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SALT LAKE CITY, SEPT. 12, 1907

FEDERAL HEIGHTS STREET.

The proposition of the owners of the Federal Heights addition to close First South street beyond Thirteenth East and to substitute therefor a narrow alley at the rear of the prospective residences on that plat, strikes us most unfavorably.

First South street has been an open, public road over the area now proposed to be closed since the early fifties. Only the gravest of public reasons or of private convenience could justify the closing of one of the established and central thoroughfares of the city.

The symmetry of the general plan of the city streets, would be seriously marred by the closing of First South street at or near Thirteenth East. Nothing short of actual necessity should be considered sufficient to justify so serious a departure from the symmetry of the city blocks and the regularity of the public streets.

A second reason why the proposed map should not be taken is that it would injure the University, the institution of which the State of Utah is so justly proud and on which the State has probably expended more money than on any other owned by it. To serve the mere convenience or profit of the present, nothing should be done that would in any sense be detrimental to the institution that more than any other is the chief hope and reliance of the future generation of our fellow citizens.

It is said that the owners of the Federal Heights addition should be free to do as they please with their own property, and to lay it out as they see fit, no matter what effect their action may have upon the atmosphere and view of the University grounds adjoining. But this proposition is only a part of the truth. The necessary complement to it is that no one may so use his own property as to injure unnecessarily that of another. And where that other is the State itself, and more especially where it is one of the most valuable, the most important, the most cherished, we may fairly say, of all the properties owned by the State, and of all the institutions upon which it relies for its own future safety and progress, then there is every reason why no action should be permitted that would mar its environs, abridge its facilities of entrance or exit, pollute its atmosphere, or obstruct its horizon.

Public interest is always above private gain. The University represents the public, especially the youthful public, and the generations yet to be. No one makes any profit out of the beauty of its grounds, the vastness of its expenditures, or the greatness of its educational facilities. The profit is to the State—to the public as a whole, through the training received by its oncoming army of younger citizens.

The Federal Heights addition, meritorious and desirable as it no doubt is, has been laid out to make money for its owners. That is their right. We congratulate them upon their enterprise and the city upon being the scene of it. But there can be simply no comparison between the benefits to be conferred by the platting and building up of a city subdivision and those conferred by the proper maintenance of the beauty of the location and surroundings of the chief educational institution of the entire people—the head and culmination of all the common schools, high schools and colleges conducted by the State.

A third reason against the closing of First South street opposite the University grounds is that, in all probability, the courts will not allow it. Under a federal statute, the right of way for the construction of highways over any of the public lands not reserved for public uses has been expressly granted, and the city of Salt Lake, under that statute has, since 1853, used and enjoyed the right of way over First South to Fort Douglas.

A fourth reason is that the city or the State would probably resort to the courts to have the strip of land constituting the present street, which is proposed to be abolished, condemned and devoted to its present use as a street under the exercise of the right of eminent domain rather than to permit the interruption of the ancient highway and the defeasement of the University property in the manner at present proposed.

This is a matter of public concern to the entire state and of interest to almost every citizen. The city council will do well to safeguard the public honor and the interests of the people in this important question.

RULES OF WAR.

The Hague congress may not have succeeded in creating a more pacific sentiment in the nations represented, but it has formulated some rules which, if adopted by the respective governments, may serve as a brake on the wheels of the chariot of the god of war. One of these relates to the opening of hostilities. It reads:

"The contracting powers agree that hostilities must not begin without previous unequivocal notice having been given, either in the form of a declaration of war, setting forth its motives or in the form of an ultimatum with a conditional declaration of war."

Lately wars have been opened without any previous declaration. Each one of the belligerents being anxious to appear innocent and to place the burden of the responsibility upon the shoulders of the opponent, it has become customary to merely declare

that a state of war exists. The new rule will change this. The government that wants war must make a formal declaration, setting forth the motives, before beginning hostilities, and it cannot escape the responsibility. It is possible that the adoption of the rule will have the effect of making a government think twice before declaring war, when it must assume the moral responsibility as well as the financial burden and all the risks.

Another rule will, if adopted, have far-reaching consequences. It is this:

"The exportation of provisions from neutral states and the transport of provisions for belligerents are forbidden."

