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DESERET NEWS' PHONES.

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NOT PARALLEL CASES.

Our esteemed contemporary, The New
York Evening Post, in its issue of May
6, makes the remark that a little Maine
town has a problem "very like the
Mormon problem." Then the Post tells
of a fight now on between the citizens
of the town referred to and members of
Mr. Sandford's so-called "Holy Ghost
and Un" society.

This Shiloh community, we are told,
had, hitherto been a source of profit
to the town. It bought up farms round
about at good prices, and its members
were counted on to increase the town's
quota of State school money, though the
200 children of the "Shilohites" themselves
were educated in schools of their
own. So matters went on until the
members of Mr. F. W. Sandford's set-
tlement, recruited by converts from all
parts of the country, actually outnumbered
the original townspeople. Then, one
fine day, the men of Shiloh
marched in a body to the town-pet-
ting and elected a selectman from
among their own number. Since then
they have secured the appointment of
six teachers belonging to the society,
and their school on the hill has been
supported at public expense. Now the
courts have been asked to decide
whether this is not giving the money
to a sectarian institution.

Some of the critics of the Church of
Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are in
the habit of comparing this organization
to all kinds of freak societies. There
is no valid reason for doing so. "Mor-
monism" is no dream of fanatics. The
founders of the Church were not vision-
aries. The present leaders are not
charlatans. They deal with realities,
with solemn facts, when they declare
the message they have to the world
today, just as much as did the great
apostle of the gentiles when he pro-
claimed the resurrection, and other doc-
trines, strange to his age and genera-
tion. It is as improper to compare the
Prophet Joseph to Sandford, or Dowd,
and similar characters, as it would be
to draw parallels between Paul and
Theudas, Luther and the Anabaptists.

If the account given by the Post
of the trouble with the Shilohites, is
correct, it is very different from any
difficulty the "Mormons" have ever
experienced. These "Shilohites" went
into settled communities, and, when
numerically strong enough, secured an ap-
propriation of public funds for sectarian
schools. This is a perfect reversal
of the conduct of the "Mormons." The
Saints have, as their history amply tes-
tifies, been perfectly content to settle
down in the wilderness and redeem it
and make it habitable. They have then
welcomed others, to share with them
the temporal and spiritual advantages
gained by their industry and energy.
The so-called "Mormon" trouble has
never originated with the Saints. Their
mission has always been one of peace
and good will to all men. There is no
"Mormon" trouble today. Whatever
"trouble" there is, is in the camp of
those who imagine themselves wronged,
because the citizens of Utah refuse to
entrust them with positions of honor,
for which they have proved themselves
eminently unfit, morally and intellec-
tually. To revenge this fancied wrong,
they have been conducting a campaign
of vilification against the majority of
the people of Utah, and especially their
beloved and respected spiritual leaders.
There is, then, no resemblance be-
tween the cases referred to by the
Post. As far as the Church is in-
volved, the trouble is a case of perse-
cution, as malignant, if not as violent,
physically, as any raid by the bought
slaves of Nero, in the days of old.

CHICAGO AND WARSAW.

Some of our contemporaries are com-
paring the conditions in Chicago and
Warsaw.

The latter is one of the ancient cities
of the world. It was once the metropoli-
s of a large and mighty kingdom. Its
glory, however, departed; its sun
set when the night of tyranny fell upon
Poland, and for a long time its citizens
have suffered at the hand of the op-
pressor. That is the reason why they
shake their fetters and try to break
them. On labor day the workmen were
parading the streets. They carried
red flags, and that may have been
reason for police interference. Without

warning the paraders were trampled
upon by squadrons of Uhlans and shot
down by platoons of infantry. They
retaliated later the same day by throw-
ing bombs. The casualty list now in-
cludes ninety dead and more than a
hundred wounded, and there is talk of
calling a general strike in Poland as a
reply to the pure wantonness of the
Cossack.

