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MOBS NOT AMERICAN.

Whenever reference is made to the persecutions by which the Latter-day Saints were deprived of their homes, their property, and many of them even of their lives, the leaders of the forlorn anti-Mormon cause affect to feel horror-stricken at the alleged comparison of the American people to a persecuting mob. This is one of the tricks by which leaders of mobs hope to inspire prejudices against the Saints.

Let it therefore be said and understood, that the members of the Church have never held the American people, or the American government, responsible for any of the sufferings the mobs have inflicted upon them. It is true that the state of Missouri might at the time of the anarchy that prevailed in parts of the state have maintained the laws and extended protection to the Saints against the lawless mob; the State of Illinois might, in the same manner, have prevented the assassination of innocent men at Carthage; but even in the most trying hours of persecution, the Saints looked with confidence to the American people for final vindication, and justice.

We do not admit that the ruffians who drove the people from their farms and homes in Missouri were the American people. We do not admit that the murderers who stained the soil of Illinois with blood were the American people. We do not admit that the profligates who from time to time have harassed the Saints in Utah and endeavored to array the Nation against them, are the American people. We do not admit that they, in any manner whatever, represent the American people. The leaders of persecutors have always been the refuse of the nation, the scum of the earth. They have been liars and hypocrites, profligates, thieves, and many of them have been murderers. Their attacks upon the "Mormons" have been made but for the purpose of concealing their real intentions, their traitorous plans and schemes, to rob their fellowmen. To represent such as the American people, as the mobocrats always do, is blasphemy.

The Latter-day Saints never had any quarrel with the American people. They do maintain that it was the duty of the governors and officials of the states in which the mobbings took place, to protect the citizens in all their rights. They hoped that the general government would have offered some redress for the wrongs inflicted upon them, when the states failed to do their duty. At the same time they understand the political considerations that operated adversely. And though at times they felt as if the administration of national affairs had fallen into feeble, or incompetent, hands, yet they never lost faith in the government itself. They have ever remained loyal and true to the institutions of their country, while their assailants have rallied against the President and Congress and everyone who has refused to bow down to the anti-Mormon idol. The views and feelings of the Saints in regard to the American Republic and government were well expressed in an early order issued by Daniel H. Wells, then Lieutenant-General, to celebrate the Nation's natal day. "Monday the Fourth," the order said, "will be the eighty-third anniversary of the birth of American freedom. It is the duty of every American citizen to commemorate the great event; not in boisterous revelry, but with hearts full of gratitude to Almighty God, the Great Father of our rights." (Whitney's History, Vol. I, page 718). That does not sound like animosity toward the country, or the government.

THE COAL SHORTAGE.

That a serious coal shortage faces this city and most other places in the Intermountain West is the judgment of those best informed on coal and railroad matters.

It appears that, speaking generally, there may not be quite enough coal mined at the present rates of digging; but more especially that the present railroad facilities are not sufficient to meet the demands of the rapidly growing West.

The growth of population and industry in all this region has far surpassed the rate of increase in the growth of railways, the building of rolling stock, and the capacity generally of the roads to handle the additional freight and traffic.

It is to no purpose now to blame the railroads. That will not help matters. The problem of today is to get coal rather than to seek reasons for blaming the railroad people for the impending shortage.

In this connection, we have a suggestion to make to the farmers. It is this: Haul coal. Fit up extra wagons and let the boys drive to the mines. Begin at once by ascertaining where and at what price coal may be had. Then figure out the cost of hauling, and begin to lay in a supply for the cold weather. In many parts of the state, this could be done with success, and in some cases with profit on the sale of coal. But no matter what the cost may be, the coal should be stored. A little fuel stored for cold weather at a high cost is better than none at any price after the cold weather is actually

upon us. Any farmer who can haul coal should proceed to do so.

As to city people, we suggest the use of gas for cooking during all the warm months. This may not amount to much, but every little will help in such an emergency. So, too, if people who can do so will burn or store wood, the result will contribute to the public good as well as to individual security against inconvenience of suffering next winter.