If this rule is enforced, belligerents must rely entirely on their own resources. Before engaging in war, they must lay up immense quantities of provisions and ammunition, and the hostilities must necessarily cease when these are exhausted, unless the warring houses can be replenished from the factories of the belligerents themselves. During the Boer war Great Britain had access to American markets, and immense quantities of provisions for the army were bought there, as well as horses and mules. Under the new rule, the exportation of provisions for belligerents will not be permitted.

Some other rules have been formulated by the congress, with the object in view of limiting acts of war to those actually engaged in it. There should be more business for the court of arbitration, if these rules are observed among nations.

UNAMERICAN INTOLERANCE.

As we have pointed out on a former occasion, there are two wings of the anti-Mormon party that calls itself American, but which has absolutely no claim to that cognomen.

One consists of persons whose ardent desire it is to see the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints humiliated, harassed, and, if possible, broken up. Like Saul of Tarsus, who took an active part in persecution because he thought that to do so would please his Maker, these good people conscientiously make war upon the Church, knowing no better. The other wing consists of politicians bending all their energy upon the promotion of their own selfish interests. They take advantage of the prejudices existing and make political capital out of them. They strengthen them with all the means in their power, in order that they may profit by them. At the same time they gather to their support the scum of society, the keepers of hell traps of various descriptions, and at the head of this motley crowd they endeavor to accomplish their purposes.

To the crowd that is responsible for corruption and graft, it is useless to appeal. The only argument that counts with them is the logic of force and judges. But the conservative citizens of all faiths and persuasions should not refuse to listen to reason.

In the first place, your fight against the Church is in vain. Does not history convey that lesson to you? Can you expect to accomplish what the mobs of Missouri and Illinois failed to do? Every time the Church has seemed to be near dissolution, it has but been strengthened. It has risen higher and higher, and will still reach the summit, its destiny being to be a city upon the mountain, visible to all the world.

How can you hope to succeed? Your mode of warfare is as un-Christian as it is un-American. If the "Mormon" doctrine appear to you to be gross errors, it is your privilege, and duty, to prove that from the Scriptures, and to state the truth, as you understand it. That is both Christian and American. But you are not content with that spiritual mode of warfare. Contrary to the rules of the kingdom of heaven and in utter disregard of the constitutional rights of American citizens, you make a political warfare upon the members of a Church, because of that membership. You propose to curtail the political rights of "Mormons" to punish them for alleged errors of faith. You cannot deny that. The local crowd that clamored for the expulsion of Senator Smoot, not long ago demanded the discharge of every "Mormon" on the police force of this city. Is it not clear to you that this spirit is un-American? Does it not strike you as inconsistency, when the crowd that clamors for obedience to law, in this manner proposes to abrogate all law by destroying the very foundations of liberty? If that spirit were not taken captive, what would the end be? It is the spirit of the lower regions. The principle of persecution, that justifies a political war upon the members of a church, would also justify burning them at the stake, killing them and driving them into exile.

But, suppose you should succeed; suppose the alleged errors of the religion of the Saints could be eradicated in this way, or in any other way, what would the world gain thereby? Let us remind you of the argument of Milton in his masterly appeal for the liberty of the press. He says: "Whereof shall better witness can be expected I should produce, than one of your own pen sitting in Parliament, the chief of learned men reputed in this land, Mr. Selden; whose volume of natural and national laws proves, not only by great authorities brought together, but by exquisite reasons and theorems almost mathematically demonstrative, that all opinions, errors, misuses, abuses, and all that kind of error, are of vain service, and assistance toward the speedy attainment of what is true."

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Mark Twain refuses to pilot the President's steamer down the Mississippi. It is a bold man who would undertake to pilot the President anywhere.

Professor Koch has cured hundreds of natives of Africa of the "sleeping sickness." The treatment should be applied to some of the fellows working on the streets.

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In San Francisco it seems to be all right for strikers and strike sympathizers to attack non-union carmen,

"Mormon" inquirers. We beg to remind them that that is a game at which two can play. All the faults and shortcomings do not belong to "Mormons." Some non-Mormons are sinners, too. We are not adverse to a comparison between the morals of the "Mormon" people and any other church or society represented in Utah. If such a comparison is desired, but it does not enter into this discussion. What we ask is this: that those who call themselves Americans prove their right to that title by eliminating from their political campaign every reference to the religious affiliation of our citizens. That is the toleration we demand. We hold that reference to faith, or doctrine, or church membership in a struggle for political office, is an iniquity that all true American citizens must condemn. We maintain that such un-American mixture of religious hatred with political excitement is a combination extremely dangerous to the American form of government. Those who advocate it are public enemies, whether they are conscious of that fact or not. Why aid and abet public enemies?

