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## UTAH'S EARLY MORALITY.

Concerning the morality of the early settlers of Utah—a question that has been raised again by one of the hired scribes of the Church—we may quote a statement made years ago by James W. Barclay, Esq., a member of the British Parliament, in an article in the Nineteenth Century, published in London. After giving official statistics relating to criminal conditions, he said: "These figures conclusively prove that the Mormons are a sober, law-abiding people, and singularly free from the grosser forms of vice, whatever may be alleged to the contrary by ignorant or prejudicial enemies. Of the 200 saloons, billiard, bowling alley, and pool table keepers, not a dozen even profess Mormonism, and from all I could learn, the following trenchant extract from a Mormon publication in 1878 may not be far from the truth:

"Out of the twenty counties of the territory, most of which are populous, thirteen are, today, without a dram shop, brewery, gambling or brothel house, bowling or billiard saloon, and yet these counties are exclusively 'Mormon' . . . the entire Territory was free from these adjuncts of civilization till after the advent of the professing Christian elements, boastfully here to 'regenerate the Mormons'."

Such testimonies are with a great deal more than the representations of the mental prestidigitators who are paid for juggling with figures and twisting falsehoods into a semblance of argument.

The moral conditions of the early days of Utah can be safely judged from the conditions that exist today in the settlements where "Mormons" are in the majority. Only a couple of years ago we were told that in an entire valley in Idaho with about twenty settlements, there was only one in which there were saloons. All attempts to establish liquor shops in other settlements had failed up to that time, because of lack of patronage.

That liquor was sold in the early days of Utah may be true, but to become intoxicated was an offense for which the offender was liable to a fine of \$10. Another class of offenders were also dealt with severely. One who committed adultery could be sent to the penitentiary for twenty years and be fined \$1,000. And if one party was married, both were guilty of that crime and could be punished. Ten years in prison, or a fine of \$1,000, or both, could be meted out as a punishment for unlawful association between parties not married. The maximum punishment for enticing young women to houses of ill fame was imprisonment for fifteen years. (Act, Resolutions, and Memorials, Passed at the Annual Sessions of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, Salt Lake City, 1855.)

We fancy some of the most loud-mouthed traducers of the "Mormons" will deem themselves fortunate that they did not live in Utah when drunkenness and impurity were dealt with as crimes.

## WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?

"It is not necessary for a Mormon to be moral and upright and clean in his life in order to be a good Mormon. If he pays his tithing cheerfully and obeys counsel, he is recognized by the leaders of the organization as a good Mormon no matter if he practices all the vices which are common to frail humanity."

It ought not to be necessary to say that this precious morsel is from the columns of the Salt Lake Tribune. Probably it is equally needless to say that it is a quotation from the speech of Fred T. Dubois at the Washington's Birthday banquet tendered him by leaders of the "American" party; certainly it would be hard to find a citizen of Salt Lake, no matter how rabid a Mormon hater he might be, who would stand for any such atrocious sentiment.

## STREET CAR TROUBLES.

The Police Captain of St. Louis proposes to have an ordinance passed requiring men in street cars to stand up until every woman is seated. How would it be to demand, instead, that the street car company provide a seat, instead of straps, for every nickel taken from the public. Cannot be done? It can. It is done in some civilized communities. The argument against it is that patrons prefer to stand in the car to standing on the sidewalk. That is probably true. But have those already in the car no rights that should be protected, except the right to pay carfare? There is no doubt that one reason for the spread of contagious diseases in otherwise healthy communities is found in the over-crowding of street cars, where passengers are packed together sometimes, like herrings in a barrel, or sardines in a box. People with the grip are constantly coughing and sneezing and communicating germs to fellow passengers.

sengers. Patients in a more or less advanced stage of consumption are coughing up part of their affected lungs, and who knows with what result to others?

We do not blame street car companies altogether for the over-crowded condition of cars. Even when enough cars are provided, many patrons prefer to crowd into the car that is ahead and let the next one run almost empty, though it may be only half a block behind. This peculiarity has something to do with the condition complained of.

