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BALT LAKE CITY. - OCT. 30, 1906

SALT LAKE CITY.

A contributor to the Boston Transeript. Chester A. Legg, under the caption, "Growing American Cities," pays his compliments to Salt Lake City. He points out that this City is now in a fair way to become "the greatest central city of the West." He finds the lines of distinction between the citisens on account of religious differences disappearing. He says: "One can no more detect whether the gentleman you are talking to in the street car or in the notel lobby is a Gentile or a Mormon than one could tell in Boston whether a perfect stranger was Congregationalist or an Episcopalian. I observed many striking illustrations of this social intermingting. While talking with a prominent real estate man in Salt Lake, our conversation naturally drifted to Mormonism. He answered several questions and upon my asking another, he said. 'I don't know as to that, but, my stenographer, who is a Mormon, can tell you definitely.' With that he called in a bright girl and in conversation with her I got more intelligent information as to the Mormon faith and customs, than from any source during my visit in the city."

The writer, further, mentions the mining industry of the state, and the beet sugar industry, and predicts a great manufacturing future. He also gives the "Mormons" credit for the development of the agricultural resources, as

This proud record is in all fairness due to the intelligence, thrift and indus-try of the Mormon farmers, who num-ber about 100,000 people and are located upon about 20,000 farms. For two things the Mormon farmer must ever get great credit: First, for having solved, with-out strife or litigation, the problem of firigation, and, secondly, for having demonstrated the value and paying pos-sibilities of small farms intelligently sibilities of small farms intelligently cultivated over large ones but slovenly tilled. Following the advice of Brigham Young the Mormon farmer has held fast to the principle of 'small holdings,' with the result that today forty acres in Utah is considered a large farm. The pepulous character of the valleys and the almost total lack of 'hired hands' are the results. Hundreds and hundreds of cases can be cited in Utah where, with five acres, a farmer is not only comfortably supporting his family, but enjoying some of the luxuries of life and laying by a few dollars in the local savings bank every year."

It is pleasant to notice this attempt at fairness in the treatment of a subject which too many writers seem to consider in no other light than a legitimate excuse for sensationalism. Mr. Legg, however, has been misinformed on some points relating to the situation here. He says, for instance:

"Personally, I should much prefer to leave Salt Lake City with no mention at all of the relations between Mormons and Gentiles, but, in spite of the delicacy of the subject, something I feel must be said. Of one thing I am certain, the religious and social conditions in Salt Lake and Utah are, on the whole, getting better rather than worse. It cannot be denied, however, that there is, and probably will be for many years to come, a deep antipathy of the Mormons for the Gentiles, whom they consider rank intruders. Any of the large Gentile merchants will tell you that, although there are upwards of \$0,000 people in the city, the population from which they can hope to draw trade is only about 25,000 or 30,000 people. This situation in all the trades and professions, with few exceptions that I could find, is due to the monopolization of industry in the city by the Mormon corporations."

There are at least two palpable errors in this paragraph. The Mormons have no antipathy for the Gentiles. In fact, the Saints have done everything in their power to eliminate that distinction between the citizens of Utah, and it would never have been heard here again but for the revival of it by non-"Mormons," for political purposes. The religious teachings to which the Latter-day Saints have given their adherence forbid them to treat any of their fellow men in the spirit of Pharisaeism. The principle of a universal brotherhood is among the fundamental doctrines of what has been called "Mormonism." If there is any antipathy, it is of some of the Gentiles for the "Mormons." and not vice versa.

