DESERET EVENING NEWS THURSDAY OCTOBER 3 1907



same rules that are necessary in get-ting on with our beighbors in our sev-eral neighborhoods; and the nation as a whole should show substantially the same qualities that we would expect an honorable man to show in dealing with his fellows. To illustrate this, consider for a moment two phases of governmental action. countrymen, bone of our hone n of our flesh, a typical Am-f ever there was one d a careful reading of Mar-

nmend a careful reading of Mar-uzzlewit to the pessimists of to-, the men who, instead of fight-ard to do away with abuses at the same time losing no jot of uoyant hopefulness for the coun-sist that all our people, socially dustrially, in their private lives in business men, are at a lower an over before. If ever any one in fuels a little downcast over enliarly gloomy view of the pres-men by some well-meaning pessi-it to road Martin Chuziewit, to bat a well-meaning pessimist of to read Marini Chizzewit, to a well-meaning pessimist of thought of our people 65 years then think of the extraordin-levement, the extraordinary cally no less than materially ose 65 years.

HUZZLEWIT CHARACTERS.

(HUZZLEWIT CHARACTERS, become scan be read by us now with di; Elidah Pagram, Hanathal Choi-Jefferson Briek and Scadder have it representatives today, pionty of m: and the wise thing for us to do to recognize that these are stil-es of evil in politics, journalism draws, and private life, and to was draws, and folly to regard these as the y, or the chief, types in our national . It wis not of much consequences etter Dickens made such an error or , but it would be of great conse state if we ourselves did. for a foolial adminum is an even greater for of dithy national growth than a fool-adminum. It was not that Dickets wented characters or meenes their otimism. It was not that bickens need characters or scenes (their no basis to fact; on the contrary, the sold was true, as far as it is the frouble was that of many is the frouble was that of many the frouble was that of many half truths be made a pleture has a whole was absurd; for oft-hulf truth is the most dangerous hood. It would be simply silly a angry over Martin Couzzlewit; he contrary, read it, be amused , profit by it; and don't be misled ent-day Pograms and Bricks; but a all, distrust the man who would ade you to ford downhearted about country because of these same Po-mand Bricks, past or present. It a be foolish to ignore their ex-o, or the existence of anything

HOW NATIONS SHOULD ACT. Well, all this is just as true of a nation as of an individual, and in deal-ing with other nations we should act as we expect a man who is both game and decent to act in private life. There are few things cheaper and more ob-jectionable, whether on the part of the public man or of the private man, on the part of a writer or of a speaker, an hedividual or a group of individuals, than a course of conduct which is in-suiling or hurtful, whether in speech or act, to individuals of another nation or to the representatives of another nation or to another nation itself. But the policy becomes infamous from the standpoint of the interests of the United States when it is combined with the refusal to take those measures of preparation which can alone secure us from aggression on the part of others he foolish to ignore their ex-, or the existence of anything nat is bad in our national life; would be even more foolish to the vaster forces that tell for ansness. Friends, there is every why we should fight whatever in the present. But there is very reason why we should feel dy and confident hope for the Tom aggression on the part of others The policy of "peace with insulf" is he very worst policy upon which it is possible to embark, whether for a tation or an individual. To be rich, unarmed, and yet insolent and ag-tressive, is to court well-nigh certain liseater MANY WRONGS TO RIGHT.

may work lasting discredit to the attitude readered famillar in the pass which nation, which had GREAT NAVY NEEDED.

GREAT NAVY NEEDED. GREAT NAVY NEEDED. broken out it is too late to do anything. We now have a good pavy, not yet large enough for our needs, but of ex-cellent material. Where a navy is as small as ours, the cardinal rule must be that the battleships shall not be senarated semmated

NEW NAVAL POLICY.

