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DESERET NEWS PHONES

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THE ONLY WAY.

As further light is thrown on the water bonds question, it becomes more and more apparent that what opposition is left is occasioned for the most part by misunderstanding. Just as soon as clear explanations of the project for an increased and improved water supply for the city are made, the hostility to it fades away and its foes become its friends. This received striking illustration at the meeting under the auspices of the Commercial club on Tuesday evening. The discussion brought forth such arguments, facts and figures as led to an almost unanimous decision in favor of the movement. Information of a reliable character concerning it dissipates the doubts of its value that have been expressed, and it only needs close and fair investigation to demonstrate its importance and its necessity.

That there is some factious opposition to it is evident. But this always crops out when any measure of general benefit is proposed. Men have schemes of their own which they desire to have adopted. Some folks are always on "the other side," no matter what may be the plan. Others are so partisan that they hate to join in anything that appears to be favored by their party antagonists. But we hope and believe that all such hostility will pass away before the crucial test comes, which is to decide whether we are to secure the plentiful water supply that has been so long desired, or to remain in that condition of uncertainty and threatened security which has retarded the advancement of our municipality.

It should be distinctly understood that this is neither a partisan nor a religious proposition. It is pro bono publico in the fullest sense. It is supported by thinking and public-spirited people of all views and opinions. It ought not to be hindered by any private scheme or party influence. An individual who would stand in the way of a great public improvement, or a clique that would try to block it for partisan ends, would deserve public execration and ought to be marked for public censure. Honest differences are to be tolerated, treated with respect and reasoned with. But opposition springing from personal interest or a factious spirit is to be utterly condemned.

There are doubts in cautious minds as to the entire wisdom of the measure in some of its details, and of the expediency of putting so much money at the disposal of the City Council as that contemplated in the bonds proposition. All that may be subject to further consideration after the main question is disposed of. The wishes of the people can be made substantial. If needs be, legislation may be had on the matter to conform to the popular will. But this one point should be kept prominently in view, namely: We have now an opportunity to secure for this city something that has been earnestly desired for many years, and if we lose it now there is no telling when, if ever, we shall reach it again, and particularly on the terms now available. That is why we should vote "bonds, yes" on Tuesday next.

Options have been had on the water rights so long sought for, and these will expire by next July if not closed upon. Lose the bonds election, and those options will be lost and may never be regained, at least on the favorable terms now secured. Don't forget, when people talk about the quantity of Utah lake water to be given in exchange for the water desired, that while the farmers are to have that amount during certain months in the year, the city is to have the flow exchanged for all the year round. Remember, too, that the quality of the water to be received is far superior for domestic purposes to that of the lake water, which is better for irrigation.

Friends, there is no private corporate or party scheme in this water project. It is a well considered and thoroughly practical measure, to make sure a splendid and all-sufficient water supply for this city that will be ample for a large population for many years to come. There is no time to waste in dilatory objections and doubtful suggestions. We must have the water, we can't get it without expense, the only way is to issue the bonds, and we had better vote for them so that the necessity may be met and then, if needs be, plans may be considered for the manipulation of the funds and other important details. Let us act at once and quit contending!

WILL SETTLE ITSELF.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, several Senators are of the opinion that the "Mormon" question will settle itself, if left alone. He says:

"Senator Elkins is one of the Republicans who adhere to the theory that the Mormon question will settle itself, if left alone, and that this is all that is necessary to be done by a delegate from New Mexico, thirty years ago," said Mr. Elkins today, when George Q. Cannon was the delegate from Utah Territory. Knowing him very well, I used to say: 'Knowing him, the railroads and the dry goods stores get into your country, the women of your community will want lace and bonnets and nice cloaks, and all those things, and then your young men, instead of wanting six wives, will find it enough to do to take care of one. That will settle the Mormon question. When they can wear blankets away from the towns, this polygamy is a very simple matter; but your people will find that it will not work when the railroads connect you with the world.'

"I have never changed my mind on this," continued Senator Elkins, "and I think we may safely trust the forces of civilization to put an end to all that is objectionable in the Mormon question. This is the view expressed by other Republican senators. Mr. Doolittle, I have remarked to a friend that fifty years would see the end of what was troublesome in Mormonism. The present trouble of the senate is such that it is not disposed to deal radically with the Smoot case, unless it is absolutely forced to do so by strongly presented testimony."

This view will be endorsed by all who have ever so little of the spirit and wisdom of Daniel in them. But the strife-brothers are not disposed to let anyone alone in peace, except those who inspire their cowardly hearts with terror.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is now, and has always been virulently assailed by several classes. One is led by the sectarian "missionaries," who are economically interested in painting their missionary fields as black as Hades; for, how could they earn their money, if they were not innocent lambs in the midst of wild beasts? Some of that class are causing trouble wherever they go—in China, in Turkey, in Africa, because of their bigotry, and selfishness, especially when they are unable to sell their spiritual dry goods at exorbitant prices.