Another misstatement is that non-"Mormon" business houses are not patronized by the Church members. This is so notoriously false, that it is to be wondered at that any correspondent of a respectable publication would risk his reputation for veracity by subscribing to it. Every six months a Church conference is held in this city, and every business man here knows that he can expect a harvest at that time, because of the influx of conference visitors from all parts of the state, and nearby settlements in other states. This is one indisputable proof that the Church members are no respecters of persons in their business transactions. And it is a fact that, not only at conference time, but at all times, the Saints trade wherever they believe they can get the most for their money, as everyone else does. We have heard of a case of non-"Mormons" applying the boycott to a business in which some "Mormons" were interested, but we have not heard of

any attempt at retaliation, Mr. Legg briefly discusses the political situation, from his point of view and closes his correspondence with a prediction of the future greatness of the city. We, too, believe in the future. But only when the citizens rise above petty personal interests, cease strife and contention and co-operate for the building up of the city, can to magnificant nosabilities he r

AN EXPLANATION.

The position of the Deseret News in

any political contest ought to be perfectly clear to all its readers, from the statements repeatedly made in these columns, but, to remove any misunderstanding that possibly may exist, we repeat that the "News" does not interfere with matters periaining exclusively to the demain of politics, whatever its critics may say to the contrary; nor does the "News" offer any suggestion of a partisan nature. It has always been the endeavor of this paper to explain the doctrines of the Church, and to defend the Church, its members, no less than its leading men, when unjustly assailed, and this will continue to be its policy. We may add that when the Church is attacked, the polities of an attacking party should make no difference in the reply, if a reply is deemed necessary. This, briefly stated, is as it has always been, the position of the Deseret News. With a man's political convictions we are not concerned. We recognise the perfect liberty of every citizen to form his own views, in accordance with the light he has. But we deny the right of any man to misrepresent his fellowmen, or to hurl false accusations against the Church, merely in order to gain a point or make a con-

It has, for instance, been insinuated for years that the Church and State are unduly intermixed in Utah, or rather, that the dominant Church has sought to control the political affairs of the commonwealth. This, as every one knows, is a charge not founded in any fact whatever, and whether it be made directly or merely by inuendo, it must be denied in the interest of truth and fair play, no matter who makes it. There is not a citizen of Utah, or any other State, whether he is a member of the Church or not, who can truthfully say that any higher Church official has tried to influence him one way or another, by any undue means. The cry about Church and State being mixed was set up for the purpose of influencing a certain class of citizens against the Church, and it has been repeated so often that to some it has assumed a semblance of plausibility, simply by the force of repetition, but there is nevertheless, no vestige of truth in it.

Senator Smoot's testimony before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate has sometimes been quoted as authority on the political situation in this State. On page 188, volume three, of the Proceedings, we find the following, which is pertinent:

"Mr. Worthington. I will ask you "Mr. Worthington. I will ask you whether, at any time, either in your own matter or in reference to other candidates for other offices, as far as you know, the Church had anything to do about it, any more than the Presbyterian or the Methodist Church in the State, excepting always what you have told us about asking for a leave of absence under the rule?

"Senator Smoot. No man or woman that lives can come and say that I ever asked them to vote the Republican ticket on account of my being an Apostle or a Mormon or anything connected with the Church."

Senator Smoot was also asked whether he had been dictated to in any wise by the Church or any representative of the Church, to which he replied emphatically: "Not in the least, and I would not be."

Mr. Worthington further asked:

"Perhaps that covers it, but I want "Perhaps that covers it, but I want to ask you the general question, wheth-er in the matter of your being a candi-date for the office of Senator from Utah the Church had anything to do with selecting you as a candidate or putting you forward?
"Senator Smoot. No sir; none what-

This is testimony given under most solemn conditions. It is unassailable, because it is the truth. If there is any Church interference with politics in this region, it is not the Mormon Church that is the guilty party.

SPEAKING OF APPENDICITIS.

A theory on appendicitis has recently been advanced by an English physician who, in a communication to the London Lancet, takes the view that the increase of that disease may be due to the use of boric acid as a food preservative. The medical journal mentioned does not endorse that view, unconditionally, but deems the theory worthy of investigation. It is not claimed that the acid in small quantities is hurtful, but when taken in larger doses it is said to produce a condition favorable to the development of bacteria that do the deadly work. It has been proved by experiments that eight grains of boric acid a day is too much for the human system.