Chicago is a young city. It has reared
its structures in a country where
perfect freedom reigns, and where
every citizen has the right, guaranteed
by the constitution, to life, liberty, and
the pursuit of happiness. And yet, the
streets have, lately, been rendered un-
der by murderous riots. The casual-
ties are said to be two dead and over
150 wounded, some rather seriously. It
is a comparison which suggests the
thought that no form of government
can guarantee peace, unless the indi-
vidual citizens themselves are peace-
fully inclined.

The origin of the trouble in Chicago
dates back to the time when the tail-
ors declared for the "open shop" pol-
icy, as the only remedy against the
difficulties encountered in mak-
ing contracts with associations,
and interpreting such contracts.
Some months ago, a conference
was called between the contending fac-
tions and at the close of a brief ses-
sion the garment workers were told
that the tailors' association wished to
declare all the existing contracts null
and void, and draw up a new agree-
ment which would be more broad and
liberal than those already executed.

An effort was made to have the mat-
ter adjusted by arbitration, but the
employers showed no disposition to
parley further, stating that the unions
had sacrificed all claims by their per-
sistent menaces. They could accept
or reject as they saw fit.

The following day the garment
workers were notified that they should
open shop should prevail and that
if they desired to continue work it
would be as individuals and not as
members of any union. This ultimatum
precipitated a walkout of the nine-
teen men employed by Montgomery
Ward & Co., one of the twenty-eight
Chicago members of the National
Wholesale Tailors' association.

Then followed the injection into the
controversy of the dread sympathetic
strike. The tailors were appealed to
with the hope that they could in-
fluence the employers to settle or ar-
bitrate. After several weeks of ef-
fort this failed, and the Chicago Fed-
eration of Labor took a hand.

Finally the tailors decided to act,
and taking Montgomery Ward & Co.'s
house as the place of attack, set in
motion one of the greatest industrial
upheavals of the last decade.

This has the "strike" of the nine-
teen garment workers metamorphosed
itself into the great "tailors' strike." The
tailors had no grievance and took up
the cudgels only because of
"sympathy." Once in the fray, they
could not retract their steps, and the
battle cry now is "fight to the fin-
ish."

President Roosevelt has now had an
interview with the strike leaders. He
assured them that the efforts of the
local authorities to keep peace and or-
der had his full sympathy. This means
that, if necessary, the Federal troops
would be sent to their aid. In this the
President will be upheld by every loyal
citizen of the country. The strikers
have stopped the wheels of industry in
one of the largest cities of the Republic,
and killed and maimed peaceful citizens;
they have mobbed and injured men
whose only crime was an effort to earn
their living by honest toil; by such
acts they are virtually in rebellion in a
country where the laws are ample to
give protection against wrongdoing,
and where violence has no shadow of
excuse. When the Chief Executive
fairly assured the leaders of the
lawbreakers that his influence will be
exerted for the restoration and main-
tenance of peace, he fulfilled a sacred
duty. The Mayor of Chicago expressed
the conviction that the worst of the
trouble is over, and that the difficulties
will be adjusted before long. It is to
be hoped that he understands the situa-
tion correctly. But it is certain that
the trouble will not be entirely ended,
until those responsible for the murder
and other acts of violence that have
been committed, are brought before
the bar of justice.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

The Japanese are said to be highly
indignant because the French govern-
ment does not hurry the Russian fleet
off from the coast of China. Judging
from the earnestness of some of the
protests, one would think the Japanese
are actually afraid of the Russian ar-
mada. The probability is, though, that
both the official and unofficial protests
are made with a view to future event-
ualities. Japan, it must be remembered,
has a Monroe doctrine of its own, or
an equivalent for it, and if it should
ever deem the time opportune to put
that doctrine into practice in the territory
over which France claims jurisdiction,
breach of neutrality in this conflict
would be a convenient casus belli. It
would be a wrong to revenge.

That Japan is endeavoring to stimu-
late the dormant powers of her Asiatic
neighbors is evident from the fact, that
she is constantly making efforts to de-
velop a closer union between the Asiatic
countries. Treaties of a most liberal
character are concluded with neighbors
and prominent representatives of those
countries are honored with decorations,
and other signs of imperial favor. Japan
means to establish her influence in
Asia, and this fact renders her present
complaints against Russia's ally signifi-
cant.

