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DESERET NEWS 'PHONES.

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ance if they will take time to notice
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PUT DOWN HOODLUMISM!

We hope the arrest of the young hoodlums who insulted ladies on Sunday, will prove a lesson to them and their ilk. A few days in jail would have been more potent in that direction than the reprimand administered to them. There are a number of cases of assault by hard snow-balling that ought to be looked into, and something more than a lecture should follow the offenders' correction. When school-boys goodhumoredly pull each other by way of diversion, no one wants to interfere or complain. But when ice-hardened missiles are hurled at passers by, and positive and serious injuries are inflicted, it is time to do something more than scold. One of our old and most respected citizens, as related in another page of the "News," is under the doctor's care for a painful contusion on his eye which may result in the loss of sight to that organ, the result of a blow from an icy snowball thrown at him while driving quietly along the street. Other depredations of a similar character are reported, and school principals ought to warn all their scholars against such acts, and also bring to punishment the guilty after they have been thus told off the wrong. Hoodlums in every form must be put down, and the "mashers" must be punished in all cases that shall hereafter come before the courts. Every citizen who aids in this work will be doing good service to the public.

"THE MORMON HIERARCHY."

The subjoined article is taken from The World's Work for February, a magazine that is widely read among the thinkers of the age, and its utterances have great weight in many minds. We have but a word or two of comment on the point of "the Mormon hierarchy as a political machine." It is one, however, that will not be eradicated from the public mind for a long time, as it has become so deeply rooted and is fostered by the press, often through misunderstanding rather than prejudice.

There is no "political machine" in Utah except that which is in use by political organizations. The "Mormon" people are not compelled, or required, or told to vote for any particular individual or party. They are divided in political sentiment on the same lines as are other citizens of the United States. Some are Republicans, some Democrats, a few are Populists, and others are Socialists. There is also an element of Independents, who are not attached closely to any party but vote for men and measures that suit them regardless of other considerations. They are all perfectly free to support or oppose any political movement or candidate, without dictation or improper pressure from any Church authority.

The leading authorities of the Church entertain their individual views as to politics. Many of them are pronounced Republicans, others are devoted Democrats. A few of them have been active in the political field, and of course it is difficult to discriminate between their ecclesiastical standing and their partisan position. They each have influence among members of the Church, but it is not coercive or obligatory. Nor are they permitted to tell anyone whom to vote for or to oppose.

All talk about the Church as "a political machine" is either a wilful distortion of the truth or misapprehension of existing conditions. If any "Mormon" citizen is influenced in political affairs, it is because of his own desire to obtain advice and at his own solicitation. And even in such cases, we know that the presiding authorities have repeatedly refused to express their choice or their opinion as to political candidates, lest the charge that they interfere, in their ecclesiastical capacity, with the liberty of citizens and the election of candidates should receive apparent support.

We claim for every member of the

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints who is a qualified citizen, the right to vote freely and to hold office equally with other citizens, and include in this those who act as its ministers, for they are not a "clergy" in the accepted sense of the term, and lose no right of citizenship by their Church standing or appointment. We also contend that every "Mormon" has as much right to ask the opinion of a man prominent in the Church, as to secular and even political affairs, as to seek the advice of some political boss, or office-seeker, or platform orator or attorney, and to follow it or not as he may himself elect.

On the other hand, we and this Church are as much opposed to coercion of the human mind and the intrusion of the church into the domain of the state, as are any individuals or organizations extant. "The Mormon hierarchy as a political machine," is a myth that figures into confusion the theories of most writers on what they call "the Mormon problem." Here is the article from The World's Work:

"The agitation to induce the United States Senate to expel the Mormon Senator Smoot, of Utah, will not succeed unless it can be proved that he has a 'plural' wife; and it is understood and generally admitted that no such charge can be proved against him. That he is theoretically or doctrinally a 'polygamist' may be true; for, although the Church has openly, at least, forbidden plural marriages since they were made illegal, one of its cardinal doctrines is that men attain greater glory (or something to that effect) by plural marriages. The doctrine of polygamy is a part of the Mormon creed. And Senator Smoot is one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church.

"But this is quite another matter. A man may believe in what he pleases—having of one wife or a dozen; but, if he do not violate the law against polygamy, there is no lawful reason to punish him. And it is well that there is not—fundamentally well for the safety of our institutions.