## FOR PUBLIC SAFETY.

Philadelphia, like Cleveland, has become aroused to the necessity of looking after the safety of the patrons of the little theaters that display moving pictures. The frightful disaster at Boyertown, Pa., where hundreds of lives were lost in a place of this kind, has quickened public consciousness to the dangers that lurk in such theaters. The city council has taken the matter up and the Philadelphia press is rejoicing that the ordinance is to be passed as a precaution before any disaster comes to emphasize the danger that attends the business when not regulated by law.

In this City we have a number of similar places, and it has been proved that they are not safe from fire, though, fortunately, no disaster has happened to horrify the public. It has been noticed, however, that some of these places are sometimes filled to overflowing, particularly on Sunday evenings. At one particular place every seat was occupied, and a large crowd was standing back of the seats and the aisles were packed, too. A gentleman present made the observation that in case of fire there would undoubtedly be a fearful rush toward the few narrow exits, and the horror of Boyertown would be repeated.

It seems to us that the police should see to it that those places are not over-crowded. They should not be permitted to sell any more tickets than they have seats. They are generally long, narrow rooms with no escape except at either end. When part of the aisles and the space behind the seats are filled, there would be no possible chance for those occupying the center of the hall to reach an exit in time, in case of an emergency. We believe this is a matter of great importance.

## FOR ROOSEVELT.

The Sacramento Bee has started a rather unique movement in the interest of another term for President Roosevelt. It appeals to its readers to co-operate with it in gathering signatures to a petition to be ultimately presented to him in Washington. The petition is worded as follows:

"To His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of California, having a full appreciation of your efforts in behalf of the United States, and believing that your continued refusal to accept the nomination for President for a full term will result in retarding, if not entirely stopping the excellent work so far carried on by you in our behalf, hereby earnestly petition and request that you allow your name to be used as a candidate for President at the coming Presidential election."

"In this petitioning you, we have in mind the reasons you have assigned for declining to allow your name to be used at the coming convention, but feel that the benefits to be derived by the country and its citizens from your continuance in office so far outweigh the objections made by you, that the office you hold should be regarded as held in trust for all citizens, which trust you should not surrender so long as your work is incomplete and a substantial number of citizens desire its retention."

The Bee asks everybody interested to sign a similar petition, and induce friends to sign it, and then forward it to the office of the "Bee" at Sacramento, to whence it will be sent to Washington.

Our Sacramento contemporary says in part:

"Expression of opinion by petition cannot but command President Roosevelt's attention and respect, since it has been remembered that he was one of the most distinguished signers of the most distinguished signature of that now famous 'Round Robin' which came into existence during the Santiago campaign."

"It is no exaggeration to assert that there are millions of American citizens, irrespective of party affiliations, who would rather see Roosevelt President of the United States for the next four years than any other man."

"If those millions can be reached by petition and the petition be presented to Roosevelt, what do you suppose will become of his refusal to continue in his work of rescuing his own country from the exploitation of the trusts and the grafters?"

"Why is not such a petition a possibility, and why should not California lead in such a nation-wide movement?"

It is claimed that numerous responses have already been received, and that this movement bids fair to become a national wave. If so, the national convention cannot afford to ignore it.

## PRESIDENT DIAZ.

President Diaz has held the office of chief executive of the Republic of Mexico for 27 years. At the end of his present term, it is thought that he will retire, being then about 80 years of age.

The Mexican president is elected for a term of six years, and the constitution permits re-election, indefinitely. Diaz has been referred to as the "greatest man of the continent," and Secretary Root seems to share this view of him.

The permanent occupancy of the office by President Diaz has been a great blessing to Mexico. It has saved the republic from the internal dissensions that would have torn it under a less firm administration. Under Diaz the country has developed wonderfully. There are now no less than 19,000 miles of railroads and 45,000 miles of telegraph lines. Government revenues have grown from \$15,000,000 to \$115,000,000. Investments of foreign capital have been induced to the amount of more than \$1,200,000,000. The national debt is only \$280,955,850. The federal revenues for 1906 were \$101,972,624, while the disbursements for that year were \$79,466,912. Mexico during 1905 exported merchandise to the value of \$208,529,451, and imported to the value of \$36,122,295, the latter being a gold valuation, and the former silver.