Another class consists of apostates and traitors who would not hesitate at heaping ignominy on the heads of their mothers, or the graves of their fathers, if by so doing they could obtain the prominence necessary to capture offices and emoluments. They have no merit of their own whereby to attain prominence, and so they endeavor to climb upwards on the ruin of others. They are of the same class of heroes who, in a panic, do not hesitate to trample down women and children, in order to save their own precious lives. Only, they are worse; because they are crying, fire! and thereby are causing the panic, for the pleasure of trampling people down.

Then, there is also the disgruntled politician, who, failing in his attempts at making a fool of the Church, swears vengeance. To these is added a low element that always delights in a brawl, a fight in the street or in a saloon.

All these may mutually despise one another, but they are always united when an attack is planned upon the Church. They will not let the "Mormons" alone. It is to their interest to stir up strife, and they care not if they sacrifice the interests of the State and dupe the entire country, as long as they can further their own little personal plans. If the conservative view prevails, as we hope it will for the sake of the people in Utah, the strife-brothers will have the disappointment of their lives. For, they do not want peace, harmony and good will. Like their ancient prototype, Lucifer, they hope to gain their aims and purposes by sowing the seeds of strife and contention among their fellow-men.

WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK?

One of the great questions that arise as the old year passes away is this, What will the new year bring in the way of material prosperity? Public Opinion has submitted that question to a number of financial authorities, and these appear to regard the outlook as, in every respect, encouraging. Mr. Henry Clews, the New York Banker, says, in part:

"The steel and iron interests are particularly hopeful and the building trade gives promise of great activity. Our farmers and cotton-growers are prosperous, and will spend their surplus for some luxuries and needed machinery. They will paint their fences and barns and make visits to the cities and occasionally patronize the theater and circus. These matters seem trifling, but so to speak, the extra business which insures profit to general trade, as it keeps dollars moving."

Mr. George McReynolds, the acting president of the Chicago Board of Trade, speaks in hopeful tone about the agricultural resources:

"The crops of the country constitute the basis of our financial and commercial welfare. Those of 1904 are unprecedented both in volume and farm value. From the able report of the department of agriculture, we learn that the crop of corn aggregates 2,400,000,000 bushels, equal in value to that of hay and wheat combined; the crop of wheat aggregates 550,000,000 bushels, and although this is less than that of any year since 1893, its farm value is the highest since 1881; save in 1902, the oat crop was never so large by 80,000,000 bushels; potatoes and barley reached their highest production in 1904. The secretary states that farmers' hen now produce 1,850,000,000 dozens of eggs, and at the high average price of the year the hens, during their busy season, lay enough eggs in a single month to pay the year's interest on the national debt; the crop of rice promises a yield of 200,000,000 pounds—200,000,000 pounds more than any previous crop; the cotton crop aggregates more than 12,000,000 bales, and is valued for lint and seed at \$600,000,000. The secretary estimates the value of products of the farms during the year 1904 at \$1,800,000,000, after excluding the value of farm crops fed to live stock, in order to avoid duplication of values."

"With such a magnificent showing as this, with an able peace at home and abroad, with the remarkable confidence entertained by the great body of the people in the administration of President Roosevelt—confidence which has produced practical unanimity in all sections of the land, favoring industrial activity—we may reasonably

anticipate that the record of the year 1905 will prove most gratifying."

Serv. Shaw, in a recent speech before the New York Chamber of Commerce, said:

"If hopeful conservatism shall possess the country there is no visible reason to doubt that we are approaching a period not of inflation, but of unequalled growth and sound and sane and safe development."

Mr. Sam B. Sweet, president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, regards the outlook as most hopeful:

"In my opinion there will be no decrease in business prosperity in the year 1905, as compared with the years of 1904 and 1903. The late presidential election has fixed, at least for four years, the financial status of the country and assures a continued activity in manufacturing and commercial circles."

Mr. F. D. Bright, general manager of the Railway World, says in part:

"The financial, industrial, and commercial situations are, in my judgment, entirely favorable, and I see no reason to apprehend any serious check in the prosperity of the United States for some years to come. While this optimistic outlook is justified by a survey of the probable operation of present tendencies, it is not to be forgotten that adverse influences are always at work, with more or less strength and in consequence with varying effects upon general conditions."

These are optimistic views, and they seem to be perfectly justified by circumstances, although prognostications about financial conditions are as uncertain as weather forecasts. Hope and confidence, however, are no small factors in the sum total of prosperity. Without these there can be no good times.

Elder Hoxie of the Josephite church should change his name to Hoxay.

Nothing looks quite so comfortable as an automobile in sleighing weather.

Like an omnibus, or the ladder of fame, there is room at the top for more snow.

No matter what rates the railroads make they are always berated for their.

What a splendid item for a write up the Kingston Gould incident was for the Columbia university school of journalism.

Notwithstanding the work of the boll weevil there are nearly two million more bales of cotton this year than last.

