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LOOKING BACKWARD.

The Boston Transcript of Aug. 12, in an editorial on the G. A. R. at Salt Lake takes occasion to speak about General Connor and to say that, according to tradition, when he reached Salt Lake and found "the sentiment of the Mormons decidedly secesh," took the responsibility of halting his command there, fortifying and calling for reinforcements. Fort Douglas, which long bridled the 'Saints' is said to have sprung from the earthworks thrown up by Connor, who had in his youth been a trooper in the regular army and had a soldier's eye for the importance of preserving communications. The government, for a wonder, approved Connor's action, and during the Civil War while he was fighting winter campaigns this tough old veteran never let go his hold on the Mormon capital.

Authentic history does not support this view of the case. Connor received orders to march to Utah with his volunteers ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the mail routes and keep the Indians in check, but really to watch the people here and keep them in awe, because their loyalty had been questioned in Washington, perhaps not without recollection of the wrongs the Saints had suffered at the hands of rebels. Connor, therefore, did not halt here of his own accord because he found a disloyal sentiment here. On the contrary, before he entered this valley his proclamation indicated that he expected traitors here, but when he arrived at Salt Lake, Gov. Harding emphatically declared: "I believe the people you have now come amongst will not disturb you if you do not disturb them in their public rights and in the honor and peace of their homes." Connor was but too anxious to continue his march east. He endorsed the demand of his men to be sent to the seat of war "to fight traitors" and expressed the opinion that there was cavalry enough in Utah to protect the mail routes. A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, writing at that time from the camp wrote: "Why we were sent here is a mystery. It could not be to keep Mormonism in order, for Brigham can thoroughly annihilate us with the 5,000 to 25,000 frontiersmen always at his command."

General Connor once here, it appears that someone outside the Church was trying to create a sentiment of disloyalty for the furtherance of their own purposes. Gov. Harding, formerly friendly to the people, experienced a change of heart for no apparent reason whatever. He deliberately insulted the Legislature and wrote derogatory letters to Washington. His course called forth a public mass meeting in which "the attack made upon us by his Excellency Governor Harding, wherein our loyalty is impugned" was denounced "as base, wicked, unjust and false." At the same time a petition was sent to President Lincoln for the removal of the governor and two judges.

At this very time, when a governor tried to impugn the people as disloyal, President Brigham Young, it is understood, received a proposition from certain politicians in California asking him to join the Pacific states and territories in an independent federation, in case the Union should be broken up by the war. But President Young would not, of course, entertain any such proposition. Utah proposed to stand by the Union. (History of Utah, Orson F. Whitney, vol. II, p. 33.)

Finally accusations were made against President Young and his arrest was threatened. He surrendered himself voluntarily and excitement ran high. The grand jury failed to indict, but the telegraph was nevertheless kept busy and the press began to talk about the prospects of another "war" in Utah. The Alta California at that time said: "The whole affair, therefore, is still enveloped in some confusion. There is one thing, however, that we do know; Colonel P. Edward Connor and his regiment were sent across the mountains to protect the telegraph and the overland mail, and to fight the Indians, and not to kick up trouble with Mormons or any other class of persons." The Sacramento Daily Union said: "We never deemed it particularly an act of wisdom to order a single regiment to Salt Lake. It was not needed there for protection. We fear, too, that the government has been imprudent."

With the Transcript and ex-Senator Teller that Connor deserves all honor for the services he rendered the Union during the war, but there was no special necessity for an armed force to stand guard over the "Mormons." They were just as loyal as General Connor. And today, the Latter-day Saints in their loyalty to the Government and their regard for the laws of their land, are second to no class of citizens anywhere.

HOW A FAKE TRAVELS.

Elsewhere on this page will be found an interesting article from The Outlook on "How a Fake Travels." It shows how a false report published by a "yellow journal" finds its way into the pages of newspapers on two continents, and how easily reputable persons are deceived in a world eager for sensations and indifferent to truth. The writer justly criticizes the lower class of our papers for their indifference