As a matter of fact, the coal shortage is here already, and everything that will contribute to a solution of the coal problem should now be brought to the attention of the people.

THE CITY STREETS.

A "News" representative has completed an examination of the city street work now in progress in the amount of nearly \$200,000, with perhaps as much more in immediate prospect.

The streets recently macadamized in the same manner and with the same material, blue limestone, as that now being used, have been found to be ephemeral things in the way of street pavements, some of them being no longer recognizable as such.

This condition is particularly true on Third West, by the Short Line depot, on Second West, between South Temple and First North, and in other places.

The trouble is two-fold: the material used is too soft and lacks cementing qualities, and the pavements are not properly laid according to the universal requirements or specifications for such road-making approved by experience and embodied into the rules of city street-making throughout the Union.

With singular and unexplainable blindness and perversity, the city council is said to be making haste to close contracts for laying many miles of this kind of street pavement at a vast cost and to the permanent damage of the city.

The taxpayers upon the roads to be covered with this kind of paving should combine in self defense. They can save themselves the almost useless expense and the city the needless disgrace and setback of any more such costly blundering.

TO ENCOURAGE MARRIAGE.

The Women's Trade Union League, according to reports has entered upon the commendable enterprise of encouraging marriage among its members. The plan is to collect dues that are to be devoted entirely to the payment of a dowry to every member who marries. There is little doubt that this will encourage marriages, since a little to start with will be quite a consideration to many young men.

One of the members of the League, the reports say, did not regard the dowry plan as entirely satisfactory. She represents the laundry workers of Cincinnati, and she produced statistics showing that out of 29 marriages that had taken place in her union during the past year, 28 of the women were back working in the laundry, some having their babies with them. The question arises with reference to these sad cases, would the additional charm of a dowry have made the shiftless husbands more faithful to their vows?

The probability is that the prospect of a dowry would encourage some worthless men to marry, and that, the money being spent, the wife would be deserted. That is a real difficulty. It emphasizes the necessity of laws giving women full control of their own property. But aside from this difficulty the plan is excellent. It will benefit many worthy couples, and the benefit, we believe, will greatly outweigh the temptations and disadvantages.

THE FILIPINOS.

Occasionally American newspapers are still expressing regret at the addition of the Philippine islands to the domain of the United States. The editor of the Manila Times does not subscribe to such views. In his opinion, the contact of the Filipinos with Americans has been a great blessing to them. In a recent article copied by a London paper, he says:

"From the moment that Admiral Dewey, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, shot his way into Manila Harbor the destinies of some eleven millions of hardy little brown Filipinos began to change, and today they have money to spend. Formerly they led an indolent existence; did no work save that which was absolutely essential for the winning of their daily bread. Today there exists a new race of Filipinos, and it is just as well in speaking in a practical article of the changes which have been wrought in the past decade to reverse the order mentioned above and to start with music."

"There is a market in the islands for all low and medium priced wind instruments, for pianos, and for talking machines. Always a music-loving people, the Filipinos have, no matter what their tribal connections, maintained in every little town from the northernmost part of Luzon to the tropic south coast of Mindanao a local band, which plays always in the plaza—that inevitable part of all native towns—on Saturday evenings and fiestas days, and in the equally inevitable cathedral on Sunday."

Speaking of the dress reform that is going on in all the larger cities the writer says:

"Slowly but surely, as the Japanese have done, the Filipinos are adopting the European dress. For one thing they are—even the lowest class—beginning to wear hats and shoes on Sundays, and there are thousands who follow the practice all the week. As yet the native neck has not become accustomed to the stiff collar, and the Filipino dandy on the Escorial, or the Luneta contents himself with a shirt of the tennis order, but insists always on a bowler hat. The Filipino ladies of the upper class have always dressed well, but to the native pina cloth they are now adding nearly every textile that London itself knows."

