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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 17, 1905.

READ FOR YOURSELVES!

The citizens of Salt Lake will now be able to judge fairly the terms on which the Utah Light and Railway company are willing to convey to the city the properties desired by the municipality. In order to complete the plan for bringing into the city the waters of the Cottonwoods, to effect which the new water bonds were voted for by the people. If they will read carefully the provisions of the franchise, the full text of which is for the first time presented to the public, they will be able to understand the facts in the case for themselves, without having to depend upon the statements of its opponents, which, in almost every instance, are and have been misrepresentations made to deceive the general public.

The reference of the text of the franchise to the City Attorney, that comparisons may be made between it and the existing franchises, is in no sense a defeat of the measure, as claimed by those who have so persistently fought it and distorted its purpose and intent. It is all right for that functionary to carefully examine it to make sure that the public interests are not invaded, and he should at the same time see to it that the company is treated fairly in its agreement with the city for mutual advantage.

This does not affect the passage of the ordinance, which is necessary to settle the question at issue. The only reason why some members resisted the motion to refer was, that they considered it still in the hands of the committee, and only presented it that it might be heard and investigated, so that it might be intelligently passed upon when brought forward for a vote upon its passage. However, since the form of the ordinance is submitted to the City Attorney, there is no need to discuss the question as to the propriety of that movement.

It is the duty of every member of the Council to read the form of the ordinance as presented and weigh well its several provisions. If there is anything wrong or "grasping," or in the nature of a "graft" or "a steal," to use the terms so frequently and unjustly applied in this case, they should be in a position to expose it, and so amend the ordinance that nothing of the kind shall prevail. On the other hand, if they find that its terms are just, and for the interest of the public as well as of the company, they should support it, notwithstanding anything that has been said to prejudice them or to deter them from doing their duty.

It should not be forgotten that the company which is seeking for a consolidation and a slight extension of its present franchise, already holds rights that have been legally bestowed upon it, and which have been acquired in a number of instances by purchase from those who held the legal rights mentioned therein. If the new franchise does not pass, the company will still retain the rights which are vested in it, and will continue to operate upon the old terms.

If that is thought to be of more advantage to the city than the increased benefits and valuable concessions and reductions of rates for lighting and traffic provided for in the new ordinance, they should certainly vote against any change. But if they see the great advantages that will accrue to the city and to the general public from the new franchise, then they should undoubtedly support it by their votes, despite all the maliciousness, menaces and mobocracy that have been arrayed against the measure. In short, the city councilors should do right, in the spirit of justice, fairness and fearlessness, in which they will certainly receive the support of the great body of our citizens.

THE WORK OF "KNOCKERS."

A friend of the "News," speaking of the recent Civic Session of the Women of Woodcraft, held at Los Angeles on the 15th of last month, calls attention to the fact that the Utah delegates to that gathering, Mrs. Thompson of Salt Lake City, and Mrs. Greer of Provo, did all they could to set forth the advantages of this city as the headquarters of the organization. Mr. E. L. Sloan of this city, at the special request of the ladies, also addressed the session on the subject. The unwarranted attack on the people here came, we are told, as the last speech of the session, it was made by the presiding lady, and was a surprise to many present. The Utah delegates did not "forget" to reply, but they were not given an opportunity to do so. The "News" has been requested to give this statement, in addition to what was said on the subject in these columns on Saturday. We gladly do so, in justice to the delegates from Utah, who labored faithfully for the interests of the state, and

deserve commendation for their efforts. The sentiment they met with can be judged from the fact that not only Utah, but Idaho, too, was precluded, as an alleged "Mormon" state. The Idaho delegates naturally wanted to pull for Boise, but they thought they would have no chance against Salt Lake. When, however, they learned that the capital of Utah was barred on account of the existing prejudices, they endeavored to ascertain the chances of Boise, and soon found that Idaho, too, was out of the race, for the same insane prejudice as Utah.

We would not have paid so much attention to this matter, but for the fact that the incident illustrates the effects of the work of the strike-breakers upon the material interests of Utah and neighboring states. It retards the natural development. The so-called "knockers" here are fighting monopolists that have no real existence. They pretend to be making war upon a "hierarch," which, however, is but a phantom of their own intoxicated brains. In their own imagination they are breaking up the foundations of a Church. All this is but the crazy chivalry of Don Quixote and his rogue of a servant. In fact they are making war upon the business interests of the state and the city. They are injuring the laborers, the contractors, the merchants of this intermountain region, to the best of their ability. They are not injuring the Church; they are impeding, as much as they can, the progress of the states in which their work is being carried on.

