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SENATOR BADGER'S ADDRESS.

Senator Badger is mistaken, when in his review of the prohibition movement, he says that an agitation was "commenced by churchmen as churchmen, and a powerful church machine in aid, once set in operation to accomplish a political result."

Whatever churchmen have done for the furtherance of temperance they have done as citizens, and not as church members. And whatever part the Church to which Senator Badger belongs has taken in this movement, it has done because of the moral, not political, questions involved.

We have explained, authoritatively, the position of the Church, and Church leaders, but will do so again, for the benefit of the Senator. While the Church, as an organization, can take no step to secure legislation on the temperance question, or any other issue, since that would be undue church influence; and while Church leaders very wisely refrain from any declaration that might be construed as undue influence on their part upon a political body, yet the Church, in Conference, has solemnly spoken upon the moral question involved, and pledged its officers and members to use their influence, as citizens, with the legislators to obtain legislation that will close the saloons. That is, we believe, absolutely correct.

That is also a complete reply to the following deduction which Senator Badger draws from a "News" editorial:

"Now, Mr. President, if there is any escape from the conclusion that the News contends for the right of the Church in Conference assembled to legislate for the State of Utah and the duty of the Mormon legislators to write into law the conference declaration, I do not see it."

The "News" never contended for the right of the Church, or any church, to legislate for the State of Utah, and it is very strange that one trained in logical reasoning should offer such a conclusion from the premises. What the "News" claims is this, that the Church has a right and a duty to express its views on moral questions and to pledge its members to work for the furtherance of morality. The "News" claims that Church members, whether in the Legislature or not, are morally bound to labor for the moral and intellectual betterment of mankind, and that the Conference resolution meant just that, with regard to the questions it embraced. Here is what the "News" said:

"The Church, at the October conference, by unanimous vote of those present, obligated its members to do all in their power to influence the legislature then not yet elected, to pass a law closing the saloons [the Senator in his quotation makes an interpolation here for his own purpose, decreasing the sale of intoxicants and enforcing Sunday closing. That is what the church stands for, and we do not hesitate to say that Church members, whether in the legislature or outside, are committed to that moral reform. Whether they will faithfully adhere to the pledge of the conference or not remains with themselves and their own consciences. No undue influence will be brought to bear upon anybody in behalf of temperance, but their duty is plainly stated in that pledge."

As will be seen, we took particular pains to disclaim any intention on the part of the Church, and Church leaders, to use undue influence of any kind upon the legislators, and yet, Senator Badger draws from what we say the conclusion that we defend such influence. Is that fair? Is that logic?

We do not care to retaliate in kind, which could very easily be done, Senator!

For years it has been said, that if the Latter-day Saints were honest in their teachings in regard to the Word of Wisdom, they would use their influence for the closing of the saloons. They have now, as citizens of this great State, risen almost to a man and demanded that the saloons be closed, and the Church organ has done its part in support of this great movement for the uplift of Utah. There can no longer be any just reason for blaming the Latter-day Saints for the deplorable condition due to the liquor traffic. The responsibility must rest elsewhere.

TWO SIMILAR INSTITUTES.

A bill which has just been enacted into law adds \$5,000 to the funds of the Agricultural College for the purpose of holding institutes. These meetings educate the farmers in improved methods of tilling the soil and of rearing farm animals. The result will be an increase of the income from farms.

A bill of similar import and of somewhat similar merit, having passed in the House is now pending before the Senate. It provides \$4,000 for the holding of teachers' institutes and for the publication and free distribution to parents and teachers, of bulletins on education by the State Normal school. The chief purpose of the measure is to keep the teachers of the public schools up to the rapidly advancing standards in educational work, and especially to enable the teachers to secure the service and aid of the best specialists in education to aid them in their methods of teaching.

This aid is indispensable in such special subjects as art, manual training, nature study, and domestic science, in which it is simply impossible for any teacher, however conscientious

ly and thoroughly he may endeavor to perform his work, to keep abreast of the demands of today. Specialists in these several subjects must show the teachers just what to do and how to do it, if anything worth while is to be done along these lines in the public schools. The teachers' institute bill should receive a consideration at least as favorable as that accorded to the bill for enlarging the farmers' institutes.

Both bills are highly necessary to the progress of the State. Farmers' institutes have been organized in the various states in order to cover a field in public instruction that had not been occupied by any other educational institution. They came into existence in response to a demand by the people who are developing the resources of the country for accurate scientific information that could be applied in increasing the production of the land.

