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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 19, 1909.

THE TWO FORCES.

In the coming municipal election the struggle is not between Republicans and Democrats, nor between "Mormons" and "Gentiles." It is solely between the citizens who desire good honest city government and those who are benefited by a continuance of extravagance and vice.

Financially, the City today is in bad straights. It is carrying an indebtedness that is enormous for a community of this size, and the City administration costs a yearly sum that practically eats up every cent of the taxes and leaves nothing for improvements. As a result the cost of living is advanced to figures that have given Salt Lake the reputation of being the most expensive city in the country in which to get a meal, or a suit of clothes.

Morally, the City is overrun with bad characters. The saloons are filled with them. The streets, at night, are again swarming with abandoned women and their depraved consorts. And the indifference of the police to the deplorable condition is simply scandalous. Our City has a reputation for vice that does not even attach to much larger places.

The question to be solved by the municipal election is whether these things are to continue. Is the people's money to be squandered for another two years by pirates who look upon offices as "loot," belonging to the "victors?" Are the streets of our beautiful City to be the scenes, for another two years, of the infamy that now defiles them, apparently with the approval of the police department? If the party in power is sustained, these conditions will continue. If it is defeated, the City will have a competent business administration, and one, neither in league with, nor even indifferent to, the elements that flourish on the ruin of the souls of men and women.

We put the question squarely to the taxpayers of this City: Are you satisfied with the manner in which your money has been expended? Some of you say, you are not. You know it should not cost almost a million a year to "govern" a city of this size. You know that the "blunders" of the administration has cost the City hundreds of thousands of dollars. But you vote the "American" ticket because you do not like the "Mormons." Is that honest? Is it manly? Is it American? What have the "Mormons" ever done to you, that you should find satisfaction in dragging faggots to the fire? But if you are so steeped in prejudices that you must let religious considerations influence your vote, why not vote for non-"Mormons" who are competent and do not commit "blunders" at a hundred thousand dollars a piece? Remember this is no struggle for "Mormon" supremacy; it is a conflict for good, honest government and nothing else. For which side should you then, in the interest of the City, vote?

To the religious voters of this City we permit us to direct this question: Do you want another "blockade" struggle? Can you conscientiously give your support to an administration responsible for that infamy? Then go on record by your vote, but remember that some day, when Eternal Justice shall be meted out, the responsibility for the loss of souls in that whirlpool of iniquity will be shared by every one who gave his sanction to its establishment. You are at liberty to vote as you please, but you cannot escape the responsibility for electing men whose record is before you.

ATTEND THE RALLIES.

The Citizens' committee are arranging, we understand, for a campaign of education. Rallies have been announced in the Seventeenth ward amusement hall for Wednesday night, and in the Sixth ward amusement hall Friday evening, to which all voters are invited to come and hear the issues discussed. Other rallies will be held in the different voting districts.

We understand the object is to enlighten the voters on the questions they must decide in their ballots. Too often this City has been the scene of campaigns of vilification. This is to be a campaign of education, and we have no doubt, if this is adhered to and carried out, it will do an immense amount of good. The people ought to be enlightened as to what the financial status of the City is under the morals of the party in control. They ought to know the truth of what the present party regime costs, and what reforms can be effected in order to lighten the tax burdens and yet have efficient service. They ought to be told something about the moral condition of the City under the present regime. And if the people are enlightened upon these and other matters of public concern, if they are told the full truth, there is no doubt as to how they will vote.

We hope the voters will turn out to these gatherings. It is their duty to inform themselves before casting the ballot, and not vote blindly. Partisan newspapers do not always tell the truth. The advice of friends is not always disinterested. Voters should seek to inform themselves and qualify themselves for the intelligent and independent discharge of their duties. For that reason we hope they will attend the rallies where the questions at issue will be discussed, so they can form an opinion of their own. Citizenship carries with it responsibilities that must not be shirked. One of these is to study the questions that are to be decided by the ballot. And for that reason it is more important to attend a rally where information can be obtained than to spend the evening in an amusement hall.

