

thus bringing money into both, which necessarily makes a prosperous state of affairs, while other factories simply give employment to the idle hands of the town and use only raw material produced in other sections and brought there for manufacture."

#### IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

THE formation of a Democratic club in this city, composed of well known and prominent men, and their adoption of resolutions which are in strict conformity to genuine democratic doctrine, are matters of too great importance to pass by without comment.

The so-called Democratic organizations which have of late years attempted to make spasmodic efforts for recognition, had no solid ground on which to make their feeble fight. They were not representative of the people, nor were they expressive of genuine Democratic principles. They were too much mixed up with local quarrels, and too closely identified with radical Republicanism, to be anything more than mere temporary expedients, with motives so transparent to the natural eye that everybody but the mentally blind could easily see through their purpose.

This movement bears the marks of a genuine organization on a solid basis. And the resolutions which set forth its platform are so clear in their language and positive in their sentiments, that no doubt is left as to their sincerity and their simple but forcible Democracy.

This platform is broad enough for all Democrats who are not criminal in act and intent, no matter of what religion or nativity, to find a place to stand upon. Even Republicans who are liberal enough to ignore creed in the sphere of politics could afford to endorse the views it enunciates, except, perhaps, such as relate to the tariff, to centralization, and to constitutional amendments.

What will be the effect of this announcement of Democratic doctrine remains to be seen. It may cause a counter movement on the part of genuine Republicans. Local feuds ought to die out and must give way to more momentous issues. There ought to be a fair field for all parties to set forth their doctrines and win adherents, so that the trend of public thought may not be kept narrowed into the small channels of mere local interest, but be directed to higher and broader spheres, for the advancement of the whole community and the good of the nation.

American citizenship is a grand heritage and a mighty boon. Its rights and privileges should be secured to all who honor the law, and its duties and

responsibilities should be borne and exercised by all who are endowed with it. Party is a secondary consideration. Perfect liberty should be accorded to every citizen in his party choice and political affiliations. Discussion of the views of each party ought to be free and courteous, and conviction be the only reason for adopting them. Political liberty for Utah in its fullest sense is one of the great needs of the hour.

#### THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

IT is a relief to learn that a suspension of the expulsion of the Jews from the leading Russian cities has been ordered. The story of the sufferings of the unhappy people is sufficiently pathetic to move the hardest natures to pity, except it be those of Russian tyrants. Scores of thousands of them, having been expelled from St. Petersburg and Moscow a few days since, were, after having broken up their homes, strewn along the public thoroughfares leading out of those two cities. Their distress was indescribable, many of them, unable to proceed further, and probably having no defined destination, lay down by the sides of the roads and died from grief and physical exhaustion. Many of these "oppressed and tossed" remnants of the ancient people of God wept and called upon Jehovah to deliver them from their afflictions. May the time speedily come when their prayers will be answered. That it is approaching we have not the vestige of a doubt.

One of the worst features of the anti-Semitic crusade in Russia is that about 50,000 Jews have yielded to the pressure brought against them and joined the Greek and Lutheran churches. They have thus become recreant to their own convictions, as it is not to be presumed that their change of religious position is the result of a revolution having occurred in their views. It is pressure and pelf that have caused them to turn toward what is called Christianity, the professed votaries of which are scourging and maltreating them. In addition to exemption from the expulsion decrees, those Jews who apostatize from the faith of their fathers each receive fifteen roubles from government. These conversions are, therefore, the result of proffered immunity from proscriptions and for a monetary consideration. While it is difficult for some natures to stand by conviction under formidable difficulties, that fact is not sufficiently strong to relieve the seceders from the Jewish faith from being viewed with some degree of contempt, mingled, of course, with an element of pity.

For those Hebrews who, in the face

of expulsion, starvation and death, adhere to their convictions, there can be nothing but admiration. This sentiment should not be affected by the fact that their views are erroneous. So long as they honestly hold them and refuse to relinquish them in the hour of danger, they exhibit heroism that is worthy of admiration. They present a spectacle worthy of a people from whom evolved all of religion that is possessed by the Christian world.

It is probable that the suspension of the programme of expulsion is not caused by any feeling of sympathy in the breast of the Czar for his victims. More likely it is because the action of some of the Jewish financial giants since the inauguration of the crusade has threatened the monetary interests of the Russian empire.

#### MR. BAYARD ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

IN the *Forum* for May, Ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard gives expression to his views upon the issue now pending between the United States and Italy. The following from his article has no sound of uncertainty about it, so far as relates to the classes of foreigners who should be excluded from the shores of the Republic:

"There is a manifest and dangerous tendency in our institutions toward centralization and consolidation of power. No remedy, therefore, for alleged evils or inconveniences should be accepted that increases this tendency, for it is in the strict enforcement of limitations upon power and its decentralization that the best hopes, and even the possibility, of free institutions of human government can be found. If, therefore, the principles of law and the arrangements for their exercise declared by our courts to be consonant with the provisions of the Constitution, and essential to the preservation of individual liberty, cannot be peaceably possessed and enjoyed by our citizens, and be acknowledged and recognized as the basis of our government, because of the presence, within our borders, of alien subjects and citizens of foreign powers whose personal wrongs may not be remedied to their satisfaction or to that of their government without the impairment and disorder of our system, then the time has arrived when the unquestionable and sovereign right of the United States to determine by positive law who shall be permitted to enter our gates and who shall be excluded must be exercised. Let us ascertain our full and honorable measure of international duty, and perform it faithfully in dignified spirit of self-respect, not yielding to compulsion, but walking steadily in the path of self-imposed obligation."

IN ANOTHER column will be found a sturdy and well-written letter upon the visit of President Harrison to Utah and the results that ought to flow from it. Mr. Charles Ellis is the author; and as is well-known, he is a non-Mormon who has been in the Territory for some time studying the situation.