"The organized movement against Senator Smoot may in part be traced to personal political opposition, and in part to opposition to the Mormon hierarchy as a political machine. There is a more or less vague idea that in some way it may be proved that there is in Utah, and to a degree in some of the adjacent States, a union of Church and State. No doubt there is such a union. The hierarchy may be elected and has decided who shall be elected to many political offices. But, since every apostle and bishop and elder is also an American citizen, and every American citizen may be a boss if he can, it is difficult to see how the power of the Church in politics can be lessened by the Senate. It can be lessened by the citizens of Utah if they have a mind to lessen it, but in no other way. The work of 'disestablishing' the Church under these conditions is missionary and political work that must be done within the region of the Church's domination.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

In a London dispatch of recent date it is stated, on the authority of advices from St. Petersburg, that an agreement has been concluded between Germany and Denmark, by the terms of which, in the event of Great Britain being drawn into a war against Russia, Germany will immediately make a friendly occupation of Copenhagen with a strong force, effectively closing the Baltic and preventing the Russians from going out or the British coming in. The correspondent says he would hesitate to give publicity to such extraordinary news, but that he has been assured repeatedly by 'a person in the best position' to know that it is a fact. If this statement is true it shows that the great powers are already lining themselves up, and determining on what position to take in the case of an outbreak of a general conflict. But it is quite possible that the dispatch is no more than an idle rumor. The Danish government cannot willingly give up Copenhagen to Germany, even for 'friendly occupation.' Precedents are against it. Egypt was so occupied by Great Britain, and Manchuria by Russia. But that period of 'friendly occupation' is evidently meant to last forever. What would prevent Germany from helping herself to Danish territory, by 'lease' or otherwise, as a compensation for the trouble of protecting the straits?

BUDDHISM IN TIBET.

A Japanese traveler who claims to have penetrated to the interior of Tibet and the forbidden city, says that the government of that mysterious country is organized for the express purpose of maintaining the Buddhist religion. It is the most absolute hierarchy in the world. About one person in every twelve of the population of Tibet, it appears, is a Buddhist priest or monk, and priests compose a very large proportion of the inhabitants of Lhasa. The country is kept virtually sealed to foreigners in order to shut out ideas and influences that might prove hurtful to Buddhism. The most erroneous ideas prevail with regard to other countries and their civilization, though among the priesthood there is a high degree of scholarship with respect to Buddhism. We hope the English expedition will succeed in opening up the country to the world. Perhaps much important knowledge concerning the earliest history of man is to be found there. Some scholars have expressed the belief that the traditions of the Buddhists go back as far as Noah, and that Buddha perhaps was no other than this celebrated ancestor of man. Any light shed on this, and similar questions, is of interest and importance.

Where ignorance is bliss it is fun to be wise.

This kind of weather would thaw a marble heart.

Six more weeks of winter according to the signs.

No one objects to the horticultural society grafting.

In international politics to the victors belong the spoils.

The cotton boom gives indications that it is going to burst with a gunshot boom.

If Millenaire Ziegler visits the St. Louis exposition it behooves him to visit it inco.

The reign of peace has begun in Teller

county, Colorado. May it be for a thousand years!

Will responsibility for the Groff fastener be fastened upon the Groffs with a Groff fastener?

Mr. Rockefeller has paid a tribute to cheese as an article of diet. What kind? cokeseller or Roquefort?

King Edward opened parliament yesterday, but he positively refuses to let Colonel Lynch sit therein.

Of course Heutter died of apoplexy and not of strangulation, just as those who the Panha in "Phroso" did not like died of the "fever."

"Bryan is losing strength," says an exchange. Possibly, but surely he is neither losing flesh nor sleep.

If Russia succeeds in placing the responsibility for war upon Japan, if war comes, she will have half the battle won.

Chicago wants a municipal anti-toxin factory. How germs of any kind can live in Chicago's atmosphere is what puzzles the country.

A trade journal tells how the railroads are now oiling their road beds. This operation usually precedes that of watering of their stock.

A great many of the very rich men of the country are bald headed. Per contra the innumerable bald heads of the country are not rich.

The good people of Wisconsin are reviving memories of cold winters. Anything above twenty degrees below zero they do not call cold.

Yes, the people are getting a little wearied with this Panama discussion. It is a good thing of itself, but it does become monotonous.

When three ruffians attack a man, beat him almost into insensibility and stuff his mouth with rags so that he cannot breathe it will induce death by apoplexy every time.

A Jewish rabbi offering up prayer in the United States senate is a unique sight. But why should he not when he is a good American citizen as Rabbi Philipson is?

Baron Hayashi denies that Great Britain is bringing pressure to bear on Japan to have her accept Russia's terms. If she doesn't, the bear himself may bring a little pressure.

King Alfonso of Spain is giving his subjects lessons in agriculture. He is applying modern methods to land which has lain barren for centuries and is making it yield profitable crops. Success to you, my dear Alphonso.

The death of ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney is greatly to be deplored. He was a man of exceptional ability, an enterprising, progressive, public-spirited citizen, and a genial, cultured and approachable gentleman. He served his country with eminent devotion, and his departure will be mourned in a very wide circle of affectionate friends.

In the death of William C. Whitney the country loses an able and distinguished citizen. His name will ever be associated with the new American navy, and a proud association it will be. If not the ablest secretary of the navy the country has ever had, he certainly was among the ablest. His death is a distinct loss, and he will be mourned by the whole people.