to facts, their vulgarity, their intrusions into private life, and eagerness at all hazards to print something startling. These deplorable characteristics are well known, but the public does not seem to care, and there is no effort at improvement. In fact, the public seems to be willing to pay for fakes, and the lower class of papers are perfectly willing that they should. Receiving money under false pretenses is becoming quite a business in newspaperdom, and it will continue in newspaperdom, and it will continue as long as the people do not insist upon truth for their money. "I dare say," the writer exclaims, "it was the very unlikelihood of the tale which gave it currency. I was in general known to be a quiet person, with no liking for notoriety, a teacher of one of the gravest of subjects in a dignified university. I had just published a largely circulated biography, presenting an ideal of marriage. It struck the press of the country as a diverting thing to reverse all this in a day, to picture me as favoring loose relations of the sexes, and to attribute to me buffoonery from which every decent man recoils." That is just it. For the sake of creating diversion and amusement, some papers are constantly misrepresenting persons and institutions, exposing them to ridicule. But we suppose this will continue as long as people are willing to pay for that class of journalism, which is nothing but gossip and slander committed to the immortal custody of the press.

COST OF STRIFE.

There is no doubt that Salt Lake real estate dealers have lost considerably on account of the local conditions due to the anti-Mormon agitation. There is a story printed in the Republican to the effect that two men, one a Kentucky professor and the other a resident of Scranton, Pa., came here with the intention of making investments and that a deal involving several thousand dollars was almost closed but came to nothing on account of an editorial knocking the City. Said the real estate dealer:

"They had a scare and no argument on my part could persuade them that the living question was not a bubble. The deals were called off. I pointed out to them the fact that although several of the articles that enter into the daily household needs were higher in price than in some cities of the east, still workmen here were paid correspondingly higher wages. Goods generally are as cheap here as in the cities from which they came, but after the knock it was hard for me to convince them."

The Retail Merchant, some time ago, told of similar cases. That paper said: "Within the last six months one real estate firm in this City has refunded \$200 on one trade and has seen \$50,000 go elsewhere in another case, merely on account of the discords constantly existing in our newspapers. One man from Denver had closed a deal and requested a return of his money merely because his little daughter was reading a certain daily and had got the idea that this City was a hellhole of immorality and crime."

Such are the fruits of anti-Mormonism, and the strife for which it is responsible. How many such cases there are, is not known, but they are numerous. What is past is past and cannot be helped, but it seems to us that it should be the earnest desire of every citizen here to make the future one of civic harmony and unity on the broad American basis of equal rights to all.

A STRANGE PERFORMANCE.

It is passing strange to see the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, join in hauling down the Greek flag that had been raised over Crete. It is true that those powers had promised Turkey that Crete should not be annexed to Greece, but the European powers are not always on the qui vive to fulfill diplomatic promises. They guaranteed to the Armenians full religious liberty and safety from Turkish persecution, but they did not tumble over one another in an effort to rescue them from the blood-thirsty Kurds when these were let loose by order from Constantinople. The Armenians were massacred by the thousands, and the premier of one of the four nations sneeringly remarked that they could not send warships across the mountains to save the victims from being slain. It is, therefore, strange to see the haste with which they take action against Crete in favor of Turkey.

The hauling down of the flag means that the Cretans will be compelled to submit again to Turkish rule. Under the new regime it is to be hoped that this will not be so cruel as it was under Abdul Hamid, but that it will be distasteful to the Cretans is certain, and the question may well be asked, by what right do the powers of Europe compel a people to submit to a rule that never will exist by the consent of the governed?

Crete is a Greek island, if nationality, language, laws, and sympathies are considered. Only ten per cent of the people are Mohammedan. Since 1845 it has been under the dominion of Turkey. There have been frequent disturbances and revolts against that rule, and because of the general dissatisfaction the four powers undertook to "protect" the island. The Cretans were given to understand that if they would be good, they might obtain independence. Acting on this impression they raised the Greek flag as soon as the troops of the powers were withdrawn. And now those powers have undertaken to re-establish a rule that has been marked everywhere by plunder and slavery. It is a strange performance in which Christian powers play such a prominent role.

False pride and false teeth are often found together.

At Mattewan Thaw will receive mild treatment. The superintendent is a Lamb.

In the school of aviation the Wright brothers and Count Zeppelin are the aptest pupils.

The Red army of invasion is gaining ground. And ground around Boston is so valuable.

Twenty-nine thousand and two feet

is the height of the Duke of Abruzzi's ambition.

Walter Wellman has started in his balloon for the north pole. May he bring it back with him.

No matter how defective the intercepting sewer, it doesn't intercept the outflow of money from the city treasury.