The discussion of this question brings up again the importance of pure food, and a law compelling those who prepare food for general consumption, to take the public into their confidence as to the ingredients used in their preparations. It is not impossible that the prevalence of some modern diseases and ailments is due to the modern adulterations of food. With the knowledge now very generally diffused regarding the importance of fresh air, exercise, cleanliness, etc., sickness should be less common than it is. The general health condition is very much improved, as compared to what it was a century, or more, ago. That is true. But is the improvement quite up to what might be expected? If not, what is the cause? Is food adulteration an innocent means of making money?

One of San Francisco's plagues is too many Ruef-lans.

The price of liberty and the price of votes is entirely different.

The Kaiser has a cold. When he sneezes all Germany will take snuff.

Learn to vote the machine so that you will not vote it like a machine.

"Can we quit drinking?" asks a magazine writer. Why doesn't he try and find out?

A week hence many of the political clubs will do wisely to become "don't worry clubs."

There are twelve tickets to be voted for in Pennsylvania this year. It is proper to ask, What's the matter with Pennsylvania?

The Pulijanes have broken out

quently than the measles, and unlike them they should be driven in

The Walker River Indian reservation is not apt to prove a fountain of youth or an El Dorado. It is much more likely to prove a disappointment.

If brain surgery can prevent children becoming criminals, why cannot it cure convicted criminals? The theory no doubt is more of a fad than a

George Gould expresses his willingness to sell his railroads to the government. As yet Uncle Sam is not ready to buy, and is hardly likely to be for many decades to come.

An industrious cobbler in Washington state is said to have accumulated a fortune approximating \$159,009. Awl in awl, this is pretty good for a cobbler. It shows what a man can do by pegging away.

The Novoe Vremya would be glad to see the United States and Japan at loggerheads. It declares that already the friends of yesterday have begun to quarrel. If they have any differences they will compose them as clvflized and sensible nations should.

Superior Judge Graham has decided that W. H. Langdon is de facto district attorney of San Francisco. This does not settle the matter but it is a step in the right direction. If he will now decide that Langdon is district attorney de jure, and is not reversed by the state supreme court all will be well.

The New York American claims for W. R. Hearst the credit of having compelled James Gordon Bennett to ecase the publication of objectionable matter in the New York Herald and of having secured his indictment by a federal grand jury. According to the statements of himself and his papers. Hearst is the modern Jack the Glant Killer.

Years ago the government, after tryng many methods of subduing the Indians, found out that it was cheaper to feed them than to fight them. It may prove to be so in the case of the wandering Utes, who declare that they left their reservation because of conditions there and that they were facing starvation. There may be both truth and justice in their complaint. At all events it should be thoroughly investigated.

"No Smoot machine? Let us see. To establish a newspaper to tell of his virtues, to dictate who shall hold all the State, county and city offices, who shall run for Congress, who shall be in the line of succession for the United States Senate; to be 'set apart' as the political boss of a State by God's vicegerent; to have Brother Roberts sent on a mission for fear of his tongue, and Brother Penrose banished beyond the sea for fear of his pen— what in the estimation of the new editor of the News would go to make up that thing called a machine

This is from an evening contemporary. No newspaper has been established to tell "his" virtues. There has been no dictation and no "setting apart." Brother Roberts has not been sent on a mission "for fear of his tongue," and Brother Penrose has not been "banished" beyond the sea "for fear of his pen." That is a sufficient answer to the sophisms quoted.

The greatest technical school thea country, possibly the world, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has chosen as successor to Dr. Pritchett, Professor Andrew Fleming West, of Princeton university, one of the foremost Latin scholars of the country. It seems at first blush a strange selection, but it is unlikely that the trustees of the Institute have made any mistake. The doctor while a classicist is a man of broad and deep learning. a man before a scholar. The scientific schools can profit by incorporating in their instructions the spirit that actuates the men of the classical schools, just as those schools can profit by the scientific spirit. Each has largely erred by proceeding on the theory that human nature is one sided and not many sided. It needs culture as well as science, and science as well as

JOYS AND SORROWS.