NEW NAVAL POLICY. This rear I am happy to say that we shall be in a course which I hope will be stadily followed hereafter, that, namely, of keeping the battleship fleet attenately in the Pacific and in the Atlantic. Early in December the fleet will begin its voyage to the Pacific and it will number, triends, among its formidable fighting craft three great battleships, manied respectively, ho linois, the Missouri, and the Kon-tocky. It is a national fleet in every source of the term, and its welfare should be, and I firmly believe is, as much a matter of paths and concern for every man in the farthest interior of our country as for every man on the social science, and its welfare should be strengthening, and not the production of the voyage will have one ments on the movement, some excellent is proved the the the the should be to show but the points where our nextle pro-battleships, the movement, some excellent production of the courter of the the point of the production of the the removement of the cour-production of the the the point of the production of the the the point of the production of the the removement of the cour-by deflect, for to pulge by their of the production of the the removement of the cour-by deflect to be transmoded that the Pacific on the social the the the the courter of the social to be transmoded that the Pacific path of the social the the the social the the pacific production of the the pacific one of the the courter of the to be transmoded that the pacific path of the the the pacific one of the the the social the social the the pacific one of the the pacific path of the the pacific one of the courter the pacific of the the pacific one of the the pacific path of the the pacific one of the courter the pacific of the the pacific one of the the pacific path of the the pacific one of the the pacific one of the the social to be the main of the courter of the pacific one of the the pacific one of the the pacific one of the the pacific one of MAN THAT IS A MAN. MAN THAT IS A MAN. First as to international affairs, camong your own neighbors, among your friends, what is the attitude you like to see a more take toward his fel-lows, the attitude you wish each of your zons to take when he goes out into the world? Is it not a combina-tion of readiness and ability to hold his own if anyone tries to wrong him, while at the same time showing careful resard not only for the rights but for the feelings of others? Of course it is? Of course the type of man whom we respect, whom we are proud of if he is a kinsman, whom we are glad to have as a friend and neighbor, is the man who is no milksop, who is not afreid, who will not tolerate nor hest-iate to resent insult or injury, but who himself never inflicts insult or injury, is kindly, good-natured, thoughtful of others' rights-in short, a good man to do business with or have live in the next house or have as a friend. On the other hand, the man who takes any of those qualities is sure to be ob-jectionable. If a man is afraid to hold bis own, if ne will submit tamely to wrongdoing, he is contemptible. If he is a bully, an oppressor, a man who wronse and should be hunted out of the most contemptible position that can uossibly be assumed by any man is hat of blustering of bragging of in-sulting or wrong her people, while ret expecting to go through if ouchail. coast is exactly as much a part of this nation as the Atlantic coast,

THE STATES AND THE NATION.

So much of foreign affairs. Now for a matter of domestic policy. Here in his country we have founded a great celeral democratic republic. It is a a matter of domestic policy. Here in this country we have founded a great federal denocratic republic. It is a government by and for the people and fleretors a genuine democracy: and the ileory of our Constitution is that each neichborhool shall be left to deal with the things that concern only itself and which is can most readily deal with the their respective spheres of duty, while the nation deals with those mat-ters which concern all of us, all of the people no matter where we dweil. Our democracy is based upon the belief that each individual ought to have the larg-est measure of liberty compatible with securing the rights of other individuals that the average citizen, the plain man whom we meel in daily life is normally capable of taking care of his own af-fairs, and has no desire to wrong any one size; and yet that in the interest of all there shall be sufficient power lodged somewhere to prevent wicked roople from tramping the weak under fool for their own gain. Our constant endextor is to make a good working componsibility, while at the same time recognizing that it is the function of a wise government under modern conditions not merely to protect life and property, but to foster the social development of the peoples far as this may be done by maintaining and pro-moting fusitive, honesty, and equal rights. A REAL DEMOCRACY.

A REAL DEMOCRACY,

by those corporations which thriven under certain corrupt jawless city governments. CONTROL OF BAILROADS.

CONTROL OF BALLGOADS. The first need is to exercise this federal control in thoroughgoing are efficient faction over the railreads which, because of their peculiar po-silion, offer the most immediate are urgent problem. The American peo-ple abhor a victum, and is determin-ed that this control shall be exercised comewhere: it is most unyise for the somewhere; it is most unwise for railroads not to recognize this to submit to it as the first requ 2 the situation. exercised in some such far is now exercised over the anks, there will be no felin usiness prosperity. he chances for the o better will be in tunity than at individuals no ous type to aimass peculating in and urities which hre that of control or here will be plent; ple legitimate who is not a bu who is a good, th chizen, will be be lieve that our case here that our choir thing but a benchen permanent prosperi try; and, as a more as regards any trou-mentally not to the trong authorities has corrected contrain ab corrected certain act that those all se discovered. I ellent people who four policy as ave shown much t he child who regards the t the ulcerated tooth a urce of his wae. I am I can be of anything ourse we are pursui business is us great a f

ountry as the c soth stand on the nce of infamy. coessary to war; and if, unto , in either type of warfare uncent people are burn, the not with us MEETING NEW CONDITIONS