The intercepting sewer has sunk and the money for its construction is out of sight. "Thank God for the American party!"

Fault is sometimes found with the weather bureau's forecasts. This is wrong. It is natural for a weather bureau to get warped.

President Taft has ordered seven cadets put out of West Point military academy for hazing. It is to be hoped that they will "stay put."

Cipriano Castro, ex-president of Venezuela, has gone to Solares, Spain, to take the cure. May it do him good, although his is a desperately bad case.

National conventions of various kinds can indulge in no more pleasing or unprofitable business than denouncing trusts. No one is harmed, no one is benefited.

It may be that Thaw is held in Mattewan asylum on a subterfuge, but let it be remembered that he escaped the murderer's fate on a subterfuge.

If people would always remain in their houses and never go upon the streets, they never would be hit by automobiles. The accidents are always due to themselves and never to the chauffeurs.

An unusual honor has just been conferred upon Miss Adelaide Smith of

HOW A FAKE TRAVELS.

From the Outlook.

To the Editor of the Outlook:
Sir—May I make use of your columns for a personal explanation, and also to set forth certain traits in our press and people which manifest themselves, I believe, in an equal degree in no other country?

The personal facts are these: On June 15 I delivered a commencement address at a girls' college in Boston, taking for my subject the common objections to the higher education of women, objections generally rather felt than formulated by hesitating mothers. Five were mentioned: the danger to health, to manners, to marriage, religion, and to companionship with parents in the home. These I described from the parents' point of view, and then pointed out the misconceptions on which I believed them to rest. In speaking of manners, I said that a mother often fears that attention to study may make her daughter awkward, keep her unfamiliar with the general ways of life, and unfit for mixed society. To which I replied that in the rare cases where intellectual interests do for a time overshadow the social, we may win her to the social life by the difficulties of subsequent repair. A girl who has had only social interests before 21 does not usually gain intellectual ones afterwards; while the ways of the world are rapidly acquired by any young woman of brains. To illustrate, I told of a strong student of Radcliffe who had lived much withdrawn during her course there, learning her manners by her sister's example. She came to me for counsel, and I advised her to accede to their wishes. "Flirt hard, Mr.," said I, "and show that a college girl is equal to whatever is required of her." This was the only allusion to the naughty topic which my speech, an hour in length, contained.

That evening one of the "yellowest" of the Boston papers printed a report of my "Address on Flirtation," and the next day a reporter came from the same paper requesting an interview. The interview I refused, saying that I had given no such address and I wished my name kept altogether out of print. The following Sunday, however, the bubble was fully blown, the paper printing a column of pretended recollections, and the next day the same paper, adorned with headlines and quotation marks, setting forth in gay colors my "advocacy of flirtation."

And now the dirty bubble began to float. Not being a constant reader of this particular paper, I knew nothing of its mischievous play a week had gone by. Then remonstrances began to be sent to me from all parts of the country denouncing my hourly frivolity. From half the states of the Union they came, and in such numbers that few days of the past month have been free from a morning insult. My mail has been crowded with solemn or derisive editorials, with distressed letters, abusive postal cards, and occasionally the leaflets of some society for the prevention of vice, its insignificant passages marked. During all this hullabaloo I have been silent. The story was already widespread when my attention was first called to it. It struck me then as merely a gigantic piece of summer silliness, arguing emptiness of the editorial mind. I felt, too, how easily a man makes himself ridiculous in attempting to prove that he is not a fit subject for ridicule, and how in the long run character is its own best vindication. I should accordingly prefer to remain silent still. But the story, like all that touches on questions of sex, has shown a strange persistency. My friends are disgusted. Harvard is defamed. Reports of my depravity have lately been sent to me from English and French papers, and in a recent number of Life I appear in a capital cartoon, my utterance being reckoned as one of the principal incidents of the month. Perhaps, then, it is as well to say that no such incident has occurred, and that now, when all of us have had our laugh, the racket had better cease.