Mexico has gained by re-electing Diaz

to the presidency. He has made it what it is, a prosperous nation with a great future.

What did Artist Reuter know about turrets, free boards, gun heights and armor plate? Naval experts will admit that the man is a skilled painter of marines, but they believe he should stick to his brush and palette and leave naval affairs to be cared for by naval men.

Mrs. Theodore Thomas of Chicago, wife of the well known orchestra conductor now dead, has appealed to temperance to be good to their horses. Such an action on the part of some of the women's clubs of this city which have already accomplished much good along various lines would not be amiss.

The announcement of the wedding of an American heiress to an American is so rare that it is with distinct joy that we learn that a fortune of sixty millions is to stay within our borders instead of being taken over to Europe to pay off the debts of some penniless count, marquis or prince.

With the Italian Black Hand, the Armenian Hunchakists, Chinese Tonges and other alien bands of murderers and blackmailers, isn't it time that some effort be undertaken in the matter of restricting criminal immigration—there could be little fear that Italy, Armenia, Greece, China, or, in fact, any other power would back up their resentment of such a policy of restriction with soldiers and sailors—and if they did, has America anything to fear from them?

Humanity stood agape when the navy department announced its intention of placing 12 men in a gun turret and then firing at it with a 6-inch projectile as an experiment to determine the power of modern naval guns. Notwithstanding the hazards, many volunteers appeared willing to undertake the peril. Now the department announces that it has abandoned the plan and the people are reassured in the sanity of the naval board.

A contributor to Medical Record gives it as his opinion that sudden death in pneumonia is not due to heart failure, but to collapse of the capillary blood-vessels due to a parietic condition of their walls. This obstructs the circulation, and to remove this obstruction there is nothing better than a hip bath of water at 100 degrees in a recumbent position, with a few basins of colder water poured over the shoulders, chest, and back from a height. It brings about quick reaction and is free from danger by cold.

## LEARNING TO SPELL.

New York Sun.  
Varnum Lincoln of Andover, Mass., has left by will \$5,000, the annual income of which is to be distributed in cash prizes to the best spellers at a spelling-school. Mr. Lincoln, like some of the rest of us, had learned to spell in the old-fashioned way. To him simplification was a vexation and mathematics was as bad. He determined "to inculcate the art of real spelling in the minds of posterity." No doubt he had taken part in many a spelling-bee, sometimes in the school itself, when "dies" would be "chosen," as in village baseball, and phalanx would fight against phalanx until only one survivor was left. The art so acquired was naturally prized, and we dare say that Mr. Lincoln's modest benefaction will be at least as useful to the world as Mr. Carnegie's more liberally endowed efforts to make the world share his orthographical or cecographical eccentricities.

## THOUGHT IT A BEAR TIP.

New York Sun.  
The traders had a story about one of their number having made a handsome turn on the short side of the Gould stock, his selling being based on the fact that he had seen a member of the Gould family lunching at one of the moderate-price cafes on Tuesday, from which he argued that there was a feeling of poverty in high circles and that the money was being hoarded. The story was referred to by Mrs. Hetty Green in the interview published on Saturday. It was a far-fetched assumption, but that really did not matter who brought the news. As for "feeling of poverty," that could hardly be offered as an explanation of the frugality of Jay Gould and Russell Sage when in the heyday of their prosperity they made their luncheon on a banana between them.

## AS SIMPLE AS CAN BE.

New York World.  
At a meeting of the Arctic Club Thursday evening Walter Reed kindly corrected a few popular illusions. The Pearys and the Nansens were on the wrong track in hunting for the North Pole. To quote Mr. Reed exactly: "The earth is hollow and the poles so long sought are but phantoms. There are openings to the north and south and the world is a flat. Every child knows that the moon is made of green cheese. We have the word of Brother Jasper, of Richmond, for it that 'the sun moves' you can see it move. In China the trees grow upside down and people walk on their heads. There is one more thing every child knows: 'The world is a flat. If all the world were apple pie, and all the sea were ink, and all the trees were bread and cheese, What should we have to drink? What is Mr. Reed's answer to that?"