Ladies, too, should attend such rallies. They have the ballot, and they should seek to obtain the information that will enable them to vote intelligently. Citizenship is worth nothing unless coupled with intelligence.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Criminal statistics of this country for 1908 seem to indicate a decrease in the prison population of New York, Illinois, California, and many other states. This is due, it is thought, to the probation system and the juvenile courts. Crimes do not seem to be on the decrease. The number of homicides has increased by more than 29 per cent in the country at large, but in the West the percentage of homicide is only 1.5, as against 27.8 for the year 1890. Robbery, too, contrary to general notions, is least rife in the western division, being no more than 7.2 per cent, as against 13.8 per cent in the previous criminal census. Grand larceny has likewise decreased.

As regards occupation, the professional and agricultural classes are addicted to major offenses, while the servants and laboring classes are prone to the lesser forms of crime. Drunkenness is found in fully 50 per cent of all criminal cases, and one significant fact is worthy of particular attention in police and official circles—namely, that "perhaps 20 per cent of the crime in this country is actually committed in the saloons themselves." Of the prison population in 1890 over 23 per cent were entered as "drunkards," and yet in many cases the "habits" of prisoners had not been inquired into.

IRON OF BRAZIL.

That manufacturing industries in new countries usually lag far behind those of agriculture and commerce, is exemplified in Brazil, even more fully than in Utah and other parts of western America.

The inglorious history of ironworking in Brazil, extending over two centuries, is naturally suggestive of the existence of natural conditions unfavorable to the development of an iron industry in the country. Such unfavorable conditions exist, but a deficiency of ore of excellent quality, and in good working conditions as regards mining, is not one of them.

Iron ores of good appearance are known in every state of the Brazilian union and specimens of them figure in every national exposition, but for the most part definite information regarding the deposits is lacking. The greater part of the specimens exhibited in expositions and museums are magnetites, and of these the majority of those that have been examined have proved to contain titanium.

The iron ore deposits of Brazil are extensive and of unusual accessibility. The American consul, Mr. Anderson, presents a striking memorandum of the fact to the Bureau of Manufacturers at Washington.

His report on the talent and value of Brazilian ore bodies, and of the practical failure thus far to utilize thereon, reminds us of the vast and as yet undeveloped iron-ore deposits in southern Utah. He shows that long before the definite establishment of the iron industry in this region some metal may have been produced by the primitive African methods with which many of the slaves imported in immense numbers for the working of the gold mines must have been familiar. Eschwege states that in 1811, when he arrived in the district, most of the smithies then existing produced their own iron either directly by the steamful or an ordinary blacksmith's forge, or in a primitive furnace constructed especially for the purpose.

Mr. Anderson says:

"Under the direction of Eschwege a company was formed to erect a direct process plant in the neighborhood of Ouro Preto, which commenced to produce metal at the end of 1812 at the rate of about a hundredweight per day. The improvements here introduced were eagerly copied and in a short time the whole mining district of Minas Geraes was dotted with little furnaces. The number of these was estimated in 1864 at 120, many of which are still in operation.

"In 1785 the production of iron was resumed at Ipanema in Sao Paulo, but again abandoned after a few years. An attempt made in 1809 to revive the industry, this time by means of a high furnace, was unsuccessful, and in 1819 a Swedish metallurgist, under contract with the government, constructed four direct-process furnaces which continued in operation until 1828, when two high foreigners concerned by the German engineer officer, Frederic von Varnhagen, then in the service of the Portuguese government, were put into operation. These continued in blast under government administration and with a daily production of 3 to 4 tons until 1895.

"The public contents of a limited number of Brazilian ore bodies have been estimated. The volume of size of the beds represents 988 million tons. Practical iron men and geologists who have visited parts of the district, hesitate to pronounce impossible estimates that at first sight seem utterly preposterous. Prof. Henry Gorceix, founder and for many years director of the mining school of Ouro Preto, who had a very intimate knowledge of one district states in a public lecture in Ital: 'I have estimated in five million tons the ore that Minas Geraes might furnish, and I fancy that I should not be exaggerating if I should double this estimate.' Prof. Richard Penrose, the well-known economic geologist, who rode over a small part of district mainly included in a large property for which the owners' estimate was of 'hundreds of millions of tons,' writes that the tonnage of the pain ore alone is very great.

New countries generally lack the capital and sometimes also the determination to make use, in due time of their resources. As a rule the profitable use of nature's gifts lags far behind what would easily be practicable if we only knew just how to do the work and make it pay.

Was Peary in Paradise before Adam was?

A man must have sand to be a balloonist.

Making big money doesn't make a big man.

The blood of Ferrer is the seed of Socialism.