Japan's ambition is easily accounted
for. The empire has risen with phe-
nomenal rapidity to the rank of a first-
class power. She finds in China an
apt pupil of gigantic stature and latent
strength. The possibilities of an Asiatic
combination are such as to place any
dual, or triple, alliance in Europe in
the shade. If properly organized and
cemented together. To take the leading
part in such a combination is, accord-
ing to the best observers of the trend
of events, Japan's ambition. It now
seems to be within her reach, and why
should she not formulate her policy ac-
cordingly?

A JOKE ON THE DOCTOR.

Some one has perpetrated a good joke
on Dr. Osier, who some time ago be-
came famous for some utterances cred-
ited to him not very complimentary to
old age. He denied having used the
expression ascribed to him by reporters,
and explained just what he did say.
But it appears that his explanation has
not been so universally accepted as was
the first report. A short time ago some
doctors honored the distinguished mem-
ber of the fraternity with a banquet,
and a memento was presented to him.
One Dr. Mitchell had been appointed to
make the presentation. The gift con-
sisted of Cicero's "De Senectute" or
"About Age." Dr. Mitchell said the copy
chosen was the early translation of
James Logan, of Philadelphia, and bore
the imprint of Benjamin Franklin. Then
he added: "What humorous friend se-
lected this work I do not know, nor do
I know who chose me as the person to
present it, but I suppose it was because
I was the youngest available man to
hand to my venerable friend what a
genius who flourished nineteen hundred
years ago had to say on the subject of
old age."

Dr. Mitchell, we are told, is seventy-
five years old and Dr. Osier only fifty-
six, and the ally was therefore merrily
applauded. As soon as he could be
heard again, the speaker went on to
say that the subject is one, if we can
trust the press, that Dr. Osier thinks
should not exist at all—old age.

Dr. Osier, on the same occasion, stated
some of his ethical principles—"To do
today's work well and let tomorrow
take care of itself, to 'act the Golden
Rule' toward professional brethren and
patients, and to cultivate a certain
measure of equanimity befitting a man.
No fault can be found with these can-
ons. They are old and tested."

Some of the street contractors are
contracting damage suits.

Another great objection to the auto-
mobile is that it toots its own horn.

Chicago's strike is symbolic of Chi-
cago's growth: It's spreading all over.

Has that Los Angeles rain maker
dropped anything around Salt Lake?

"Back to the people," says Mr. Bryan.
Yes, back to the people who live in the
steeples.

The merchants are marking every-
thing down. Even comforters are
marked down.

In Chicago was the President driven
about by a union or a non-union driver?
It is a momentous question.

The department of agriculture has a
good word for the coyote. Has the de-
partment turned advocatus diaboli?

One of the easiest things in the world
is to make half a dozen dandelions grow
where one blade of grass grew before.

Is the aliens bill to supplant in im-
portance in Britain the grounds game
bill and the marriage with a deceased
wife's sister's bill?

Bostonians drink more tea per capita
than the people of any other American
city. In fact it was her great tea party
that made Boston so famous.

Mr. Alexander was much affected
when asked to resign. Had he complied
with the request his income would have
been affected just one hundred thousand
dollars.

Japan's ire over the alleged violation
of neutrality by the Russian squadron
in French territorial waters must sug-
gest to France the question, Why do
the heathens rage so furiously?

The uncertainty of the weather,
which is wild and wayward, is probably
due to the absence of the weather
bureau man on a pleasure trip. When
the cat's away the mice will play.

If Chicago's strike were taking place
in some South American capital it
would be called a revolution, but being
in the temperate zone it can never be-
come torrid enough for a revolution.

Los Angeles now claims 200,000 inhab-
itants, according to the figures based
on the school census for the present
year. The increase has been very rapid.
The population in 1903 was 136,945. In
1904, 168,533, and in 1905, 201,349.

