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ENFORCE THE LAW.

Judge Marionaux, in sentencing the Indian, Iapah, for the killing of his father at Deep Creek, expressed some sentiments in direct harmony with the views set forth in these columns concerning the necessity of maintaining the law. If the desire is to have the laws obeyed. The subject is of special interest at this time, because it is but too evident that a wave of killing is passing over this region.

The Judge emphasized that no attention would be paid to statements of "mitigating circumstances," as long as no such circumstances had been proved. No consideration would be paid to the reported good character of the slayer, or the alleged bad character of the slain. For "a bad man has as good an excuse for living as a good man, so far as the defendant is concerned when he is up for punishment. There is no more license to kill a bad man than there is to kill a good man, except by process of law."

And, "so far as the good character of the boy is concerned, good character when once a man is convicted of a crime is of no consequence whatever. Good character is only important in determining whether a man is guilty or innocent; when it is determined that he is guilty, his character ceases to be any shield."

These are the doctrines that need to be inculcated upon the public mind, until those who, from time to time, called upon to act as jurors, understand their duty to be to pronounce their verdict according to evidence and not according to sentiment or sympathy prejudicial one way or the other. Notwithstanding, friends, no sex should be a shield against the law, or an excuse for doing wrong. If the law is bad, change it, but enforce it as it is. It is better to have a mild law logically carried into effect than a severe one imperfectly applied. Even a very imperfect law is better, if respected, than a perfect one which is more or less ignored.

Salt Lake City is, and desires to be a law-abiding community. The citizen has a right to the protection against evil-doers that a prompt, impartial administration of justice can give. And this justice should be meted out, not only to those who unlawfully take life, but to those who are guilty of minor offenses. Were the statutes relating to saloons, gambling houses and other dens strictly enforced, there would probably be less of graver offenses.

CHURCHES UNITE.

One of the striking features of denominational activity at the present time is, as has already been noticed in these columns, the tendency to union of forces. Another evidence of this tendency now comes from California, where, according to press reports, an organization is to be formed next week, with the object of co-operation in denominational work. The organization is to be permanent and will be called "The Federation of Churches and Christian Workers of Northern California." Similar organizations have been effected successfully among the churches of the East, where the movement is said to be becoming wide-spread.

The convention called for the purpose of effecting this organization, will consist of delegates representing Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Methodists. Among the subjects to be discussed in the convention is, "The Essential Unity of Protestant Christianity."

The movement for unification may be said to have been started with the Evangelical Alliance, formed in London, 1846, for the purpose of promoting feelings of good will among Protestant sects. From toleration to co-operation is but one step, and this is about to be taken now by many sects. They are about to count their collective resources, and endeavor to find out what they can do with united effort. One of the problems to solve is how to deal with the so-called over-churching of small towns. That is to say, if we understand the program correctly, the idea is to seek a remedy for the evil of churches running in opposition to one another in places where one church, or two, is all that the population can support. This may lead to the formation of a church trust, with the object of keeping the field clear for churches belonging to the union, and boycotting "scab" churches.

From co-operation we would think the natural development should be amalgamation. And that ought to be easy among organizations that are essentially one in the fundamental doctrines, and teach that the points of difference are non-essential anyhow. It ought to be easy for them to come together, since the chief difference is to be found in church government and each particular body seems to have authority to fix that as convenience may suggest. It is quite clear that the tendency is toward union. It may not prove

ceed very rapidly, but there is marked movement in that direction, and it will undoubtedly be accelerated, as it proceeds. This is to be expected. For the final struggle will not stand between scattered forces. They will all be gathered on either side of the line. Either for or against will be the watchword.

CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE.

President Roosevelt, in his thanksgiving proclamation says "rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying." Has there ever been a people upon the face of the earth that has had greater national wealth than the Americans now have? That is a question.

Ancient nations have been great and prosperous. Babylon with its wonders in fortifications and hanging gardens; Egypt with its monumental buildings that have stood for millenniums; not to speak of the Mayas of this country whose civilization was the wonder of the world; all these and others have at one time or another enjoyed material prosperity. But their wealth was, as far as we know, mostly in the hands of a few, while the many were slaves.

It is different now. Wealth is more evenly distributed. The humblest laborer of today has, in fact, many more conveniences and some luxuries which even Solomon could not have afforded. Crops have been abundant for years. Industries of all kinds are active. Commerce and transportation are stimulated to the highest degree. The time is one of progress and growth, and all should prompt to gratitude, and inspire a desire to do right.

OUR IMMIGRATION.

The immigration figures for the year 1902 came pretty near the high water mark of 1882, showing a total influx of 730,788. The details prove that the majority of settlers are now from Italian, Slavonic and Hebrew stock, instead of from Irish and Teutonic, and this is a feature of importance. In 1882 the arrivals numbered 783,992. There was a falling off after that, and in 1898 the total number of arrivals was only 229,000. But since then the number has again rapidly increased. Four-fifths of this year's immigration, we are told, comes from Southern Europe. The Italians contribute the most to this flood; then the Hungarians, and then the Russians. The remainder is made up of Greeks, Portuguese, Roumanians, Armenians and Bulgarians. From 1820 to 1900 the total immigration to the United States was about 20,000,000. More than two-thirds of these immigrants came from Ireland and Germany. In those years the immigration from southern Europe was very small. Today the immigration from Italy alone exceeds by considerably over 100,000 the immigration from the United Kingdom and Germany. From Russia we are getting about as many as from those countries.

