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THE DESERET NEWS.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 27, 1903.

DON'T GET EXCITED.

According to calculations, or at any rate the predictions, of both the great political campaigns, the present municipal campaign, the registration today has been in their favor. They each claim the preponderance of voters registered. If we believe their statements, both tickets will be elected next Tuesday. A few individuals will probably be influenced by these assertions, but the great majority of the citizens of Salt Lake will pass by those boasts as the usual buncombe indulged in at times like these.

The proper thing for thoughtful people to do is to pay no attention to the wild rumors, sensational stories, gross exaggerations and personal attacks that are indulged in by professional politicians, whether by word of mouth or through the press. The excitement sought to be aroused by sensational utterances is of no real value, and ought not to influence reflecting minds. It is better to keep cool and use one's own judgment as to the exercise of the elective franchise, than to be swayed by the shouting and excessive zeal of extreme partisans.

Respectable citizens of all creeds, parties and persuasions want, first of all, a reliable, honest and capable city government. That purpose stands in view above all personal or party considerations. The order, peace, prosperity and steady growth and progress of the city are the great objects to be attained, and their maintenance is of the very greatest importance. We believe that this is becoming more and more deeply impressed upon the minds of the permanent residents within this municipality, as the time for the election of this year approaches.

We advise our friends to abstain from engaging in the disputes and strife and follies which usually attend a contested election, and to pass by with a smile or a feeling of contempt, as the case may suggest, the unreliable and often vicious mouthings of the touters on either side, who make a great noise but reflect no clear light on the situation and are no guides for decent citizens to follow. Vote for the best and fittest men to fill the positions to be occupied, and use the ballot like true and free American citizens, desiring the general welfare and the advancement in every respect of our lovely and beloved city and state.

A FRUITFUL VALE.

We publish today a letter from our correspondent in the Teton Basin, which is a portion of Idaho not very widely known and still less appreciated. It is one of the upper valleys that have been colonized, chiefly, by our people, that has had a reputation for long winters and lack of opportunities for farming. It is supposed to be a region suitable only for stock-raising, and therefore has been to some extent avoided by home-seekers from other parts of the country. That it is well adapted for that industry is generally acknowledged, but it appears from the letter of our correspondent that grain and small fruits are raised there now in abundance, and that there are prospects which are very bright for the cultivation of general crops, and the building of happy homes in the Teton Valley.

We are not urging our friends who have comfortable habitations in Utah and the means of gaining a fair living, to go to distant places and endure the inconveniences and hardships of a newly settled region; but there are people who have no house or land of their own and who are wisely seeking for good points of location, and we suggest to them, among other places, the Teton Valley is worthy of their consideration. Its history is similar to that of other valleys which have been settled by the Latter-day Saints. The climate has been modified, the water for irrigation has increased, the elements have become more pregnant with vitality; repeated efforts to cultivate the products of field and farm and garden have been crowned with success; the difficulties attending the settlement of newly opened districts have been overcome, and now land and the necessary water therefor can be obtained at small outlay, and there are opportunities for acquiring homes that do not present themselves in older settled places.

Our Teton letter is commended to the attention of people, everywhere, who want to move to a wider field of operation and to combine the raising of stock with other industries in agriculture, or who wish to follow their trades as mechanics and artisans, and at the same time engage in farming and kindred pursuits. We congratulate our friends in the Teton Basin on the improvements that are taking place in that part of Idaho, and hope that they will feel encouraged thereby, and continue in the good work of building up

and beautifying the country in which they reside. May prosperity be continued to them and be ever increased!

CANADA'S GRIEVANCE.

The Canadians still feel sore over the boundary settlement, and some of them suggest that the British government purchase Greenland, as a recompense for the coast line that was declared American property; or, if Greenland cannot be bought, that a sort of Monroe doctrine covering that country be promulgated by Great Britain, lest the United States should acquire Greenland and thus have territory both on the east and west of Canada. That suggestion can have been made from no other motive than a desire to involve Great Britain and the United States in an idle controversy. It is perhaps hoped that the two powers would clash about the right to cover Greenland with a "Monroe doctrine." But it is time enough to consider that question when Greenland is for sale. It is not known that Denmark is willing to dispose of that possession. Our Canadian friends ought rather to study closely the review of the case by Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, who said, in part:

"In my opinion it is correctly pointed out on behalf of the United States that the word 'coast' is an ambiguous term. There is, as far as I know, no recognized rule of international law which would by implication give a recognized meaning to the word 'coast,' as applied to such situations and such waters different from the coast itself. After a most careful examination I am unable to find any passage in the negotiations connected with the treaty of 1825 which supports the view that Great Britain was directly or indirectly putting forward a claim to the shores or ports at the head of Inlets. I have felt it my duty to express reasons which led me to the conclusion to which I have come, that the answer of the fifth question should be in the affirmative because I am constrained to take a view contrary to that presented on behalf of Great Britain. Consideration is urged on behalf of Canada, strong as they are in favor of a just and equitable modification of the treaty, do not, in my opinion, enable one to put a different construction upon the treaty."