This is a rapidly growing million, omplex, and ever-shifting often II is nuccessory to acthods of meeting these We must regard the pas vo must not regard on nust also think of while we must learn by experion an not afford to pay teachings of expe Channing in The Union" spake n this very point, he New England whom he greatly admired, he axid nevertheless The had too much or wisdom of experience; he wanted may be called the wisiom of h



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DRUG CO.,

He then continued in words which have a percentar fitness. for the conditions of today: "We appropriate that it is to make experience too much social reform is not the precurator but social reform is not the precurator but main to make experience too a guide. There are escalents in a affairs, of inward and out slution, when new depths see broken up in the soul, when its are unfolded in multiquites,

its are unfolded in wultitudes, and the and undefined good is thirsteal. These are periods when the prin-ns of experience need to be modi-when hope and trust and partimet in a share with printenee in the hance of affairs, when in truth to is the highest witsion." rese sentences should be carefully deted by those mut, often very good who forest that

who forget that constructive

ing destructive change; that reform is the antidote to revolution, and that social reform is not the precursor but.

the preventive of socialism, President Roosevelt departed short-ly before noon. The next stop will be Memphis, which, according to the schedule, will be reached at 1 p.

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ere are many wrongs to right: are many and powerful wrong-against whom to war; and it d be base to shrink from the con-or to fall to wage it with a high olute will. But I am sure that we win the contest, because I know the heart of our people is sound, average men and women are good and women-and this is true in all one of our country and among all SAFE FOREIGN POLICY. Shall win the contest, because I know that the heart of our people is sound. Our average men and women are good here automs of our country and among all chases of uncomplete to all other peoples and above them courses, and respect: and show them courses, and respect: and right and not from motives of weakness or timildity. As for the first requisite, this means that not only the shall act in the needed spirit: for otherwise the folly of a few individuals



Sold Everywhere.

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SAFE FOREIGN POLICY.

ack down and accept humiliation cadiness to make good is demanded.

HOW NATIONS SHOULD ACT.

MAN THAT IS A MAN.

A REAL DEMOCRACY, We believe in a real, not a sham, de-morracy. We believe in democracy as regards political rights, as regards edu-cation, and, finally as regards industrial anditions. By democracy we under-stand securing, as far as it is humanly cossible to secure it, equality of oppor-tuality, equality of the conditions under which each man is to show the stuff that is in him and to achieve the meas-tre of success to which his own, force of mind and character entitle him. Re-igiously this means that each man is to have the right, unhindered by the state, to worship bis Creator as his conscionce dictates, granting freely to others the same freedom which he asks thers the same freedom which he asks or himself. INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS. Pollifically we can be said substan-tially to have worked out our democration is details, and the same is true, thanks to the common schools, in educational natters. But in industry there has not is yet been the governmental growth accessary in order to mee's the tremen-dous changes brought about in indus-trial conditions by steam and electri-city. It is not in accordance with our principles that literally despotic pow-er should be put into the hands of a tew men in the affairs of the findustrial world. Our offertis must be for a just and effective plan of action which, while scrupuloucly safeguarding the rights of men of wealth, shall yet, so far as is humanly possible, secure un-

while scruptionery strengthroug the rights of men of wealth, shall yet, so far as is humanly possible, secure un-ter the law to all men equality of op-portunity to make a living. It is to the interest of all of us that the man of exceptional business capacity should be amply rewarded; and there is nothing inconsistent with this in our insistence that he shall not be guilty of bribery or extortion, and that the rights of the wageworker and of the man of small means, who are themselves honest and hard working, shall be scruptionally afe-guarded. The instruments for the excretes of modern industrial power are the great corporations which though created by the individual states, have grown far beyond the control of hose states and transact their business hroughout large sections of the Union.

CURBING CORPORATIONS.

CERBING CORPORATIONS. These corporations, like the indus-

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