The mode of living has also suffered a radical change:

"Formerly, the native ate rice and mummified fish for every meal—keeping his poultry to fight with—but now, thanks to the nearness of Sydney, his men may include beef, mutton, rabbit, and vegetables of all sorts. Fruit he has always had, and always will have, in plenty."

The use of civilized tools and machinery is another innovation. The writer says:

"The Filipino has never handled any other tool than a bolo, with which he builds houses and constructs irrigation plants of a sort on his paddy fields. Now he is beginning to understand the use of hammer and nails, of saws and of the adze. In the recent extension of the Manila-Dagupan Railway, in the erection of the splendid 800-ton ice-mak-

ing and refrigerating plant in Manila, in the putting up of the schoolhouses and barracks all over the island, and in a thousand and one other ways, he has helped not only to improve the general appearance of the country, but to learn something of the white man's taste for proper sanitation and quarantine conditions."

"Upon machinery he looks yet with awe, but he has learned to set type; and one, some time back, turned a patent fire extinguisher over a blaze which broke out in an old mansion in Calle Cabildo, Intramuros. So it is easy to see that they are coming on, and, if space permitted, one could quote many incidents to show that this great mass of people, so suddenly lifted out of obscurity, is shortly to become a factor in the world's industrial progress."

It is passing strange that the Americans have not yet awakened to a realization of the opportunities for trade opened up in the islands. The musical instruments have been supplied so far, it seems, chiefly by German firms. A Manchester firm does an immense business in its drapery department. The manufacture of beer in Manila is said to be a monopoly enjoyed by a Spanish company—one of the few which remain—and Australia's wine bill is growing by leaps and bounds. Evidently, there are opportunities of trade in the Philippines not fully realized by American manufacturers and exporters.

A flareback is the worst kind of a roorback.

Machine guns in the streets of Seoul. What a lovely imitation of Paris!

A bride was blinded by rice throwers the other day. Love is blind anyhow.

The public demand is for small bills; the highwayman's is for big and little.

A directory estimate of population is good; a census enumeration is better.

Mr. Hawley says that Haywood's guilt has been proved. What does the jury say?

A plunge in the lake is much better than an immunity bath at this season of the year.

Mayor Schmitz has been vaccinated. But that doesn't render him immune from punishment.

That excursion train wreck in Michigan makes it seem like the good old summer time once again.

Catalogue traders need not be surprised to learn some day that there is a black list supplement.

When that whizzing golf ball just missed Secretary Taft he is said to have remarked, "Gee whizz!"

The upheaval in Korea is nothing more than a tempest in a teapot. And Japan practically owns the pot.

Seeing there is a reign of terror in Korea the Emperor was quite justified in saying, "After me the deluge."

The punishment of those who have been convicted of conspiring to steal government coal lands should be made to fit the crime, which is one of the worst in the mala prohibita class.

Madame Anna Gould says that she is not engaged and does not expect to be. Her experience with Count Boni is sufficient guarantee that her statement is true.

There will be about two months between the close of the Haywood trial and the reopening of the Thaw case, which will afford the public some time for a much needed rest.

Surgeons have reported to the retiring board that Lieutenant Colonel Ayres is physically unfit for active service in the army. That affair of his wife's at West Point seems to have suddenly developed all the trouble.

War is to be made on the Teddy bears by the teachers of New York. One dear old maid says that they keep the children from the pleasure of caring for a doll.

Toasting King Edward and President Roosevelt jointly, Ambassador White-law Reid said: "We honor two men whose lives are of the greatest importance to the peace of the civilized world, two men who have earned the name of peacemakers, and two men who share the belief that in preparation for war is to be found the greatest security for peace." If belief in preparedness for war entitles a ruler to be called a peacemaker, then to Emperor William of Germany belongs the title of greatest peacemaker in the whole world.

A WORD ON NEWSPAPERS.

Los Angeles Examiner.

