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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 12, 1905

GREETING TO ANGELINES!

Salt Lake, as the capital city of the State of Utah, extends cordial greetings to the goodly company from the beautiful city of Los Angeles. There are no gates to this metropolis, but her wide streets are open to our visitors, as are the hearts of its inhabitants. They entertain the warmest feelings of friendship and fraternity for the wide-awake, energetic and progressive people of Southern California, and particularly for those who have built up and developed the splendid city of the Angels. For many years their desires have reached out to their friends in that region, and a desire and expectation have been entertained for that closer union which could be formed, by railway ties and bands of steel extending direct from point to point. The dream and the hope have been realized, in the special visit of our citizens to Los Angeles now being returned by representative people from that city. Such attractions as we have are theirs during their stay with us. We hope they will feel at home. We cannot at present compete with Los Angeles in population, in wealth, in the evidences of united effort and steady purpose to excel, but such things as we have are free for their enjoyment. We are confident that we shall be able to afford them some pleasure, and show them some features of our city and its surroundings that will be new and unique to most of them. But be that as it may, we assure them that our citizens welcome them with open hearts and glad hands, and desire that their stay among us shall be replete with that enjoyment which will make a lasting impression upon them, and be remembered as a delightful oasis in the toilsome journey of life. Hail to the visit of our friends from Los Angeles!

A CRIME OR A VIRTUE?

Everybody who is acquainted with commercial and industrial conditions in Utah knows that every field of business and of labor and of enterprise is open to all comers and that there are no restrictions placed upon the establishment of any kind of agricultural, manufacturing, banking, or other legitimate business. The fact that leading men among the people who form the majority of the population here lead out on some of these lines, should be a source of pleasure and commendation. It argues nothing against similar engagements by others who choose to enter upon them. Their success ought to be an incentive rather than a deterrent to others. Utah needs agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and other undertakings to give employment to the hosts of young people who are growing up among us and who need profitable occupation. The miserable attempt that has been made to set class against class in Utah, and to make it appear to the outside world that there are no avenues here for the investment of capital and the employment of business tact and talent, simply because enterprises have been established and carried on by leading "Mormons," is grotesquely absurd as well as inimical to the growth and interests of our State. This is perceived by people and papers outside of Utah that are informed as to the situation, and among them is the Idaho City World, which offers the following editorial remarks on this subject. We commend them to the attention of our non-"Mormon" friends, particularly those in this city:

"The anti-Mormons of Salt Lake are greatly grieved because leading Mormons have imbibed the universally prevalent commercial spirit, and control not only many of the industries of Utah, but are branching out into Idaho where they own two sugar factories and threaten to put up more. It probably can't be helped. Commercialism is the ruling spirit of the age and will have to run its course like all other manias have. If the Mormons have been overcome by the ruling passion of the times, they are no worse in that respect than the Gentiles. Anti-Mormons of Utah demand that the hierarchy, as they term the leaders, must let go. Why? So that the Gentiles can take hold. Commercialism within the Mormon Church is a crime. Commercialism outside of the Mormon Church is glorious development, welcome industrial advancement and commendable enterprise, therefore commercialism should be taken from the hands of the hierarchy where it has become disreputable, and be controlled by the Gentiles, in whose hands it becomes respectable. That is anti-Mormon logic. The field in Idaho is open to both Gentiles and Mormons. If the Gentiles will not put up sugar factories and embark in other enterprises, Idaho will welcome Mormon capital. If they are willing to take the chances of suffering the consequences of commercialism, Idaho is willing that they should come. If they go to perdition for it, they will not hurt us. The war on the Mormon Church in Utah has originated the bounds of common sense, reason and justice, and landed on the narrow realm of religious bigotry, intolerance and petty persecution. When the chief argument re-

voices around the declaration that the establishment and control of industrial enterprises by Mormons is a crime, and the establishment and control of those same enterprises by Gentiles is a glorious achievement it is time to call a halt."

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.

To a western mind, accustomed to the almost blasphemous dictum, that the Lord always is on the side of the biggest guns, the Japanese official acknowledgment that the victors won are due to the virtues of the emperor, sound almost hypocritical, or at least childish. The Japanese minister of the navy said to Admiral Togo:

"We send sincere congratulations and take occasion to praise the virtue of the emperor, to thank you and those under you for the overseas service extending over many months and to express sympathy for the killed and wounded."

The Admiral replied: "That we gained a success beyond our expectations is due to the brilliant virtue of Your Majesty and to the protection of the spirits of your imperial ancestors, and not to the action of any human being."