"Where does Howell stand?" asks the anti-"Mormon" party organ. Not "upon the order of your going" or saying.

Japan is perfectly willing to arbitrate with the United States, but she proposes to fight it out with Russia if it takes all winter and next summer.

Chicago University must be going in for track athletics. John D. Rockefeller has just given it a quarter of a million dollars for running expenses.

That Michigan man who advises young women to be sure they can support a husband before getting married has wheels in his head. Ferris wheels.

President Eliot says that the nineteenth century was the bloodiest in history. That was the century that did so much bragging about civilization and progress.

Mrs. Marie Smith of Denver gave a birthday party on Christmas day for her twenty-fifth child. She was married when thirteen and is now forty-eight. Here is a case deserving presidential recognition.

Ex-Gubernatorial Candidate Ferris' advice to young women not to get married until they can support a husband was doubtless intended primarily for those young American girls who are ambitious to marry a foreigner with a title.

"The Church property endangered!" "And Utah's statehood is in danger," cries the anti-"Mormon" organ. No doubt it hopes so. There has been no such disinterested solicitude for any one or anything since the fox volunteered to watch over the chickens.

Superintendent Landis of the Philadelphia mint says that the government's silver bullion "has been exhausted because of the coinage of our useless hoard of \$53,000,000 standard dollars, for which there has never been any real popular demand." No one but a treasury official ever complained of having too many standard silver dollars. But then of course every one can't be a treasury official.

CHADWICK NOTES.

Norfolk Landmark.

The center of population in this country is a little west of Cincinnati, we believe; but the center of credulity appears to be at Oberlin, O.

Chicago News.

In Ohio banking circles the fact will not escape notice that this is leap year.

New York Herald.

It looks as if, in view of the Chadwick revelations, the courts would be kept busy appointing guardians for bank presidents.

Chattanooga Times.

From the implicit faith those Ohio bankers still have in Mrs. Chadwick, it is real unkind of the lady not to borrow more money of them.

Augusta Chronicle.

We refuse to believe it on Uncle Andy—"would have been so much more like him to have presented the lady with a few free libraries."

Albany Times-Union.

The Ohio man may be all right at politics, but when it comes to the acumen and delicate fitness incident to high finance, commend us to the Ohio woman.

Wheeling Register.

If Mrs. Chadwick has the blood of Andrew Carnegie in her veins, it will explain her penchant and facility for surrounding the coin of the realm.

New York American.

It seems to have been feared that Mrs. Chadwick would hold up the train.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

It is asserted that Mrs. Chadwick's

bepar securities are "not worth one cent." Fudge! Any smart museum man would pay well for them.

New York American.

There is talk of Mrs. Chadwick being insane. Possibly. But what about the mental condition of those who have her four or five million dollars on bogus notes and wrapping paper as collateral?

Washington Star.

Mrs. Chadwick has again demonstrated that it is easier to fool some men for a million than it is for 25 cents.

New York American.

Mrs. Chadwick's homecoming was marked by jeers, curses and insults. Nothing fails like failure.

Chicago News.

Andrew Carnegie will get \$1.50 a day for testifying in the Chadwick case. He should use the money to endow a night school for credulous bankers.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Pall Mall Magazine for January is the first number that appears at the reduced price (from one shilling to sixpence, or 15 cents in the United States and Canada). There is, however, no reduction in the high standard of contents. The frontispiece of the current number is a handsome photograph. Poems, stories, descriptive articles, etc., form the contents. Among the notable contributions are, "London Old and New," by John Burns; "Studies in Personality," Herbert Vivian; "The Chemist as a Creator," Frederic Lees; "London at Prayer: A Light in a Dark City," Charles Morley; "The Mirror of the Sea: Landfalls and Departures," Joseph Conrad; "The Great Zimbabwe Temple and the Land of King Solomon's Gold," R. N. Hall, F.R.G.S., and "Winter in St. Petersburg," a series of photos.—33 Duane St., New York.

Harper's Bazar for January is one of the attractive publications of the season. The following selections from the list of contents give an idea of the field covered: "On Coeducation—A. A. Stage of Educational Development," William R. Harper, D.D., LL.D.; "The Cricket on the Hearth," a poem, Samuel Minturn Peck; "Romance to Death," a story, Dorothy Canfield; "The Serpent Question Plus the Employment Bureau," Frances A. Keller; "Japan's Leading Women and the War," Shigeo Nagai Uriu; "The Debtor," a novel, chapters 3 and 4, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; "London Fashions," "Midwinter Fashions," "Maternity Gowns," "Santa Claus," a poem, illustrated by Peter Newell, Burgess Johnson; "Pleasures and Their Arrangement," Martha H. Cutler; "Systematizing the Housekeeping," Christine Terhune Herrick; "Embroidered Collars and Cuffs," Lillian Barton Wilson; "Holiday Recipes from Paris," Mme. Blay; "The Housewife's Note-Book," Editorial Comment, etc.—Harper & Bros., New York.

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