## THE RACE AROUND THE WORLD

Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
It is impossible to deny that there is something really heroic in the New York to Paris automobile race. However strongly one may deprecate the present energy and the useless risk of life and limb required by the undertaking there can be none who will fall to give the contestants credit for bravery and sterling manhood. Starting so soon after the middle of winter and heading straight for the frozen north, for the inhospitable shores of Alaska and the less hospitable reaches of Siberia, these men must have readily appreciated the great hardships in store for them. It is by no means impossible that all may fail to reach their goal. Nor is it certain that all will not be lost somewhere along the wilderness way they have chosen to travel. Yet they have not faltered. The sportsman's spirit has been re-enforced by the spirit of international rivalry, and each of the hardy contestants is determined to give the best possible account of himself.

## A SERMON FOR WORKERS

(For the "News" by H. J. Haggood.)

How should a man treat his employees after business hours?

This is a pretty comprehensive question which has probably never come up to the minds of most employees in this abstract form. As is the case with most employees of this sort, the answer is naturally found when the case presents itself in the worst manner imaginable. It is well for men who employ a large number of people to take the time to consider just such questions as this. Wrestle with them in the abstract, get expert opinion on the subject and come to a practical and favorable conclusion.

Have you never noticed the embarrassment which accompanies the meeting of the employer and his man? If you are at all observing and know anything about human nature you can usually guess the relation which exists between two men when you see them meet on the avenue, and in the railroad station or on the street car. It is an easy matter to tell whether they are intimate friends, business associates or merely passing acquaintances, and easiest of all it is to recognize the employer and the employee.

In his effort to do the right thing the employer is apt to get to either one of two extremes. He will try to get friendly and will find himself becoming familiar, or will endeavor to maintain his office dignity and will find himself acting cold and distant. A slap on the back or an intimate jab in the ribs is hardly the proper way for a member of a firm to greet an employee in a public place. On the other hand, it does not do to be too reserved. I have known men who upon meeting one of their employees have deliberately turned the other way with absolutely no recognition. I once saw a manager decline to take the proffered hand of one of his clerks, pretending of course not to see it.

One cannot hope to gain respect of his employees by such behavior, and it is pretty hard to be the man who passes the female members of his office on the street without raising his hat.

## JUST FOR FUN.

An Uncommemorative Profession.  
Burglar Bill—Got any children?  
Slippery Sam (modestly)—I had a son once. I trained him up to snatch pocket-books from ladies out shopping.  
"What became of him?"  
"He starved to death."—Judge.

## An Old Friend.

"Maude was afraid the girls wouldn't notice her engagement ring."  
"Did they?"  
"Did they? Six of them recognized it at once."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## To What I?

Pat, Sr.—Phat do you sh'tudying in school now, Patsy?  
Patsy—Frish, English composition, algebra and geometry.  
Pat, Sr. (shaking head hopelessly)—Divil a help'll wan av thim be to ye whin ye grow up t' be chargin' th' hod.—Bohemian.

## The Way to Tsousheln.

The inhabitants of Chinese villages are very ignorant of the places in their own neighborhood, according to an interview with W. J. Garnett, the third secretary of the British legation at Peking, which the Manchester Guardian prints. Mr. Garnett returned a little while ago from a journey through the provinces of Shantung and Kiangsu, and a sample of the conversation that took place when he asked the way from one village to another is below:  
"Is this the way to Tsousheln?"  
"Are you going to Tsousheln?"  
"Yes; is this the way?"  
"Oh, you are going to Tsousheln, are you? Where do you come from?"  
"From Chingchow. Please, is this the way to Tsousheln?"  
"Oh, you've come from Chingchow, have you? Are you going into the city of Tsousheln?"  
Finally the native would admit that he did not know the way to Tsousheln. At the entrance to another village an ancient villager was asked what the name of the place was. After asking in turn who Mr. Garnett was, where he had come from, where he was going and why he wanted an inn, he considered the original question, when repeated by the patient inquirer, and finally closed the conversation by saying:  
"How should I know? I am not a learned man."—Youth's Companion.

## The Morality of Fear.

It is a sad fact that even more people would gamble in the stock market if they weren't afraid that they would lose.—Somerville Journal.

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