When the President in his addresses
in various parts of the country depicts
the qualities that go to make a good
citizen and patriot, each hearer feels
that he possesses them in a pre-em-
inent degree. Their self love is tickled
and the President becomes correspond-
ingly popular.

Mr. Roosevelt emphatically says that
he will not be a candidate for re-selec-
tion as president of the United States;
that there are no strings on his state-
ment, and that he means what he says.
This should and doubtless will set at
rest the silly talk of "forcing" him to
accept a nomination. It will put some
predicting newspapers out of business.

DISRESPECT FOR LAW.

El Paso News.
The New York Tribune says: "The
anti-cigarette crusade in Wisconsin im-
posed itself on a semicolon. In Indiana
it has been followed by a disjunctive
conjunction. Truly, lawmaking is as
yet an experimental and halting sci-
ence." The worst of it is that this mak-
ing a farce of the law has a bad effect
on the community. When public at-
tention is called in this way to a statute
and the people realize that it is not en-
forced, or is void owing to a trivial
technicality, they are inclined to view
lightly other statutes, arguing that they
in turn, may not be enforced. Disre-
spect for the law is a serious fault in
the United States today, nor is this dis-
respect confined alone to what would
be called the criminal classes. Only
too often there is a belief that a man
by getting round the law shows his
smartness.

A FLIMFLAM.

New Orleans States.
Senator Depew was explaining to a
clerkman the slang term, "to flimflam."
"To flimflam," he said, "is to confuse a
man's mind to such a degree that he ac-
tually consents to an act contrary to his
own cheating. Now permit me to give
you an illustration of flimflam. A boy

goes to a grocer and asks for a pint of
molasses. 'Put the molasses, sir,' he
says, 'in this pitcher.' The grocer draws
the molasses in a pint measure, pours
it into the pitcher, and hands it to the
boy. 'But the boy looks at the
measure, exclaims: 'See, here you
haven't given me all my molasses.
There's some still sticking to the bot-
tom of the measure.' 'Oh, that's all
right, sonny,' says the grocer easily.
'There was some in the measure before.'
Thereupon the flimflammed boy goes
off content.

EFFECTS OF STRIFE.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.
Capital is naturally timid. Capital
shrinks from strife. Capital seeking
investment will pass by Chicago and
go to cities where there is less danger
of the destruction of property and the
taking of life by the mob, unless Chi-
cago very promptly makes better pro-
vision for the preservation of order.

KANSAS CITY JOURNAL.

President Eliot's solution of the prob-
lem is to moralize the trusts, but the
political candidate will continue to
shout that the only remedy is to pul-
verize them.

THE GASOLINE MOTOR.

Springfield Republican.
The new passenger gasoline motor car
of the Union Pacific road, which was
recently described, has created so much
interest that it has been decided to
send the car under its own power on a
tour across the continent and back,
to permit its inspection and to give it
a thorough trying out. Before begin-
ning the trip it will be on exhibition at
the exposition in Portland. Western
railroad men are reported as talking of
little else besides this new motor car,
and to be predicting that it will revo-
lutionize railroad transportation in
suburban traffic at least. Recently the
motor made the run from Omaha, to
Grand Island, Nev., a distance of 184
miles, in 5 1/2 hours, an average speed of
27 1/2 miles an hour, and made a maxi-
mum rate of 40 miles an hour.

FORTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Forty million dollars a year is the
estimate Charles A. Stevens makes of
the property damage caused by smoke
in Chicago. He gave that figure in the
course of an address at the municipal
museum Thursday, and by way of
showing that it was not merely guess-
work at random he specified that the
smoke damage to his own firm was up-
ward of \$25,000 a year. If the men who
make the bulk of the smoke were the
men who suffer the bulk of the damage
we can be quite sure that this waste-
fulness would soon come to an end.
Unfortunately, however, manufacturers
are the chief smoke makers while mer-
chants and householders are the chief
sufferers.

TEA

There is wholesome tea
and bad; there is bad in a
dozen ways.

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Bullfinch's tea.

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pass without having it repaired by one who
knows how.

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range from one to
four dollars each.
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