Does a miner "painting the town red" use mineral paint?

Time is money but overtime is money and a half.

A lucky man is one who generally was afraid to venture.

Aviators should turn to the right instead of turning over.

A politician who sits up and takes notice doesn't retire very soon.

For every Dreadnought that England launches Germany builds a Don't Worr-r.

If people didn't squeal until they were hurt, there would be much less squealing.

It is easier to make love to a girl than it is to make a living for her as a wife.

New York has a new weather man who deals out the same old kind of weather.

Attribute a clever saying to a man and though it were a lie yet he will not deny it.

A woman who sets a good table sets a good example and one that people like to follow.

Some people appear to think that talking is the only use for which the tongue was made.

As the American party progresses from bad to worse it must be the party of "progress."

There is very little discontent in the midst of plenty; the discontent is on the outside of the plenty.

They are digging up so many skeletons in the New York mayoralty campaign that already it resembles a dance des morts.

Colonel Roosevelt will be a stronger advocate of the preservation of the forests than ever since it was dodging behind a tree that saved him from the charge of a bull elephant.

Commander Peary has forbidden Matt Henson, who was sent out to peddle Peary nostrums at anti-Cook meetings, to use photographs taken on the polar trip. Henson must find the dose most palatable.

The Seattle exposition was not a great fair in the modern sense but it was the greatest ever held in the United States in that when the time came to start it started full fledged, and when the time to close came, it had no debt or deficit but a surplus. It has set an example for all future expositions to follow.

The New York police showed good sense in permitting Emma Goldman to "spout" all she wanted to at the East Side meeting which passed resolutions denouncing the execution of Ferrer. Her talk was no more than a flash in the pan while to have suppressed it might have caused an explosion. At best she is an irritant, never a danger.

One of the topics considered at the meetings of the Pioneer stake conference on Sunday, was the building of a Latter-day Saint place of worship at Garfield. President McLachlan urged the Saints of the Stake to contribute toward this worthy object. There are quite a number of Church members there, and they need a place in which to meet for worship. Some donations have ben received, and a considerable part of the amount needed will be supplied from the general Church funds, but further contributions are needed immediately in order that the work may go on to completion.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

WHY JOHN SHERMAN WAS AN ICEBERG

By E. J. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Mr. Edwards ("Holland") during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil war. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards's notebook—hitherto unpublished New News of Yesterday garnered from the men who made the news—the history—at from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "human interest" sort to American history, these articles have a definitive value all their own.

Those of us whose memories reach back to the time when John Sherman was President Hayes's secretary and treasury do not need to be told that it was as head of the treasury department that Sherman received the popular reputation for personal frigidity which clung to him to the day of his death. "Iceberg John"—that was the favorite nickname for him when he was Secretary of the Treasury, just as recently a certain distinguished son of Indian was hailed as "Cocktail Charley."

I confess that my first sight of Secretary Sherman, as he strode one day into the office of the fiscal agent of the government, only served to strengthen in my mind the reports I had received of his superlative brand of taciturnity. In all my life, I thought, I had never beheld another man so cold. Therefore, one may imagine with what inward feelings I knocked at the door of Mr. Sherman's house in Washington some years later, and just after he had given up the Treasury portfolio to return to the Senate, where he had first taken a seat nearly twenty years earlier.

Mr. Sherman received me in what appeared to be his library. It was evening. A comfortable fire glowing in the grate, books lay upon the table, and some of them were well thumbed. As I entered he put aside the evening paper he was reading, and I was actually thrilled by the cordiality with which he received me. His handshake was that of a friend, his smile was fascinating.

As we chatted about the matter which had called me to him, I found myself wondering how it was possible that this great statesman had gained the sobriquet of "Iceberg John"—how it had come to be said of him that he rivalled General Grant as a man of silence. Finally, the idea seemed to obsess me, as it were, I ventured to say to him:

"Senator Sherman, you do not appear to me like the same man I saw three years ago. Then you were distant, of frigid manner, and I believed that those who spoke of you as the iceberg man in public life were correct. Now I find that they were wrong—that I was wrong. I can't understand the difference."

I shall never forget the manner in which the Senator threw back his head and laughed heartily—laughter which gradually subsided into a sort of chuckle. Then, when he had gained control of his merriment, he said to me, with a twinkle still lingering in his eyes.