FORTUNES, NOW AND THEN.

There has been considerable talk lately, of the enormous fortunes some of our American multi-millionaires have amassed. The methods by which these fortunes sometimes are accumulated have been severely criticized, particularly since the controversy about Rockefeller's offered gift of \$100,000 for the conversion of pagans. Henry Clow now publishes an estimate of some American fortunes. John D. Rockefeller heads the list with half a billion dollars. Andrew Carnegie, who has given away \$115,000,000 is still rated as worth a quarter of a billion. William Waldorf Astor, is said to be the owner of about \$200,000,000 worth of American real estate. His brother, John Jacob, has \$75,000,000. The Gould family is put down for \$150,000,000. Marshall Field, Chicago's richest man, is rated at \$100,000,000. The Vanderbilts, Russell Sage and many others also have more than they need.

It has been thought that never before, in the history of the world, were there such fortunes accumulated. But William E. Curtis corrects this impression. In the glorious days of Rome there were still wealthier citizens than any in this country. Ptolemaeus Philadelphus was worth a billion dollars. He, like our Rockefeller, was of a literary taste, and he made Alexandria a seat of learning of undying fame. Cleo lived in a \$50,000 mansion; and Seneca was a philosopher worth \$120,000,000. Rome, then, certainly had its wealthy men, as our country has today.

A writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer maintains that our father Adam was the wealthiest individual that ever lived, because he was the lord of all he surveyed. "There never yet was a millionaire," this gentleman observes, "who had a private park that could hold a rushlight to Adam's. Why, the venerable pioneer's zoological collection alone, far surpassed anything in that line that has been seen since—to say nothing of the pomological treasures that adorned his very dooryard. When a man can claim everything in sight and without fear of dispute, it is difficult to see how he could be reckoned as an individual of moderate means. Why, he was the sole landed proprietor of his time. He owned the earth."

On the question of the possession of wealth it may be said truly, that the ownership itself is not wrong, but the selfish use of wealth certainly is a curse. But this selfishness can be as pronounced in the individual who owns \$10,000, as in the one who is worth \$10,000,000. The size of the pile has nothing to do with him who so uses it, to the benefit of mankind, it is a blessing in the hands of him who so uses it, to himself and to others. Put to selfish ends it becomes the root of all kinds of evil.

LOOKING FORWARD.

If we mistake not, one of the immediate results of the war in Asia will be a new impetus to militarism all over the world, similar to what took place after the Franco-German contest. Then, as soon as peace terms were agreed upon, a race between the two combatants commenced toward the utmost limit of military armament, and the other countries directed their policy as if under the necessity of following that lead. In France the peace meant only a truce, to be broken as soon as the country had soldiers and ships enough to undertake another invasion. This was fully understood in Germany. That country was, therefore, easily persuaded to convert itself into a vast military camp. Only by so doing was the intended attack by France averted. The peace between Russia and Japan will also have far-reaching influences all over the world. If Japan comes out victorious, as seems probable now, Asia will rally against Europe. That fact must not be concealed. Already many educated Chinese are speaking their mind more plainly than formerly. A Mongolian tourist, Wu Quong Gee, in a letter to the San Francisco Examiner, points out that the period of China's great religious and sociological relapse, due to the sentimentalism of sages of old, is drawing to its close. Insular Japan, he says, may facilitate China's deliverance. "Our long-suffering race," he continues, "will no longer submit, either directly or indirectly, to the powers shall not utilize Japan as an exploitative or mere catspaw medium."

This Chinese sage notes, he claims, with pleasure "many wonderful indications" that western civilization is approaching a "that self-same status of incipient condition which perhaps unwittingly the great sages had prepared, almost for-ordained, for us." In view

of this approaching condition, the time for China to act may be near at hand, we are told. "Reawakened China," the writer quoted says, "shall in no wise subscribe to your renaissance (?) but rather will she react as a fighting, very homogeneous unit, even far more so than the Mikado's alert subjects." "Mr. Gee then reminds us of history. "In ancient times," he says, "we conquered the hostile Turks, even subjected half of Europe. Then did not Hannibal hold his own in Italy and Spain for entire decades? As to Abdurrahman and many others, do not your histories fully record their deeds and accomplishments? Then, your race was far, far from being 'superior.'"