The case was decided on its merits. Facts and evidence decided it; not favoritism; nor policy.

At this time the story of another arbitration decision is recalled, which went against this country, but which was accepted without too much exhibition of chagrin, although an evident outrage was committed in the matter of appointing the commission. The question was of certain fishing privileges in Canadian waters, and off our coasts. Great Britain contended that its concessions in the matter were greater than those of the American government and asked that the United States pay a sum of money to offset these advantages. This government denied the contention. The treaty provided that the subject be left to the arbitration of three commissioners, one to be appointed by each government and the third to be selected by the president and queen conjointly. Provided the third commissioner should not be selected within three months after the treaty went into effect, the choice was to be left to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the British court. As the third commissioner, the British government proposed M. Delfosse, Belgian minister to the United States. He was rejected by the president on the ground that his country's interests were too closely allied with those of Great Britain. Furthermore he was not generally considered in Washington as personally competent for such an important position. But the Austrian ambassador, regardless of the courtesy due this country, designated Delfosse. He and the British commissioner found against the United States. This government was adjudged in duty bound to pay to Great Britain \$1 1/2 million dollars in gold. Delfosse, it was said, had told his friends that he had voted for Great Britain because it was that country's turn to win. That was clearly an outrage. But the money was paid, because the country's honor demanded the sacrifice.

Canada has no cause for bitter feelings against this country. The decision was but in accordance with facts.

"THE ARMY OF GRAFT."

The Wall Street Journal of Oct. 14 has the subjoined paragraphs in an article on "The Army of Graft." It is interesting reading, especially at this time:

"Graft is not a pretty word, nor is the thing that it describes a pretty thing. We have, however, to take things as we find them nowadays, and we have to use the words that best describe the thing. Consequently, the slang of the outer-world has its use for the time being. We take 'graft' to mean in politics the exploitation of public office for private profit. Whether this be done by corrupt purchase of public officials or public bodies in the interest of corporations, or whether it be done by individuals in a small way, makes no difference except in the matter of degree. This principle is the same and the process is the same. The army of 'graft' contains people of all sorts and conditions, from the huge corporation handling public utilities to the east side saloon keeper or worse. All have the same object in view, namely, the securing of some advantage other than that guaranteed by the law to all citizens. It is needless to say that there are degrees in moral guilt, and consequently there are degrees in 'graft' almost infinite in number.

"It is the use of money in politics, the making of money out of politics, that is the graft. The graft is the evil may be traced back to its initial source in the campaign fund. The raising of immense sums of money to carry on political campaigns has been the prolific mother of corruption. Through their contributions to such funds, corporations have been able to control the policies of parties, the action of executives, the product of legislatures. Bossism is the result of this system. The boss is the go-between, the 'business agent,' who receives the money and sees that the goods from the money are delivered. The big boss receives the money from the corporations, and sees that the party delivers the desired financial policy, the desired tariff, the desired immunity from taxation, the desired franchise or right of way. The little boss receives the money from the organization gives protection from arrest. From this condition springs the whole train of bribery, blackmail, corruption, which we label by the one word 'graft.'

"At no time has the army of grafters presented a more motley or ill-assorted appearance than it does at present. Its operations extend all over the political

field, municipal and national. In the field of municipal politics, the operations are carried on boldly and in the light of the day, while in the field of national politics they are somewhat more discreetly masked. That there is, however, a concerted movement of forces in the direction of securing national and municipal administrations with which 'business can be done' is as plain as plain could be.

"Of course, the public is expected to pay the bill. It always is expected to pay the bill for everything. That does, as a rule, pay without complaint up to a certain point, when it simply strikes. We do not pretend to enough political provision whether the public has reached the striking point as yet. There are signs in places that it has. Time will show. Meantime, all that is necessary to us is that the armies of 'graft' appear to be on the move. It is time that all who are opposed to graft in any of its forms and degrees should get together for effective action."

Sam Parks has his trials as well as men of lesser note.

Like the poor, the far east situation we have always with us.

The apple of discord is to be found on most of the political menus of the day.

How can either party expect to know the other under in such fine weather as this?

The United States Shipbuilding company was not able to paddle its own canoe.

The political boss has no use for the man who thinks for himself and acts accordingly.

The Bankers' convention has adjourned but the currency problem remains unsolved.

Dowie may not like New York, yet the seizing of his team for debt shows that he has an attachment for it.

Dowie says he does not know who his father was. Which shows that John Alexander is not a wonderfully wise son.

If Colombia could only realize it, one Panama canal would be worth more than all her revolutions, past, present, and to come.

Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada has taken unto himself a helpmeet. Presumably their ages are relatively as 16 to 1.

Higher taxes never yet attracted people to a city and they never will. Nor do higher taxes mean public improvements by any means.

It is a noteworthy fact that of the fifty-two registrars in Salt Lake City twenty-two are ladies. Can any other city where there is woman suffrage make such a showing?