This, as just remarked, to western minds sounds almost puerile. But is it? Is it not true that a nation is very much influenced, for good or for evil, by its rulers? Is it not an established fact that the moral tone of a court is reflected in every home in the land, and vice versa? And is it not also a fact, that virtue is a power in a nation? When these questions are correctly answered, it will be admitted that the expressions quoted convey volumes of the most sound philosophy.

If we study the history of nations that have declined and fallen, we find invariably that the fall was preceded by the decline of morals, and that the rulers and influential leaders were in the advance ranks on the road to destruction. To quote a well known instance, the destruction of the kingdom of Israel by the Assyrians was not accomplished until the people had turned away from the law of Jehovah. This is a well recognized principle. The Israelites lost their independence because of a desire to conform to the fashions set by those who were strangers to virtue. They longed for independence of the strict rules of the Decalogue and the exactments of the Levitical code. They wanted gods with grooves and clasks and images. And so they turned away from God and from virtue and soon were lost in the maelstrom. Touching the certainty of national decay as a result of apostasy from virtue, Dean Farrar says:

"Even a Machiavelli, cool and cynical and audacious as was his scepticism, could see and admit that faithfulness to religion is the secret of the happiness and prosperity of states. An irreligious society tends inevitably to become a dissolute society; and a dissolute society is the most tragic spectacle which history has ever to present—a nest of disease, of jealousy, of dissensions, of ruin and despair, whose last hope is to be washed off the world and disappear. Such societies must die sooner or later, because of the infection of evil, spreading into unbounded selfishness, ever intensifying and reproducing passions which defeat their own aim, can never end in anything but moral dissolution!"

AGAINST UNNECESSARY NOISE

A writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat rightly insists that much of the noise with which modern cities is afflicted is unnecessary, and should be abated. He points out steam whistles, "with their perpetual blasts, keeping company with the drum beat of empire round the world." The question, he argues, is not one of overstrung nerves, for real estate values are decidedly injured by a perpetual whistling nuisance. Health is lowered and the sick are tormented by the endless riot of sounds.

He quotes several instances to prove that much of this noise is not necessary to the progress of civilization. The city of Cleveland, he says, "forbids the sounding of any railway or steamboat whistle within its limits except as a signal of immediate danger. Atlanta goes further and imposes a fine of \$50 and imprisonment for thirty days on anyone who blows a steam whistle within its boundaries. In Lowell ten large corporations, employing 18,000 people, have discarded whistles and some have ceased to use bells or any other signals. A great paper mill at Portland th. goes night and day, with three shifts of men, has neither whistles nor bells. All such noise is superfluous. Workmen time their movements by other means. Steam whistles may be classed with the noisy flourishes that survive by custom. They have not even the excuse of college yells."

The writer quoted relates some instances of fight against unnecessary noise. "The New York Central," we are told, "is building four noiseless engines for its switching yard. They have neither whistles nor bells, and burn coke. Belgian railway whistles have a soft note. In Milwaukee recently there was a protest against a whistle that whistled half an hour at a stretch. It seems that the engineer had the animal spirits and other tendencies of a hoodlum. Perhaps he had arranged a code with his sweetheart. The highest court in Massachusetts has decided that objectionable noise is actionable. Many cities in that state have banished the whistle, and their property values, as well as comfort have been enhanced."

We believe this subject is one that will claim attention in all larger cities. It is true, that when people become used to noise, as the phrase is, they do not notice it. The rattling of wagon-wheels against the pavement, the puffing of automobiles, the whistling and rambling of locomotives, the noise of street cars, etc., all become so natural as to be hardly noticed. But that does not mean that it does not have its injurious effects upon the

nervous system. The fact is that many cases of insanity are charged to the conglomeration of noise that goes with modern city life.

But of all the unnecessary noise that infests larger cities, the shrill whistling and the exuberant yells with which boys sometimes make both day and night hideous in public places, is the most unnecessary, and the ugliest. That should be prohibited, just as expectorating in public places is, or the use of offensive language.

Lake Barkla, Russia and Japan are both willing.

Henceforth Paul Morton will lead the Equitable Life.

The most troublesome fanatic in Samar has finally been "pacified." Requested in pace.

The new Norwegian government has not been recognized so promptly as was that of Colombia.

"Are diseases increasing?" asks an exchange. Of course not. Only the doctors are increasing.

President Roosevelt has bought a farm in Virginia. This makes Virginia stepmother of presidents.

Last night a terrible naval attack on Washington was begun. But the government at Washington still lives.

"Kid" McCoy is going to wed a widow with a fortune of seven million dollars. Surely, she was worth fighting for.

"The conduct of my crew is above praise," says Admiral Enquist in his report to the Czar. But is it above blame?