In view of the possibilities of another inundation from Asia, western powers are almost certain to renew their attention to armament. And the probability is, further, that the larger powers will endeavor to strengthen themselves by the absorption, under one guise or another, of the smaller neighboring states. Germany is said to have serious designs on German Austria, Denmark and Holland. There are German statesmen today, so the reports say, who dream of a future German empire, extending from Jutland on the north, down through Central Europe to Albania and perhaps Salonica on the south. Germany will then be the predominant power in Europe, and this is not all. They recognize that mere territorial expansion in Europe will not suffice to make Germany a world power as distinct from a European power, consequently they look forward to expansion in Africa, in South America and in China. They declare that the German army and navy must be ready to fight any one of the powers or any combination of them, in order to uphold German claims.

The spirit of militarism is uncommonly active. France commences to realize that Japan may have designs upon that part of China over which the French government claims jurisdiction. Japan has a case against the republic. If she should deem the time opportune to restore French China to the Chinese government, she could urge the necessity of such a measure, in order to prevent, in the future, any European power from using the coast as a military basis to the injury of Japan. And her cause would be just. France realizes this, Italy too, is looking after her frontier. Only the other day General Baccaris interpellated the government in the Senate about the "technical and moral preparation for Italy's defense and especially the fortification of the frontiers," evidently alluding to the defense of the Austrian confines. General Baccaris said he did not believe in universal peace, he said the imperialistic policy of other powers is a constant threat. He pointed to Japan as an example of moral preparation. Thus, militarism is to the front almost everywhere.

Friends of peace are also laboring to gain their ends. They are holding peace congresses of a national, and even international, character. But with all their efforts, their cause is far from popular. Much labor is needed among the masses of the nations, to bring them to a realization of the fact that unless some intelligent effort is put forth, to find a peaceful solution to the questions that cause war among nations, the world will yet be stained with blood in a general outbreak, to which the war in Asia is but a prelude.

Sunday baseball games are simply Sunday law-breaking.

A boom is due. It is fifteen years since the city had one.

Divorce records in the local courts show that both took ten for worse.

In the naval game in the Orient the Russians will play the French defense.

It looks as though the Lewis and Clarke expedition would be opened with a row.

It is the fashion nowadays to speed the parting guest in the speedy automobile.

In Chicago municipal ownership doesn't keep up with the spread of the strike.

The New York lens grinders have gone on strike. They demand an eye for an eye.

Why don't Chicago's school children form the Society of the Sons and Daughters of Strikers?

"United, we stand; divided, we fall," should ever be kept in mind by Robertinsky and Negoboff.

Buying material for the Panama canal will furnish material for issues for the next presidential campaign.

The automobile is making a record that will put to its credit more victims than the car of Juggernaut has.

"Our liquor bill," says the Atlanta Constitution, "is \$100,000,000 per annum." What a constitution our Georgia contemporary must have to consume it all.

It is said that Shockley, who shot and killed two street car conductors while trying to hold them up, comes of "good family." His victims came of much better families.

Those new Haven pastors "speak right out in meeting" of the protesting ministers who denounced the acceptance of the Rockefeller gift. And they speak like sensible men, too.

The renegade of Justice Vernon M. Davis, before whom Nan Patterson was twice tried—that she was telling lies from the beginning to the end—may possibly have been true, but it was not a judicious one. He lost judicial poise when he made it.

Did the man who was arrested and sent to jail (very properly, too) for beating and abusing his donkey do so because the ass had mocked him? Fortunately he did not have a sword in his hand or he might have killed the ass.

THE ADVANTAGE OF SPRING.

St. Louis Republic.