To the average poor young man who wants to be a cartoonist or an artist of some other kind, this is our advice: Work seriously eight hours a day at something that you know you can do. Be a good clerk or a messenger boy or mechanic or anything else. Make sketches when you have nothing else to do. The man who has in him the real artistic power enjoys his work so much that he can do it in his odd moments without fatigue. The born artist, like the born poet, simply cannot help producing that which is in him. A hen doesn't have to go to an egg school in order to lay an egg. She has the egg in her, and so she lays it in spite of herself between times. Similarly, the man who has got good pictures, funny or serious, in him can make them without fatigue. The born artist, like the born poet, simply cannot help producing that which is in him.

WORLD-WIDE COAL FAMINE.

Washington Herald.

A contributor to the New York Times writes a letter complaining of the misuse by Richard Harding Davis of the term "bar sinister," and says: "Mr. Davis should bear in mind that he is no longer a newspaper man, and therefore, cannot be excused on the grounds of journalistic haste and carelessness." This protest voice is a feeling that is, for some inscrutable reason, pretty firmly fixed in the public mind—a feeling that writers on newspapers are careless simply because they write for newspapers. With full knowledge of the errors of grammar and otherwise, which are inevitable in the hasty preparation and handling of the large amount of matter which appears in the average newspaper each day, we venture to say that as much care is exercised in the making of a well-regulated daily newspaper as in the keeping of the accounts of many commercial houses. The one unpalatable sin of a writer for a newspaper is carelessness. Never before has the better element of the press felt so keenly its responsibility

to the public. There are certain irresponsible journals which live by exaggeration and by the daily cry of "Wolf! wolf!" when there is no wolf; but their character is so well known that, though they are read—too widely for the public good—their influence on the public mind is practically nil.

ADVICE TO "ARTISTS"

Boston Transcript.

Disquieting, indeed, is the news from the northwest that in these midsummer days a coal famine is already threatened. Making all allowance for the motive which some interests have, of magnifying this shortage and using it as the basis of an attack upon President Roosevelt's policy of withholding western coal lands from the exploitation of "promoters," yet there is evidence enough that the northwest is badly off for fuel. If the situation in July is as hard as this, what will it be in February? The difficulty is not alone one of railroad transportation. For the famine of last winter the western people held the railway managers responsible. It was and still is, the fashion to blame the railroads for almost everything. But this year the trouble manifestly is not that there are not enough cars to haul the fuel, but that no fuel is to be had. Everywhere in the western country, even right at the mines, coal is in deficient supply. The demands of the railroads themselves are increasing because of the moving of the crops and the copper smelting and other mining industries of the northwest require an ever-increasing quantity of fuel.

PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN.

Cleveland Leader.

It is unfortunate that under the present system of government there is no adequate means of protection for children subjected to the tortures which is of the mind and heart rather than of the body. Society has not yet devised sufficient defenses against heartless men and women who destroy child life by the most heinous crimes. The difference, neglect of duty and the denial of the loving tenderness which children crave and need. That is a step still to be taken in the evolution of humanity.

JUST FOR FUN.

Immune.

A New York elevator fell six floors with a post, but did not hurt him. It is hard to get men who are used to being kicked downstairs every spring.

The Role of the Thoughtless.

When people don't think they yelp for war.—Ohio State Journal.

"Walter, bring me a glass of butter-milk," requested the man in the quick luncheon.

"One Fairbanks," yelled the waiter, thus showing that slant is made, not born.—Detroit Free Press.

First Professor—That man has been signally ignorant for many colleges.

Second Professor—I should say so. He has been given enough degrees to qualify him for a first-class thermometer.—Milwaukee Journal.

Towne—He has no regard for anyone else; he has no milk for human kindness.

Brown—Oh! I wouldn't say that. He's a very small man, you know. Probably he has it, but it's condensed.—Philadelphia Press.

"Yes, sir," the mayor went in swimming, "an' I'm blest if a feller didn't come along an' steal all his clothes!"

"An' what did he do then?"

"Broke the record by goin' home in a barrel, instead of a barrel goin' home in him!"—Atlanta Constitution.

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