Some miners at Bingham have been indulging in a "guts play." Don't they know that it is dangerous to play with firearms?

Banker Bigelow gets ten years at hard labor for his theft of three million dollars. The punishment hardly fits the crime.

That government official who ordered the Daniels canyon road to the Utah reservation closed, is entitled to the booby prize.

For genuine glory San Juan hill isn't in it with the President's triumph in the matter of bringing about peace negotiations.

Los Angeles' visits are few and far between, but it is sincerely to be hoped that they will be more frequent in the future.

Why couldn't there be a constructive extra session of Congress as well as a constructive recess? It would entitle members to mileage.

Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden is telling, in the press, "what I'd do with it if I had Rockefeller's money." But of course he wouldn't have it for it's "rained."

The public should not forget the grand concert in the Tabernacle on Tuesday night. It is tendered by the Presidency of the "Mormon" Church to our visiting friends from Los Angeles, and is made free to all who wish to attend. The Tabernacle choir, under Prof. Evan Stephens, will furnish the vocal music, and Prof. J. J. McLehlan will preside at the organ. The programme is an excellent one and the occasion should be made brilliant and cordial as a welcome to the Angelines.

Patrick Sheely, one-time gambler in New York, where he gained notoriety on several occasions, had charge of the arrangements for Jimmy Hope's funeral. On returning from the cemetery he said: "There was never a whiter man than Jimmy Hope. His word was as good as his note, and the police, his natural enemies, knew it and respected him. When he promised to go out of business, they lost all fear of him." From which it appears that the devil is not so black as he is painted.

Admiral Togo has had no finer tribute paid him than that by President Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in his address to the graduating class. Said he: "With these last few days a stirring drama has been enacted on the other side of the Pacific, from which the keenest minds of nations are seeking to draw practical lessons. Perhaps in no other drama so embodied as in the heroic figure of Admiral Togo, this stands today before the world's representative, not of valor and devotion alone, but the representative pre-eminently of efficiency, sound judgment, modesty. Let me commend that modest heroic figure to you as representing in his own work and his own calling the qualities for which the world asks today."

IMPURE MILK. Brooklyn Eagle. The tining of a milk can in 1810, and his dispatch to a jail for five days, has occurred in Hoboken. He had not only skimmed the cream from his milk, but had tined it, and the stuff he sold was pronounced by the judge as "no better than swill." This sort of man probably sold the "milk" at a lower rate than honest dealers, and thus did a considerable trade among that class that is caught by a supposed cheapness which is, in fact, the poorest of economies. It is the children of these poor and mistaken citizens who suffer most, those pale, rickety, anemic infants for whom life is a struggle that a majority of them give up, and whose graves fill acres and miles of our cemeteries. These little creatures cannot live on milk that is aged, skimmed and diluted, and as that is what their parents buy for them they die, but the steepest should be so pure that the most negligent and most saving of parents could not starve their offspring with it. Nor is it the children alone who are dependent on this food; for many invalids it is necessary, especially for those suffering from kidney disorders.

IMPROPRIETY IN PROSECUTION. New York Law Journal. It is a professional impropriety for a prosecuting officer to intrude his personal opinion or belief of the guilt of the prisoner. In a criminal trial

in this state a few years ago Judge Herrick, who presided, properly reprimanded counsel both for the prosecution and the defense for imposing their own beliefs on the jury. It is a grave impropriety for a prosecutor, directly or indirectly, to comment upon the defendant's testimony, or to instruct the witness stand. Remarks of this nature, indeed, may constitute reversible error, unless cured by sufficient instruction by the judge. All of these rules are well known to the bar, yet a long series of cases in this and other courts shows that they are constantly disregarded. The present newspaper "sensational" may enforce a useful lesson upon a profession class that joyfully affects to despise newspaper criticism.

INCORRIGIBLE. New York World. When Togo's sweeping victory makes the whole world appeal for peace, President Roosevelt's first thought is of a bigger navy. His fighting blood is up when he reads of red seas and crimson strewn seas. Let the cravens moralize over the wastefulness and brutality of war. Give him more battleships and the Big Stick. If Admiral Roosevelt will stop to think he must know that the United States now has about five times as many battleships as Japan. What enemy threatens us? What enemy, except our own making, can conceivably threaten us? Is there, indeed, anywhere in this country an great provocation to war as this constant shaking of the mallet flat at invisible foes?

PLATS AND HEALTH. Paris Journal. The superiority of London over Paris in the matter of health, and especially the danger of tubercular diseases, is due principally to the fact that there are fewer flats in the English metropolis than in the French. The excessive elevation of buildings designed to be let in flats prevents the sunlight from reaching the lower rooms and so makes these the breeding places of every form of disease.