A great number of the immigrants crowd into the larger cities of the East, where they remain. On the other hand, the eastern population is more than ever moving toward the great West. The Chicago Record-Herald says that never before in the history of western railroadings has there been such a heavy movement of colonists from east to west. It is declared that in the month of October alone more than 40,000 emigrants passed through Chicago for parts beyond the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and that this volume has been sustained for some time, and has shown no signs of decrease. Most of the settlers are of the better class of foreigners, but many of them are eastern farmers, who have sold out their small holdings in the old states for the larger ones that the price will secure in new lands. It is said that a great movement is also on toward the settlement of Canadian lands of the north-west.

Thus the foreign influx has its influence throughout the country. The movement toward the west by foreign and eastern farmers is one that should be encouraged. It is bound to assume great proportions, as lands are being made available for farming purposes.

ARCTIC COAL.

Advices from the far north are to the effect that the coal beds of Spitzbergen are attracting attention. It is believed that they can be worked to advantage and profit, and several companies have been formed to carry on operations there.

According to the New York Sun, Consul Nelson in Bergen says the coal from that Arctic island is finely adapted for the manufacture of gas. The fuel burns with a high flame and is extremely combustible. The coal may be mined there to considerable advantage. It has been found that no large capital is required to start the work, as there is no costly ground to buy, no difficult foundations to build in the way of shafts, and as the land is not inhabited there are no property considerations to interfere. Transportation from the mines to the ships will be inexpensive. Considerable work has already been done. The mining engineers on the ground say that with a force of sixty workmen 25,000 tons may be taken out annually. The coal can be transported only in the summer, but the works may be kept going the year round.

The reports about these coal fields sound good, at a time when people are speaking about the possible exhaustion of the world's fuel. But if Spitzbergen is proved of great commercial value, there is likely to be trouble about it. Russia has put forth claims to ownership, which may precipitate a quarrel with Norway. Fortunately there is a court at the Hague, and as the Casar believes in peace, he cannot refuse to submit the question of ownership of the island, to that court. And thus justice may be done without any catastrophe.

FORTUNES WASTED.

Criticism ought to let Schwab, the steel magnate, alone. If he hires special trains and charters his own steamboats, buys fast horses and in other ways scatters gold wherever he goes, he only follows his inclination, and carries out his ideas about generosity. Rich men do not all have the same weaknesses. One will watch his money, for fear a single dollar will take flight and no more return. They are misers.

Between them and the prodigal dispenser of gold, there are all kinds of inclinations, but it is evident that the one who spends his money lavishly, as he goes along, puts it into circulation and ultimately benefits honest labor, while the one that starves himself, sitting on chests filled with gold, is as much of a fool as the one that spends his wealth on all kinds of foolishness, and he is less of a benefactor, besides.

Of course, Mr. Schwab may be criticized for not being able to spend his substance on enterprises that would be ennobling and elevating, but how many wealthy men know how to do that? Let him alone. While he may be "wasting his fortune," somebody is being benefited thereby.

PLAGUE RUMORS DENIED.

The San Francisco Chronicle again indignantly protests against the allegation that the city is infected by the bubonic plague. The reports, that paper says, are deliberately spread abroad to give work to a lot of political doctors who are desirous of making easy berths for men who could not earn a living practicing their profession in private life. And then the paper goes on to say:

"It is now nearly three years since the first alleged case of bubonic plague was announced in this city. Since that time the mountebanks who call themselves bacteriologists have professed to discover other cases. Perhaps a hundred have been reported since the 6th of March, 1899. There is the best of reason, however, for believing that in every instance the disease was falsely diagnosed and that the Chinese who were said to be victims to the plague had died from other causes. It is notorious that when a watch was set on these fake doctors who charge that plague exists in San Francisco they could not show a case. During a period of nearly a hundred days, while our infamous local health board was compelled to make an autopsy in the presence of doctors not interested in keeping up the scare, not a single case was shown to be bubonic plague, although numerous deaths were reported as such. In every instance the alleged bubonic victim was found to have died of some other disease."

The matter thus seems to be one of dispute between doctors. To outsiders it is almost incomprehensible that the facts cannot be made known clearly and indisputably. As long as the controversy is on, San Francisco is liable to suffer from it. The city should take steps to prove that the rumors are false. If that is the case; if not, the plague should be stamped out without any false delicacy or nonsense about it.

Better late than never—the rain.

Material prosperity is good; moral prosperity is better.

London's new lord mayor might be called first Samuel.

The men who carry guns and shoot people do not aim high.

The rumor that John P. Morgan was ill made Wall street sick.