RACES IN CONFLICT.

The attack upon the Japanese in British Columbia is the outcome of what is regarded as a breach of faith of the Tokyo government. Seven years ago, it seems, an agreement was entered into with Japan that the emigration from that country to Canada was to be limited to one a month from each prefecture. That would restrict the Japanese immigration to the Dominion to 490 a year. It is claimed that Japanese officials have been violating this agreement. Hence the trouble in Vancouver.

It is alleged that passports are issued to the Japanese entitling them to find in Honolulu, and that the agreement is nullified in this way. In fact, when Canada called attention to this breach of faith, the authorities were informed that passports to Canada had been restricted to the required number, but that the Japanese coming here in such haste—some ship alone landed 1,200—were from Honolulu, and that after arriving in Hawaii, territory of the United States, the home government had no further control of them, and they were free to go where they chose. There are few of Canada's thinking people who do not brand this as a subterfuge.

It is also charged that many of the Japanese are violating the contract labor laws. The following incident is told in a communication to a San Francisco paper:

"When the steamer Kumeru landed her load of 1,400 Japanese a few weeks ago, suspicion was aroused in the minds of the onlookers when the little brown men, after displaying \$25 each to the Canadian immigration officials, as required by the Dominion laws, promptly turned to Japanese Consul Morioka, who stood at the other end of the gang plank, and dropped every man his \$25 in a sack held by the consul. A rumor that the immigrants had been given this money as a loan in order to evade the immigration law, and were then paying it back, buzzed through the crowd gathered, and Consul Morioka's connection with the matter led later to published charges, printed over the signatures of well known Japanese business men, that the official was encouraging immigration to British Columbia as a result of his alleged connection with a steamship company."

Member of Parliament R. G. MacPherson heard of the incident while it was still going on, and, hurrying to the wharf, demanded an explanation. Consul Morioka stated that he had asked the Japanese to give their money to him for safe keeping, as he feared they would be cheated out of it before they learned to protect themselves in the new country to which they had come. Not satisfied with the explanation, MacPherson insisted that the coin be returned to the ostensible owner, and after an exciting scene the Consul finally yielded and each Jap was given back the \$25 he had so unpropitiously surrendered. The money amounted in total to \$35,000."

The British Columbia riots should convince the Japanese that whatever disorders of a similar nature that may have occurred on the American coast, are not due to American prejudices entirely, but to conditions that prevail under the British flag as well as the Stars and Stripes. Great Britain and Japan are friends and allies, but that does not prevent trouble, when the interests of the races conflict.

All the city funds seem to be "sinking" funds.

Even extortion-people are better than no coal at all.

In the cabinet they say that Strains tells which way the wind blows.

Prince William of Sweden has eaten a railway sandwich and still lives.

In Monroe, N. Y., the Earle's bird catches something besides the worm.

It is an ill north wind that isn't blowing Walter Wellman any good.

Strange that conscript fathers should be so much fewer than postscript mothers.

Some people insist on sanctuaries for their foolishness by insisting on paying for it.

"Forced honesty never has any roots," says a Chicago philosopher. Is it the same with reinforced honesty?

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but all wrong for non-union carmen to defend themselves. The law of self defense there is lawlessness.

Dr. Charles M. Freeman, husband of Mary E. Wilkins, the novelist, has been arrested in his home town of Metuchen, N. J., on the charge of aiding and abetting a gambling game. In other words "The Long Arm" has got him.

The City Council has granted the property owners on B street, between South Temple and First avenue, permission to have the street privately paved, under the supervision of the city engineer. The important fact in this case is that the paving will only cost about two-thirds what it would cost if done by the city under the contract system now in operation. It simply shows how unnecessarily expensive the present paving system is.

N. J. Poock van Bagen, The Hague, describes the method used in Holland, to teach singers and speakers to use the voice properly, says the Medical Record. This method has been taught for twenty years. It is of use when there are such throat difficulties as adenoids, enlarged tonsils, and paralysis of the vocal chords. The first thing to be taught is the proper method of breathing, the diaphragmatic being the one preferred, as the one that gives the largest amount of air with least exertion and with nothing to hinder the movements of the vocal organs. The author describes minutely the exercises to be used to learn this method of breathing and controlling the breath. Next comes learning how to direct the breath, not against the soft palate, but against the front of the mouth. After these two things have been thoroughly learned the pupil may begin to speak a little, applying his knowledge practically.