THE VACATION HABIT. Lockport Union-Sun. The vacation habit is growing, fortunately, and is extending to all classes of wage-earners and money-makers. But unfortunately the majority of vacation is not spent in a sane way. The vacation sought is not obtained, because the life led by many, while on their vacation, is even more wearing than the routine of work time. The hours spent at fashionable summer resorts are hours worse than wasted, so far as any physical benefit is concerned. The vacation sought is the most common in the cut-of-doors, and up to certain limitations, the wilder the better.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS. The closing number of volume 8 of the Four-Trade Review is a handsome number. It opens with an article on Detroit, by Suzanne Antrobus, under the heading "Echoes That Never Die." Lida A. Churchill writes upon "Fair Harbor." "The American Byron" is a two-part article by Jennie C. Douglas and Lionel A. Johnson, and gives a graphic description of the most unique characters in American literature. Joseph Miller, Isabel R. Wallace writes of "New York's Tropical Garden in the Valley of the Bronx." Kathleen L. Greig tells us something of the Swiss Alps, under the head of "A Pilgrimage to the Present." M. E. Curtin writes of Montreal; Harriet Quimby of Block Island; Lucy Elliot, Roscoe of Brattleboro; Charles T. Greene of Minnesota's new capital; Thomas C. Harbaugh of "Lord Fairfax's Town;" T. H. Chester, Virginia; H. B. Davids, the curious old town of Settle, England; Margaret A. Klein of "Rural New York City;" and Alexander Hume Ford of "Oxford." Eliza Armstrong, Bengough, tells an interesting story of "Old Camaguey," Cuba; Austin Cook contributes an article on John A. Logan, "A Man of Power," East Forty-second street, New York.

In What To Eat for June the article on food adaptation is continued, under the striking caption: "The Slaughter of Americans." Other articles are "Sophistries of a Physician," T. K. Bruner; "Noted Dinner of the Month;" "A Chinese Dinner," Alice Chittenden; "Illustrated Dishes," Elizabeth Wadsworth Morrison; "Toasts and Sentiments," selected, Velma Parvel, and "Pure Foods and Little Side Lights on Living,"—Parce Publishing company, Chicago.

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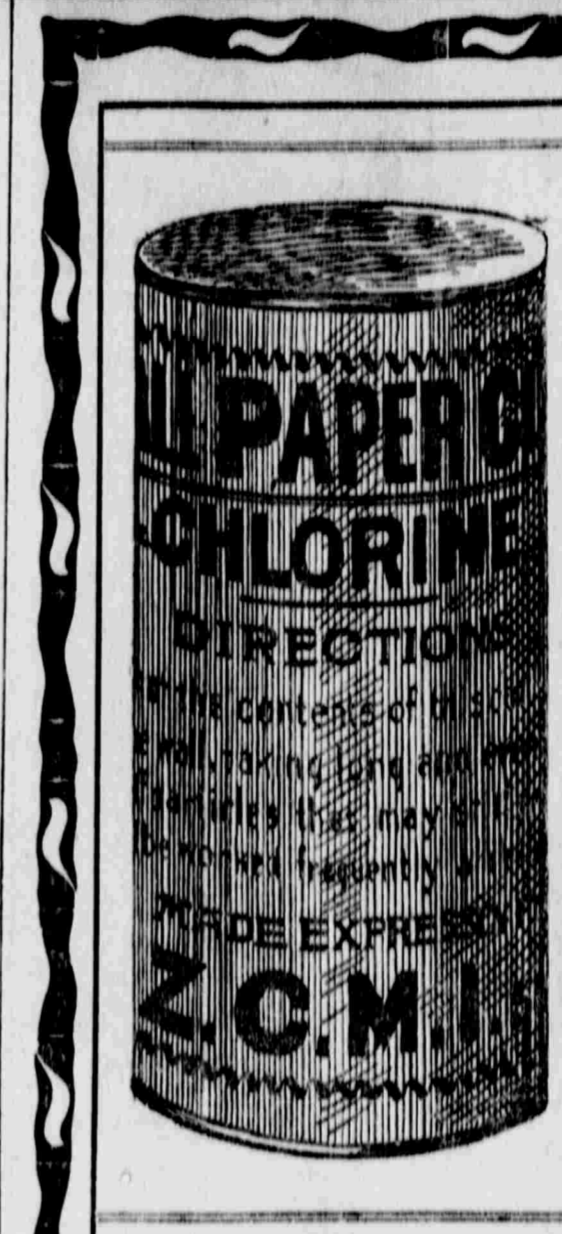
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