From all accounts the Porto Ricans are very decidedly mauvais sujets.

What political orators should do is to speak not more distinctly but more frankly.

"Write in your heart that every day is the best day of the year," wrote Emerson.

It would not be a very hard matter to keep up with the procession of the Doughbobs.

Emperor William seems to have been the greatest sight at the Crystal Palace during the week.

It seems to be quite as hard to move a Doughboby forward in a straight line as it is to drive a pig.

The idea of giving servant girls diplomas is a Chicago idea. A sort of university extension idea.

William C. Whitney says that he is out of business and out of politics. But he is not out of the race yet.

The navy seems to be long on ships and short on officers. It got long on ships under Secretary Long.

The burning of the new East river bridge must have been a grand sight, but such fireworks come very high.

When a man wants to take the law into his own hands he would do wisely to buy a copy of the state statutes.

A week's reflection has convinced electors that it was better to have voted and lost than never to have voted at all.

Admiral Bradford would have the government control wireless telegraphy. Some one will yet demand that the government control the elements.

General Castro has had a triumphal entry into Caracas. It was well to have this when it was feasible because any moment might witness the triumph of the revolution.

The new market to be supplied the army is, according to General Crozier's report, far superior to the Krag-Jorgensen that the army now has. But just about the time the army is supplied with it there will doubtless be an infinitely superior gun on the market. So it ever has been and presumably so it ever will be.

French will not be made the official language of The Hague International court of arbitration. Each nation will adhere to its own language or may agree, in each particular case, to adopt another. Time was when French was the universal language of diplomacy, but that time has long since ceased to be.

William Randolph Hearst has announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1904. Such is his right, as it is that of every American boy who has attained to the age of thirty-five years, but a man sometimes makes himself supremely ridiculous by asserting his rights.

Conservative people who love their country, but who do not parade it, will agree with Rabbi Wise of Portland, Ore., that the most prolific source of political corruption is the spirit of blind, bigoted partisanship; and with

the Rabbi they will say "Let us have an end of this Irish-American, German-American, or Zulu-American." The man who, in politics, is some kind of an American besides a plain American citizen, is very apt to be a demagogue pure and simple and nothing else. They care far more for pap than for principle.

THE ELECTION RESULT.

Springfield Republican.
There has been no landslide. There has been, indeed, no decided weakening anywhere of the hold upon the country which for nine years has been the constant fortune of the Republican party. If the national House of Representatives has been carried by the Democrats, it can be only by a small margin, and the indications are that it is still held by the administration party. The Democratic party has made as little headway in states where reorganized on the gold or conservative basis as in states where the Bryan or radical leadership still obtains. And so the idea that all which was needed to insure Democratic ascendancy is to shake off "Bryanism" meets a severe rebuff.

Baltimore Sun.

There is, then, on the whole, good ground for encouragement in the general situation for the nation who feel that the welfare of the country as well as principles of justice are involved in the proper settlement of this great economic question. Yesterday's election has brought no startling change that settlement by the suggestions which it makes to the Republican party—suggestions of popular sentiment which it cannot afford to ignore any more than it can afford to neglect the anti-election concessions of some of its leaders.

New York World.

In political complexion the new House is nominally Republican by a margin of about 21 votes against a majority of 45 in the present House. But if such plain issues as putting coal and beef on the free list and reducing the steel tariff reform, the Dingley tariff could be properly presented, enough Republicans would vote "aye" to overthrow their party in the House. Two Republicans from Massachusetts are pledged to tariff reform. Judah P. Henderson, nominated in place of Speaker Henderson in the Third Iowa district, was accused by the Democrats of stealing their platform to stand upon. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, there is revolt.

Boston Herald.

The latest and fullest returns, as scheduled up to this writing, indicate that the country has been saved once more, as always has been and as it always will be the result as ascertained on the morning after election day. Congratulations to the victors and the vanquished. They have both got something to live for, to fight for and to die for, if necessary. Heaven help those red-hot, bitter and implacable partisans who cannot stand defeat as well as victory, who either alternative comes their turn. They don't deserve a hand at the game, and they need the liver pill treatment.

Los Angeles Times.

Those persons who do not like too much talk about politics, particularly the ladies who see their favorite newspaper transformed for the time being into a flamboyant campaign document, will be glad to see that the fighting is over and that only the shouting and the payment of election bets remain as evidence that there have been a political commotion. The saving of the country has to be done just so often, and the non-political element in the community must, of necessity, be philosophical and make the best of things until normal conditions are once more attained. There is another element in the community that deserves our attention and sympathy, and that is the lame-duck contingent, of which there are always a larger number after every election than there are those to succeed.

New York Evening Post.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that one consequence of yesterday's fall of the ballots is the renomination of President Roosevelt. That he was morally certain to be renominated, even in the event of Republican disaster, we have firmly believed, as the case stands, no politician in his own party will venture to lift a hand or show a head against his choice as nominee in 1904. For the Republican success in the elections were peculiarly Roosevelt's.

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