THE CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

London Times.
Though President Roosevelt speaks of legislation which he calls drastic, it really amounts merely to placing American railways under the control which parliament exercises here. No railway in this country can issue fresh shares or bonds without parliamentary sanction, but any man who controls an American line can do as he pleases. Perhaps the best way to discount the interested clamor about the president's attacks upon property is to remember that he is only trying to place railways in the position which they have always occupied in this country, compelling them, for example, to obtain the consent of the interstate commission, before watering the capital by new issues.

SHOCKING CRUELTY.

Portland Oregonian.
The American Humane association is making renewed efforts by appeal to the people of the interior states, to put an end to or at least to mitigate, the frightful cruelty that attends the starvation and freezing of cattle almost every winter, also to reduce the amount of suffering that arises winter and summer from their transport in cars, over long distances. Both purposes certainly appeal to the instincts of humanity. The cruelty is shocking.

MEN, NOT SHIPS, WANTED.

Washington Herald.
Senator McCrory, of Kentucky, a Democratic member of the committee on foreign relations, approves the dispatch of the battleship fleet to the Pacific for tactical and commercial reasons. His attitude, which coincides with that of Senator McHenry, and Foster, of Louisiana, is significant of the trend of southern opinion respecting the naval movement ordered by President Roosevelt. The battleship fleet, the Richmond News Leader, and the Charleston News and Courier, all representative southern newspapers, see no danger in the fleet movement, and the southern press generally regards it with complacency, if not with entire approval. The Louisiana senators asserted that the support of southern senators would be given the president's ambitious naval program in the event of congressional criticism at the coming session, and Mr. McCrory confirms this assurance by saying that he does not believe the Democratic party has any intention of opposing the fleet movement.

THE SOUTH AND THE FLEET.

Chicago Tribune.
The navy needs men at this moment more than it needs ships. There are not enough seamen to man the ships which are fit for service and which the navy department would like to see actively employed. It may be that the navy is not high enough for the kind of work required. Probably that is the chief reason for the scarcity of men. It is said that Congress is inclined to raise the pay. It ought to do that and see what effect it produces before authorizing in heading haste the construction of a large number of battleships. It is felt that those ships cannot be built in a day, but neither can crews be got together and made fit for duty in a day. No amount of warlike preparation will be of the least service if the navy is to lack of experienced men. If Congress can make the service more attractive, so that there will be greater readiness to enlist and less eagerness to desert, the strength of the navy will be more effectively increased than by authorizing the construction of four battleships.

JUST FOR FUN.

Too Busy.
"I suppose you visited all the points of interest while you were abroad?" said one young woman.

"No," answered the other, "we were so busy admiring postcards to our friends that we hadn't time to do much sightseeing."—Washington Star.

Cook Your Microbes.
Alarming outbreaks of typhoid are reported from many sections. It is a good plan to boil your water, even if it is supposed to come direct from subterranean springs, as cooking microbes is harmless.—Baltimore American.

Working a New Theory.
On the theory that where there's so much smoke there must be some craft, the courts are investigating the Pittsburgh politicians.—Baltimore Sun.

Lady Customer—What does the parrot say?
Boy—Cure for the lady, Polk-Life.

Stella—Did she go to a summer hotel during August?
Hella—No, Jim stayed at home and listened on a party wire.—Puck.

At the Intelligence Office—"I want a plain cook." "Well, you'll find plenty here. This ain't no beauty show."—Baltimore American.

He—Mabel you grow more beautiful every day. She [Hella]—Oh, Jack, you do exaggerate! He—Well, then, every other day.—Punch.

Fortune Teller [seriously]—Let me warn you; somebody's going to cross your path. Material—Don't you think you had better warn better ward the other chap?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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Ribbons.

School time has commenced and you will want considerable ribbon for yourself and your girls.
We have a large variety of all kinds of ribbon—for belts, for hats, for sashes, for hair ribbons, for shoe laces, for underwear, for dress trimmings—in all the favorite colors; plain, fancy, print warps, changeable or two-toned color effects.
We have a special velvet ribbon that is in very great demand, in black and all colors and all widths.

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