"Yes, I knew they called me 'Iceberg John,' said I spoke in whispers or not at all, and never said anything when I did speak. Really, I was very glad that impression prevailed. But it was all put on. It was a mask, exactly as General Grant's taciturnity, when he was commanding the Union armies, was a forced silence, for he was really a very loquacious man.

"You see, it happened this way: I had been appointed by President Hayes Secretary of the Treasury. Very important agitation had been in progress, affecting the relation of silver to our money system, and, you remember, there was a powerful party, organized with Peter Cooper at the head of it, to make the basis of our currency system irredeemable paper money. Congress had authorized the resumption of specie payments on the first of January, 1879. It was necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare for that important event. Furthermore, several other Treasury operations of very great consequence, some of which depended upon my discretionary direction, were then in contemplation.

"Once at the head of the Treasury Department, I discovered that there were hundreds of men hanging upon my very words, watching my looks, prepared to interpret in one way or another what I said or appeared to think. I realized that my only protection against speculators and others who were trying to take personal advantage in advance of Treasury Department operations, was in putting on a mask. Therefore, I trained myself to make my face expressionless. I accustomed myself to treat all men precisely alike. And I had to be especially careful about whatever I said. It was the most difficult experience of my political life. But it served the purpose. I do not think that anybody obtained the slightest hint from anything I said or did or any expression of my face as to the purposes of the Treasury Department.

"After we redeemed specie payments there came the question of refunding one portion of the public debt, and I found it necessary to maintain this mask during all that agitation, also. So the idea that I was an iceberg took even deeper hold on the popular imagination. But the moment I entered the Senate chamber, on the day of the inauguration of President Garfield, I was myself again. I felt like a boy just let out of school." (Copyright, 1909, by E. F. Edwards.)

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER

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

How many of us are irascible, easily irritated or crushed in spirit, thrown off our balance, even stampeded by the veriest trifles! Our enemies who would see us fall understand they can any time spoil our equanimity and cause us to be ridiculous by some trifling act or word they know will hit our vulnerable spot. They know the nature of our timber and what will fire it, and we are at their mercy. A stray splash of mud strikes our new clothes and we are too weak to perform our part in the day's program, unless it be a program of baffle. Why allow little, inconsequential things to annoy and stampede us, to throw us into hysteria, nervous prostration and even worse forms of sickness? You can, if you try, make yourself proof against the things that nonplus and exasperate. If you are so intense and sensitive nature that some trivial thing or temporarily unavoidable environment makes of you a hysterical child instead of a balanced man or woman with power to endre and execute then you must moderate your intensity and pause in silent receptivity allowing God's renewing and strengthening power to take possession of your soul.

MALE CHATTERBOXES

Philadelphia Press.

Are not men in the mass more inveterate gossips than women? Shakespeare's citizens do the real gossiping in his plays, even though he followed tradition in personifying rumor as a dame—"if my gossip report be an honest woman of her word." You will find as much lively and inane chit-chat in any man's clubhouse as in any woman's. The hotel and theater lobbies seethe with the gossiping of men. No village sewing society or mite society can equal the incessant buzz at the grocery store, and when it comes to downright, earnest, unflagging dissection of reputation and pernicious tittle-tattle there is no body of women in the land that can hold a candle to the foolish adult chatterboxes at any political headquarters.

A BUSINESS MEN'S PEACE MOVEMENT.

New York World.

Edwin Ginn, the Boston publisher, whose antagonism of war has taken such forms as suggesting that war poetry be cut out of school books and children be deprived of tin-soldier toys, has now given a practical direction to his propaganda by devoting $1,000,000 "to promote the cause of universal peace." It is Mr. Ginn's aim to "unite the business men of the world in a great permanent association which shall have for its object the suppression of war." This is more to the point. Commerce and conquest have always been the main causes of war. Back of most slogans of strife has ever been the commercial watchword—"trade follows the flag." The wars of Venice and Genoa were waged for monopoly of trade with the east. The Crusades, notwithstanding their religious inspiration, were in effect armed expeditions to provide western commerce with an "open door" through Syria to the Orient. Our "French and Indian" war was a mere incident in a struggle for world commerce. The Revolution and the rebellion were due to commercial causes. Napoleon's failure was a failure to control the sea trade of Europe. No doubt in addition to the "face that launched a thousand ships" against Troy were shrewd considerations of the value to Greece of a seaport on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean.

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