A large amount of agricultural information has been accumulated during the past fifteen or twenty years, and the dissemination of this information among the people is the distinctive work that the farmers' institutes have been organized to carry on. The institutes have been called "the distribution pipes of the great reservoir of agricultural experiment stations, the agricultural colleges and the national Department of Agriculture at Washington, for carrying the information they have on hand to those who need it." Their specific work is to distribute, not to investigate or experiment for the discovery of agricultural truth, but rather to take that which is already known and has been thoroughly tested and bring it to the attention of farmers.

The teachers' institutes are just as necessary. They look directly to the care of the children of the State. It is an excellent thing to raise good crops; it is as excellent a thing to educate the future citizens. Without intelligent and well equipped teachers, the care, training and culture of the child will inevitably fall back; and the trained minds and healthy bodies of the oncoming generation are worth to the State in values that cannot be directly estimated more than the best crops of pork and alfalfa that all the skill of farming can possibly produce. For a country may lack bounteous harvests and yet be great; while no community can amount to much if it does not keep up with the advancement of knowledge in the training of its youth. If a crop fails, there is a financial loss; if a generation of the youth receive only an indifferent elementary education in the public schools, the calamity is not measurable in any terms known to our vocabulary.

When a native of barren Scotland was showing a visitor the beauties of his country, the stranger finally inquired, "But what does your country chiefly produce?" The Scot had to scratch his head and meditate; but finally the answer came to him and he said without hesitation, "Men." And a country that produces men, rarely lacks much else that is really essential.

PRESIDENT ELLIOT'S VIEWS.

President Elliot is very much in favor of the plan of city government that was tried at Galveston after the flood and which was improved upon by Des Moines. When in Iowa recently President Elliot investigated the workings of the new plan there. His study of the results in Texas has only confirmed the impressions gained in Iowa. The "continuity" of policy and ideal which northern critics have said would not come with the new form is a fact. According to his observation, high-grade men are found who will take the important and responsible places. Waste, graft and a sordid kind of politics do pass away to a very marked extent. When President Elliot returns, the Boston Herald observes, he will be armed for debate of this reform as he has not been hitherto, and when released from his administrative duties at Harvard he may be counted upon to become an even more conspicuous extent, a preacher of this sensible gospel of municipal administration.

UTAH AND CHINA.

Years ago China declared for the prohibition of the opium traffic, but it was forced upon her by a Christian nation. England made war in the interest of the opium den and after the war insisted on a treaty under which the opium trade was placed on a legal footing. Since then England has upheld the trade because of its effect upon the commerce of India. In 1895 the authorities unanimously declared that "India could not afford to renounce the revenue derived from opium" and that "the people of India would bitterly resent prohibition."

But the Chinese have never given up hope of final success in their righteous struggle. Some time ago the government issued a decree against the use of opium. This had some effect. Joints were closed, possibly all under Chinese jurisdiction. Those under foreign control were open. Then came the suggestion of an international conference which was held at Shanghai, this year. The gathering was attended by delegates from Japan, Spain, Persia, Russia, Germany, France, Great Britain, Holland, Portugal, and Turkey. Great interest was manifested, but according to the New York Evening Post, bitter disappointment is felt over the results of the conference, the blame for its failure being passed upon England. It is pointed out that England pursued a course quite in keeping with her old traditions.

Japan has successfully fought the opium habit to the island of Formosa, by a system of licensing the opium smokers who were too far gone to quit without serious consequences, and as China would have been able to do as well but for the interference of British. China asks in vain for help to suppress the vice that is eating itself into its very vitals. There is a power stronger than the government exerting itself in behalf of the opium den.

Is Utah to be similarly treated? The people of this State have asked the Legislators for a law closing the saloons. Are they to be told that their de-

SOME KIRTLAND PIONEERS.

Below is a partial list of families who lived in Kirtland in the early days. Some of the descendants are known, while others are unknown to the members of the Social branch of the Genealogical society, who have in charge the list to be given in the Social hall on March 18, next. Would any who fail to receive invitations, please communicate with Mrs. Annie Lynch, care of Historian's office, Salt Lake City. These are some of the names of Kirtland Pioneers. Are there any descendants of Phelps, Dibble, Sol, Hales, Levi Hanks, Martin Harris, Hon. N. J. Harris, Ogden, Elias and Isaac Higbee, Orson Hyde, Joseph and Newell Knight, Isaac Morley, Joseph S. Murdoch, Bishop Edward Partridge, John W. Rigdon, Bingham, Nathan Tanner, Dr. Frederick G. Williams, Alfred,