There may have been dummies on the U. S. Shipbuilding company directorate but the biggest dummies were the concerns that went into it.

And now President Roosevelt has taken to delivering sermons. If he will only paint a few pictures and write and conduct a few operas, he will have equalled Kaiser Wilhelm's record.

The Canadians are now talking independence. The effects of the Alaskan boundary award seem to be more far-reaching than any one could have supposed when the case was submitted.

It is probable that the labor troubles at Butte will be settled soon and satisfactorily if the professional labor leaders do not get in there and sow the seeds of dissension and discontent.

"How long are citizens to be kept in the dark as to the ultimate disposition to be made of the Philippines?" asks the Boston Globe. That's easy. They are to be kept in the dark until they are given light on the subject.

Butler college, Indianapolis, is one of Indiana's most famous seats of learning. When President Butler and members of the faculty occupied their usual seats at chapel service the other morning and started to rise after the services, they found that their trousers were glued fast to the chairs. There was a pulling and tugging and a final backing out of the hall, and a few moments later all the members appeared in other trousers. The bright youths guilty of this indelicacy have not been apprehended as yet, but when they are they will be given back seats.

CHAMBERLAIN AND CANADA.

Montreal Star.

So far as Canada is concerned, we believe that in her own material interests, no less than in the interests of the unity of the empire, she will meet any offers from the mother country in a generous spirit by raising her tariff against all the world but Britain, the result of which would be to give a great impetus to our own domestic industries.

Ottawa Evening Journal.

In his speech yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain declared his proposition to be a British preference to the colonies on grain, flour, dairy products, eggs, fruits and wines. Britain buys over \$200,000,000 of these classes of products. Canada has them all to supply. Such is Canada's opportunity. What has the parliament of this country to say on the subject?

Hamilton Spectator.

Mr. Chamberlain has spoken. And his speech is very satisfactory. Of course, there is a great deal of detail to be worked out, but we think that Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that he left the colonies to make, voluntarily, such counter proposals as they saw fit, and that he would not expect the colonies to admit British goods free or at a low duty, which would interfere with legitimate Canadian industries.

Montreal Gazette.

It is a business man's proposition to meet a situation that business men in Great Britain have long been complaining of. Its chances of being adopted depend much on how far, between now and the parliamentary election, a people nursed from youth on the doctrines of free trade can be persuaded to see that the framing of the tariff is not a matter of morals, but of commercial consideration. Great Britain is too strong in wealth, enterprise, and resourcefulness to be broken, even if the present fiscal policy is adhered to. It is not so strong that it may not improve its position industrially and commercially, and, as regards relations

with its colonies, politically. Mr. Chamberlain's speech points the way.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

There can be little doubt that there is room for an arranged preference which shall not destroy the Canadian industry, but shall give the trade, or a very large proportion of it, which goes elsewhere, and which will go elsewhere in increasing quantities, to Great Britain. Our business is bound to grow. It will grow with the greater rapidity under a preferential plan. There is no reason why the enlarged imports should not be from the country which prefers our products over those of the foreigner, who buys little or nothing from us. The question of the selection of articles on the part of Canada will secure attention by statesmen who know what to do with the tariff and how to do it. Mr. Chamberlain's movement will be seconded by progressive men in the overseas dominions. There is much in it for Great Britain, for Canada, and for the empire of a whole.

Ottawa Citizen.

Many will be surprised at the splendid case Mr. Chamberlain made out for the adoption of his policy from the standpoint of the British masses. The overseas peoples who have largely regarded Britain in the broad sense as a free-trade country no doubt learn with an enlightening information that they first made good. The overseas people will watch with hope and confidence the progress of Mr. Chamberlain in the task which he has so heroically undertaken and which no other man in Britain today is so capable of carrying out. He is the man for the hour, and the hour is here.

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A RADICAL PRICE CUT FOR THIS WEEK!

Ladies' Dongola Kid Lace Shoes, extension Soles, low flat heels, suitable for young or old Ladies. Our Regular Extra Value \$2.25 \$1.95 Shoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 6

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75c Brussels Net Curtains, Irish Point Curtains and Arabian Curtains, this week at \$4.50 a pair. No reason now why your windows should not be prettily adorned. Here is a chance to buy Fine Bobbinet Curtains with lace inserting and edgings, Fine Irish Point and Brussels Net Curtains and the Newest of Arabian Curtains at a Price that is lower than Manufacturers will sell them to us. The Designs are exquisite, full 3 1/2 yards long, 48 to 50 inches wide, white, cream and Arabian colors, or, actually worth \$7.50 and look like \$9.00 Curtains, this week at the Special Price, per pair \$4.90

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\$1.00 For Elite Petticoates, made of good quality lustre skirting, trimmed with twelve inch pleating, with two one-half inch bias ruffles attached, a regular \$1.50 value.

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Firmly Woven Oriental Effect Couch Covers, fine Vari-colored stripes, perfectly reversible, fringed all around, 3 yards long and 50 inches wide, worth \$2.75, this week at the Special Price of, each \$1.89

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