The choice of Mr. Alfalfa Young as President of the new library board, is evidence of the good judgment of the other directors of the free public library. It incidentally voices general approval of the Mayor's appointment. Mr. Young's literary tastes and accomplishments are of a high order and in other respects he is suited to the position while his associates on the board are also fitted for their places. It is gratifying to note the readiness with which the Mayor's selections were approved by the City Council, and also the support given by the law, as explained by City Attorney Day, to the appointment of a full board of directors. We wish all the appointees success in the good work that they have to perform.

A book of poems by Mr. J. G. Weay r is to be published during the summer, which will be welcomed by the public who are familiar with his contributions to the local press. It will be entitled "Lights and Shadows," and will furnish entertainment for lovers of poetic thought and expression. Through the advanced subscriptions of many prominent citizens, Mr. Weaver's work will be published and placed on the market. An edition de luxe will be issued, and also a popular edition about which more will be said in due time. Mr. Weaver's poems have been much admired as given to the public in severity, and they will make up a volume that will be universally pleasing and acceptable.

ALL FAVOR ARBITRATION.

John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

I am glad to express my cordial interest in the proposed treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain. The age of war is passing away. War is too expensive, burdensome and destructive to suit the new order, even of national interests. Public opinion has set itself against war. Its end is not yet, and there must be preparations to meet it if unavoidable. But the best practical way of avoiding its frightful necessity is by promoting the principles of international arbitration.

Judge Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut.

No two nations are in a better position to unite in a general arbitration treaty than Great Britain and the United States are now. There is no serious question at present in controversy between them. The relations of the two governments have been for several years particularly cordial. The tone of public opinion in each is much the same, so far as relates to the discussions of matters of international importance. The major trouble was put in existence in no small degree through their mutual co-operation, and has already proved itself a working force in the world—all the greater because it

has no force of arms behind it. Both nations have already been suitors there, and the way has therefore been smoothed toward making it a court of general resort. If France and Great Britain and France and Italy can enter into general arbitration treaties as to certain classes of controversies, the United States and Great Britain certainly can, for they come far closer together in language, laws, institutions, and public sentiment.

President Hyde of Bowdoin College.

As a possible preventive of unnecessary war: as a step toward the realization of Cecil Rhodes' dream that "no cannon would be fired on either hemisphere but by permission of the English race"; as an object lesson to the nations of the world, and as a timely exhibition of fruits meet for repentance, the proposed arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States deserves the hearty support of every citizen who longs to see his country great, not in provocation to strife and preparation for aggression, but in provision for peace and promotion of good will.

President Faunce of Brown University.

The proposed treaty between the United States and Great Britain is a long step toward light and peace. The two nations already bound so closely in blood and language and history and institutions and religion, ought not to leave their future differences to be settled by the passion of the hour or the uncertain methods of diplomacy. They ought to enter into a compact to make strife difficult and impartial justice certain. It is a good saying "in time of peace prepare for peace." Because we are at peace today this is the time for wise deliberate provisions which shall make war unthinkable.

Dr. Washington Gladden.

All the reasons that ever existed for an arbitration treaty between the United States and England exist today in full force, and every year adds to their urgency. Some such methods of settling disputes between these two kindred people ought to be adopted without delay. Whatever misgivings Americans may have felt respecting the willingness of Englishmen to deal fairly in matters of this sort ought to be quieted by the award of the Alaskan commission in which an Englishman decided against his own country and in favor of ours. That was the best stroke for arbitration that has yet been struck.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.

My understanding of the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain eliminates some of the objections which have been urged against the treaty which has been negotiated some years ago. Even at that time it was my pleasure to give whatever assistance I was in my power to the discussion upon the subject to be helpful in paving the way for its final ratification. In my opinion, the interests, not only of the industry and commerce of the human family, but of the world, require that all wars between nations shall cease, and to that end the first step of the abolition of war and the submission to international arbitration of all questions in dispute between two great English-speaking nations of the world is essential. It was my pleasure to participate in the conference held in the city of Washington on Jan. 12 and to add to the limit of my ability and opportunity in bringing to full fruition the purpose so devoutly to be wished—international peace.

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BARGAINS.
Peter Minuit had bought the island of Manhattan for \$24.
"No," remarked his wife, "I don't think it is a bargain at all. You didn't get any trading stamps with it."
Perceiving he had been bunced he relapsed into sulky silence.—New York Sun.

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\$2.25

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SPECIAL! Thursday, 2 to 5. 20 pieces plain and fancy silk finish Brilliantines, all wool, Hombretting, all wool French Serges, and regularly at 60c, 75c, 80c, Thursday only, from 2 to 5 p.m., SPECIAL AT (per yard) — **37½c**

Boys' Clothing Dept.
SPECIAL! Thursday, 2 to 5. Boys' Reefers, a very neat top coat for the little fellows, age 4 to 7 years; regular \$4.00 and \$5.00 values for 2 hours only, from 2 to 5 p.m., for less than HALF PRICE — **\$1.75**

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

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And it may be a long time before you have a like opportunity.

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