Mrs. Andrus, Isaac, Solomon and James Angel, Israel Barlow, Royal and Edson Barney, Alden Burdick, Harrison Burgess, John M. Childster, Adam, Nathan and Stephen Childs, Zetseide Collins, John Duncanson, Elijah and George Fordham, Jedediah Grant, Joseph Harmon, Chandler and Joseph Holbrook, David Patten, Darius Richardson, Abner Hilkey, Luke S. Johnson, Lyman O. Littlefield, Reuben McBride, Freeman, Levi and Uriah C. Nickerson, Joseph H. Noble, C. C. Rich, Willard Snow, Erasmus Snow, Zorobabel Snow, Lorenzo Snow, Wilford Woodruff, Hiram Winters, Reynolds and Wm. F. Cadmus, John P. and Evan M. Groves, George and Solomon Gee, Peter Shirts, Warren Smith, Joseph C. Kingsbury, Henry G. Sherwood, Joseph and Anna Fielding, Reuben Hedlock, Vinson Knight, Moses Martin, A. P. Rockwood, William and Lorin Walker, Solon Foster.

mand must be disregarded, as a foolish prayer of small children who are not supposed to know what is best for them? Are they to be treated as the Chinese have been by Great Britain? Are the liquor interests in Utah stronger than the people?

RANDOM REFERENCES.

Senator Hulanick is seriously opposed to any arrangement whereby "a hamlet like Huntsville" is permitted to say what the people of Ogden should eat or drink. But he is perfectly willing for the people of a hamlet like Huntsville to pay their share of the taxes necessary to keep up the institutions that the saloons keep filled with inmates. By the way, Hulanick seems to think that the prohibition question involves eating, as well as drinking intoxicants: does he refer to the "fast" lunch counter?

The Badger bill has a tender regard for the saloon business. It proposes to keep the doors open until after working hours, in order that laborers may have a chance of spending their hard-earned wages there before going home to wife and children. Most saloons close at 4 o'clock p. m., except on Saturdays, but a saloon must not, of course be closed at this same time. It must be kept open just long enough for the employees of legitimate business to drop in and spend part of their week's salary there. The saloons must be "regulated," which seems to mean "protected," like an infant industry not strong enough to take care of itself.

It seems that even the poor proposition to submit the question of prohibition to the people in 1910 is too much for the liquor interests and their spokesmen in the Senate. And so that amendment is now eliminated. The liquor interests are afraid of the people. That is very natural. They have cheated the people at the ballot boxes; they have sacrificed the interests of the public to grafters and bootleggers; they have sacrificed innumerable victims upon the altar of lust and crime; they have broken hearts and demolished homes; they have committed every imaginable evil. No wonder they are afraid of the people!

But this is a conflict in which the people are going to win. And when the battle is over both the saloon interests and their disreputable allies will be found together under the ruins of their destroyed ramparts.

The scissors sharpener is often a very dull man.

To be too much in the limelight is kiling.

And now the Waters-Pierce Oil company will be good.

March weather predictions are as wild as a March hare.

"So far as lies in its power, the "Fast set" is a set of diamonds.

A double-barrelled message should bring down some kind of a bird.

There is this to be said in favor of a wheel tax that it is an all round tax.

Side "pork" should be placed on the sideboard and not on the "pie" counter.

Anti-football legislation does not show any broad statesman-like views.

Mr. Bryan says he is not an out-and-out candidate for the presidency. Only an outlander.

How much pleasanter life would be if over every plane were placed the sign, "Don't touch."

"Taft" is much more adaptable to "scareheads" than "Roosevelt" was, strange as it may seem.

The awakening that comes from shouting through a megaphone is not the awakening of conscience.

Present indications are that the country will have an internecine tariff war instead of a foreign tariff war.

The new census bill, as outlined in the dispatches, appears to have been drawn up in accordance with the ideas of the circumlocution office.

Secretary Knox announced to the cabinet that President Taft had decided to do his own talking. A wise decision, for then what he says "goes."

The sheepmen refuse to have the wool pulled over their eyes as they want to see what the ways and means committee intend to do about the duty on wool.

New York suffragettes invading the newspaper district in the wee small hours of the morning instead of making converts are wasting their avocations on the desert air.

The skeleton of a duck, estimated to be three million years old, has been acquired by the American Museum of Natural History, New York. That is as old as a boarding house spring chicken, and nearly as tough.

Ex-President Elliot of Harvard believes in the doctrine of "thorough"

on the race question. He would not have the Irish marry Americans of English descent, nor Germans marry Italians, while he would keep the negroes and whites apart in every respect. It is rather too late to put such a fine theory in practice in the United States.

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