capital stock. During the past five years the work of the relaying of the tracks and changing into the electric service has been going forward and is now nearly completed.

The Londoners are lionizing General Botha, the South African lion.

If there were publicity regarding campaign contributions there probably would be less exposure.

The mining men who went to New-house found the Cactus so full of prickles that they couldn't get around at all.

Fifteen dollars is the price paid by terrorists in Moscow for murders. No wonder they are so numerous, they are so cheap.

Those who wish to tear down the Temple wall might find congenial employment in tearing down the old Tithing office.

The Chicago police force's politics is a good deal like Gould's and Erie's—tribute to both parties for self-protection and advancement.

San Francisco today celebrates the first anniversary of her great earthquake and fire disaster. It was one of the most celebrated in history.

Baltimore is going to erect a monument to the memory of Edgar Allan Poe. A pallid bust of Pallas above his chamber would be something about right.

When President Roosevelt retires from the White House a very nice and proper place for him might be found in the presidency of a national university.

John P. Morgan achieved his three score and ten years yesterday, and he looks as though he might live a score more years yet. If he wants to, may he.

The Chicago Federation of Labor's envoy extraordinary (most extraordinary, indeed) to Washington will not be long in discovering that Theodore Roosevelt is not given to back-peddaling.

The President may or may not determine to make an attempt to break up the Harriman railroad combination, but he is pursuing Davy Crockett methods in being sure that he is right before he goes ahead.

Marie Fasnauer, a giantess, has arrived in London. She is eight feet in height, 150 inches around the chest and weighs 343 pounds. In her way she is the greatest lady in the British metropolis.

Colonel Hawes, commandant of cadets at West Point, has forbidden the cadets to place their overcoats on the shoulders of the young lady visitors to the academy when the chill winds blow. No doubt he would have sent Sidney to quarters for placing his cloak upon the ground for Elizabeth to walk upon.

INCREASE IN SUICIDES.

Dallas News.
Computations recently made have established the fact that during the last twenty-five years 1,000,000 suicides have occurred in Europe, the frequency of this crime having increased in that country during sixty years, from 1840 to 1900, 400 per cent, while the population has increased by 60 per cent. To a similar magnitude in America the evil of self-destruction has grown. Rapid increase of this crime concurrently with increase of divorce proceedings and juvenile crimes has afforded matter for widespread comment and speculation. By almost every investigator rapid rise in the number of these crimes has been attributed to lack of religious moral influence; universal prevalence of free thought; consequences of its acceptance, a phase of thought which has for many years vaulted an influential following in the large cities both of Europe and America, especially Paris, London, and New York. One school of fresh thinkers holds that suicide in many instances is not only justifiable, but by the laws of nature, demanded. "The modern tendency to suicide," says an authority on the subject, "has its true cause in the religious decadence of our times. From this fact we may judge of the ignorance of religion as an element in the life of humanity. A conception of the world which is based on religion renders every condition of life supportable, even the lot of Job. The want of religion renders life insupportable on even the slightest reverse."

CANADA'S TRADE.

St. John (N. B.) Telegraph.
Should Massachusetts convince Mr. Bryce that she desires better relations with Canada—that she is really willing to strive for the kind of reciprocity that reciprocates—there would be no good reason. For even when Massachusetts is willing to give the concessions necessary to secure free raw materials the campaign will only have begun. It would then be necessary for Massachusetts

to convince the other states, and for many years that will be impossible. Ottawa is not making trade offers to Washington, and there is no likelihood that Washington will make any trade proposals which Canada would regard as at all attractive. The tendency here, as Sir Wilfrid has said, is to trade more and more with the empire.

THE BUSY HEN.

Boston Herald.
The great American hen, learning apparently of the threatened decline in business, has been doing her full part toward discouraging the idea. Last week 65,300,000 eggs reached the New York market, the record receipts being made on Tuesday when 17,837,360 "stricklyns," all carefully packed for storage, arrived on the ground. The amount received since January 1 surpasses all previous receipts by at least 50 per cent, and the end is not yet.

JUST FOR FUN.

Mrs. Rollinwealth—"What does your coat-of-arms represent?" Mrs. Windfall (absentmindedly)—"Five hundred dollars."—Puck.

News—"Don't you believe that marriage broadens a man?" Oldswell—"Well, I don't know about that; but it usually makes him shorter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hicks—"I thought you said he was a Free-will Baptist." Wicks—"Lord, no. He's married."—Sensational Journal.

"Your painting of 'A Breton Kitchen' seems to lack atmosphere." "Yes—I'm (think of painting in an open window there on the left)."—Cleveland Leader.

The New Member—"I suppose you never thought I'd be elected to the legislature, did you, 'Rastus'?" The Waiter—"No, sah; but de Lawd's will be done."—Judge.

Clarence Coddie—Heath's a fellow who says that breathing through the mouth befores the brain." "Charley Dunno—'I can't see how he went.' "Yes," complained Mrs. Staven, "but I can't get him to go."—Philadelphia Press.

"Really," said Mrs. Starvein's cronies. "I'm surprised to hear you say you're having trouble to get your money out of Mr. Starboard. He always boasted that he paid as he went." "Yes," complained Mrs. Staven, "but I can't get him to go."—Philadelphia Press.

Bridge Problems—Wife (handing list of twenty-four names to husband)—"Now, dear, I want you to arrange the tables. You must separate the good players from the bad, and those who play high points from those who play low. Husband and wife must not be at the same table, and don't mix the old and young together. Of course, you must have two ladies and two men at each table. By-the-by, don't on any account put the smart people with the dowdy ones."—Punch.

Used to It.

One reason the Democrats should nominate Mr. Bryan for president is that he is perfectly accustomed to defeat.—Toledo Blade.

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