Astorian. A good husband makes a good wife, Some men can neither do without wives nor with them; they are wretchwives nor with them; they are wretched alone in what is called single blessedness, and they make their homes miserable when they get married; they are like Tompkins dog, which could not bear to be loose, and howled when he was tied up. Happy bachelors are happy husbands, and a happy husband is the happiest of men. A well-matched couple carry a joyful life between them, as the two spies carried the cluster of Eschoi. They multiply their joys by sharing them, and lessen their troubles by dividing them. This is a fine arithmetic. The wagon of care rolls lightly along as they pull together, and when it drags a little heavily, or there's a hitch anywhere, they love each other all the more, and so lighten the labor.

A MARRIAGE LOTTERY.

Argonaut.

Argonaut.

Bachelors and men of all kinds and conditions all over Europe are inundating the mail with registered letters and money orders demanding tickets for the new marriage lottery, second of its kind soon to be started in Milan, A committee of artists, men and women, are now engaged in selecting the victims—namely, thirty unmarried women of good reputation, faultless figures and beautiful faces, says a cable dispatch. These will form the prizes, together with dots to be granted by the lottery company. The largest dot of \$200,000 will be attached to the finest looking among the thirty girls selected: lesser dots, from \$100,000 to \$5,000, will go with the other twenty-nine damsels. Anybody and everybody can buy tickets, as many as he likes, the more the merrier. And anybody has a chance to win—money at least. If the winner happens to be a married person, or a female, or an unreasonable being who refuses to marry the beauty selected for him by the committee—why, he may say so and divide the money consideration with the girl. The girls, on their part, have to sign papers agreeing not to sue the men who refuse them for breach of promise.

PRINCE GEORGE FAILS.

Prince George, who has been gover-nor of Crete for eight years, left the island on Tuesday. In a farewell pro-clamation to the Cretans the prince urged upon them the need of showing peace, harmony, and prudence if they were to continue to secure the good

appreciation of the civilized world. He also appealed to them to place full confidence in his successor—Alexander Zalmis—in order to obtain the surest and speedlest fulfilment of the national homie, but was destitute of the qualitention to the connection between an uncared for mouth with carlous teeth mode justiness; e.s. jeso; pur

JUST FOR FUN.

Debate.

"You think your next speech will make an impression?" said the campaign adviser.
"I do," answered the candidate.
"Have you any new arguments to place before your opponent?"
"No; but I have a lot of new names to ealt him."—Washington Star.

Slang Was Needed.

It was a language lesson, and the teacher in one of the city schools had considerable trouble in making the boys understand the use of the word "acceptance." He tried several words, calling upon his bright boys, but their explanations always left a feeling of uncertainty among other members of the class.

uncertainty among other members of the class.

It was quite clear that this word does not form a part of an ordinary boy's vocabulary, and to have it under-stood it must be related to a word which does belong there. Here was the psychological moment to use slang. "Boys," said the teacher, "what is the general acceptance of twenty-three?"

XX

KE

"Skiddoo," was the prompt answer by the whole class. The meaning of the word became clear at once.

The Virtue of Necessity.

It is all very well for Mr. Rockefeller to insist that a man should live within his income. Mr. Rockefeller couldn't do anything else with his.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Pugilistic.

There are some prosperous sporting clubs that would have given a pretty good purse for the grand jury cross-ex-amination of Murphy by Jerome.—Indi-

Belle—I had an awful scare the other day while out for a walk with Will. Betsy—How? Belle—Why we met the minister and Will asked him to join us.—Exchange.

"Say," growled the first hobo, "why didn't yer go up ter dat big house an' git a hand-out?" "Why, I started ter," replied the other, "but a minister-lookin' guy gimme a tip not ter. He sez. "Turn from yer present path; yer goin' ter de dogs."—Philadelphia Legder.

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