This is the time of year when the city man, if he is wise, must get a little outside of his metropolitan life and renew his acquaintance with nature. The man who does not improve the opportunities which verdant spring presents is likely to be dull all the year round and to last fewer years than the fellow who does. Stretch the legs for an hour or so in the park every day under the conditions of atmosphere and sky and fresh earth now presented, or if one requires more exercise, drive a gutta serena ball about the links for a while or ride a horse if you are able. Even to walk about the streets for a brief hour is a good investment in health. Take a breather of a half dozen blocks toward business in the morning and foot it a sportsman's in the evening. Any of these things is well worth while to the man who must live all the year round in a metropolis.

THE JAPS WILL WIN.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Lord Charles Beresford, the idol of the British navy, confidently asserts that whenever the hostile fleets meet the Japanese are sure to achieve the victory owing to the superiority of their gunnery. Moreover, Togo's fleet is homogeneous. His ships have seasoned crews and expert gunners, are clean-bottomed and approximately equal in speed, and he has, besides, a large fleet of swift destroyers and torpedo boats. But victory is not always to the strong or the swift, and the tide of battle on sea as well as on land, often hangs on the most unexpected issue, which the vigilant commander is quick to discern and use to his own advantage, and what naval experts may regard as the unexpected may happen in the coming Russian-Japanese naval engagement.

OUTLET FOR COLORADO.

Springfield Republican.

The project of the Colorado and Southern railroad to extend its lines through Denver to the Gulf of Mexico, which is apparently to be pushed forward despite the veto of Gov. McDonald of Colorado, by incorporation in another state, is worthy of note. This line would afford Colorado much such an outlet as Utah has now gained by the construction of the line from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles and San Francisco, but would be much longer and tap a much greater and more important section. Viewed in its politico-railroad aspects, the line would further strengthen the hold also the Pacific Western from Salt Lake to San Francisco, as against the Harriman interests. Here are offered some of the benefits of competition.

COUNT CASSINI'S RECALL.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Count Cassini, Russian ambassador to this country, whose transfer to Madrid is announced from Washington, has had a great deal to do in the past dozen years or so with the course of events that have put Russia in a much greater position of power than she occupied when he became minister to this country. He has been a precedent by compelling the emperor to receive him in person, thus increasing Russian prestige at Peking. During the progress of the war between China and Japan he strengthened his influence, and when the war closed he was able to bring mental to bring about that concert of the European powers which wrested from Japan the territorial fruits of her victory. It was Cassini, too, who arranged the Russian acquisition of Port Arthur and what is now Port Dany and for their connection with the Siberian trunk line by means of a branch road, constructed nominally by the Russian Chinese bank, but actually controlled, if not built, by the Russian government. In short he was the diplomat who largely made the Russian position in Manchuria what it was at the outbreak of the present war, a conflict which he did his best to avert.

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35c Neckwear, all shapes 19c	Men's Hats, \$3.50 grades, at \$2.85
75c neckwear, all shapes 39c	Fancy Vests, \$2.25 grades, at \$1.60
Fancy Hosiery, 15c values, at	..... 8-13c	Fancy Vests, \$3.50 grades, at	..... \$2.60
Fancy Hosiery, 35c values, at	..... 19c	Men's Pants, \$2.25 grades, at	..... \$1.65
Men's Underwear, \$1.50 grades	..... 98c	Men's Pants, \$3.50 grades, at	..... \$2.65
Men's Shirts, 75c values	..... 49c	Men's Pants, \$4.50 grades, at	..... \$3.65
Men's Shirts, \$1.00 values	..... 69c	Boys' Pants, 75c kinds, at	..... 39c
Men's Monarch shirts, \$1.50 kinds	..... \$1.00	Boys' Shirts, 75c kinds, at	..... 49c
Suspenders, 50c grades	..... 19c	Boys' Shirts, 75c kinds, at	..... 49c
Handkerchiefs, 15c regular, at	..... 8-13c	20 per cent discount on Boys' Suits. These	
Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 35c regular, at	19c	rare bargains are selling quickly.	

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GRADUATES, TAKE NOTICE!

We'll Sell White Silk Persian Mulls,

value 20c in this sale, per yard	12c	The 20c quality you'll buy this week, per yard	21c
White silk Persian Mulls, regular price 22 1/2c, this week a yard	14c	The 40c grade, will be reduced to, per yard	25c
The 20c quality white silk Persian Mull goes in this sale, per yard	16 1/2c	For the 45c number you'll pay per yard	28c
		The usual 50c quality will go per yard	34c