But such persistent pursuit of an unoffending person throws into strong relief four defects in our newspapers, and especially in the attitude of our people toward them. In the first place, the plan of reporting practised here is a mistaken one, and is adopted, so far as I know, nowhere else on earth. Our papers rarely try to give an ordered outline of an address. They either report verbatim, or more usually the reporter is expected to gather a lot of taking phrases, regardless of connection. While these may occasionally amuse, I believe that readers turn less and less to printed reports of addresses. Serious reporting of public speech is coming to an end. It would be well if it ended altogether, so impossible is it already to learn from the newspapers what a man has been saying. Of the indifference to truth in the lower class of our papers, their vulgarity, intrusions into private life, and eagerness at all hazards to print something startling, I say little, because these characteristics are widely known and despised. It apparently did not

Boone, Iowa. The University of California has called her to the chair of mathematics in that institution. Some years ago a California girl was made assistant to the astronomer of the national observatory at Paris. And not so many years since Miss Philippa Fawcett, daughter of Professor Fawcett, the celebrated blind political economist, took the highest mathematical honors at Cambridge university, where the severest examinations in mathematics in the world are held. And yet there are those who still claim that women have not mathematical ability of the highest order.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

Too little heed is paid to the harm that may come to delicate children, or nervous people, or imaginative minds by unnecessary or brutal shocks to their sensibilities. Well-meant attempts at "hardening" have caused often much suffering. Salt-water bathing, for example, may be a good tonic, but to force a clutching, shrieking three-year-old into the surf, may not only do great harm at the time, but may turn the child into a lifelong dreader of the sea. Many books are published today, presumably for the children, yet containing pictures which shock the susceptibilities of children. Many children are made nervous and irritable by too much attention; they are played with too much, tossed about and fondled too much, and made to laugh too much, on the plea that their little amused chuckle is so adorable. But it speedily degenerates into hysteria and ends in the fit of exhausted crying which shows that the entertainment has been carried too far. Small infants do not need to be amused; they need only to be loved. With older children, the less the grudge some element is allowed to creep into their work or play, the better. Many a child has been rendered into a nervous condition by some one's sudden jump from a dark corner or by silly booby-talk. Be sensible in the care of your children.

occur to any of my abusers to look up the evidence of my folly. I dare say it was the very unlikelihood of the tale which gave it currency. I was in general known to be a quiet person, with no liking for notoriety, a teacher of one of the gravest of subjects in a dignified university. I had just published a largely circulated biography, presenting an ideal of marriage. It struck the press of the country as a diverting thing to reverse all this in a day, to picture me as favoring loose relations of the sexes, and to attribute to me buffoonery from which every decent man recoils.

Again, our people seem growing incapable of taking a joke—or rather of taking anything else. The line which parts lightness from reality is becoming blurred. My lively remark has served as the subject for portentous sermonizing, while the earnest appeal made later in my address to look upon the world as a comedy, has been regarded as a religious paper, as seriously as if the authorities were quite above suspicion. Once started by the sensational press, my enormities were taken up with amazing swiftness by the respectable and religious papers, and by many thousands of their readers. It is this easy trust on the part of the public which perpetuates newspaper mendacity. What inducement has a newspaper to criticize its statements when it knows they will never be criticized by its readers? Nothing in all this curious business has surprised me more than the laziness of the public. They know the recklessness of journalism as clearly as do I, on whom its dirty water has been poured. Yet readers trust, and lend their copies to their journals, as securely as if the authorities were quite above suspicion. Once started by the sensational press, my enormities were taken up with amazing swiftness by the respectable and religious papers, and by many thousands of their readers. It is this easy trust on the part of the public which perpetuates newspaper mendacity. What inducement has a newspaper to criticize its statements when it knows they will never be criticized by its readers? Nothing in all this curious business has surprised me more than the laziness of the public. They know the recklessness of journalism as clearly as do I, on whom its dirty water has been poured. Yet readers trust, and lend their copies to their journals, as securely as if the authorities were quite above suspicion.

The part of this affair, however, which should give us gravest concern is the laziness of the public. They know the recklessness of journalism as clearly as do I, on whom its dirty water has been poured. Yet readers trust, and lend their copies to their journals, as securely as if the authorities were quite above suspicion. Once started by the sensational press, my enormities were taken up with amazing swiftness by the respectable and religious papers, and by many thousands of their readers. It is this easy trust on the part of the public which perpetuates newspaper mendacity. What inducement has a newspaper to criticize its statements when it knows they will never be criticized by its readers? Nothing in all this curious business has surprised me more than the laziness of the public. They know the recklessness of journalism as clearly as do I, on whom its dirty water has been poured. Yet readers trust, and lend their copies to their journals, as securely as if the authorities were quite above suspicion.

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