

Montana, Nevada, Colorado and Washington. In the South the two Carolinas, Georgia and Texas are said to be free silver, but fear of Republican rule and a force bill keeps them within Democratic party lines. Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada have 3 electoral votes each, Colorado and Washington 4 each, Texas 15, Georgia 13, North Carolina 11, and South Carolina 9. This makes an aggregate of 68 electoral votes, which if cast for a free silver candidate would seriously complicate matters next November.

The platform of the People's party adopted at Omaha on the 4th inst., demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver and a speedy increase of the circulating medium to not less than \$50. for every person in the country. This plank might perhaps realize the requirements the average free silver advocate, but would he support the various other planks which accompany it? Would he endorse the government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, etc., and the establishment of postal banks, sub-treasury schemes and so on? Finally, would he accept Weaver and Donnelly? These are questions the average free silver man whether North and South will ask himself before voting.

### AN UNWARRANTABLE ATTACK.

An editorial in the Logan Journal of the 13th inst. makes a savage attack on the *Young Woman's Journal* and on the firm of George Q. Cannon & Sons, where that periodical is printed. The position taken by the *Journal*, apart from the personal reflections it casts upon honorable gentlemen, has a bearing upon every publishing house where printing is done for others. Therefore, and for other reasons, the DESERET NEWS has something to say on this matter.

The *Journal* states that "*The Young Women's Journal*, published in Salt Lake City by the Mutual Improvement Association, is being turned into a political organ." It then refers to what it calls "a long republican harrangue," and asserts what it claims to be the object of that "harrangue," and claims that it is "an intensely partisan communication from a radical republican," and wants to know "why it should attack a man of the standing of Mr. Thatcher and attempt to justify the attack of Frank Cannon." Then it proclaims the discovery that "the magazine bears the announcement that George Q. Cannon & Sons Company composed its business management," and from this concocts the theory that "the Sons had something to do with turning the magazine over to the Republican party, in order to advance certain selfish interests and gratify certain selfish ambitions," and makes a vile and personal fling at the head of the firm, which all who have spoken to us on the matter have pronounced infamous. The *Journal*, in conclusion, announces what it will do in regard to "independent" organs "no matter which side they take," and intimates that religious magazines and newspapers must not take part in political discussions.

First, we will say that *The Young*

*Woman's Journal* is not being turned into a political organ. The editor, Mrs. Susa Young Gates, announced at the opening of the new volume, the addition of a department on "Constitutional Government" in which political principles would be discussed. We think this a most excellent method of instructing young people in the theory of civil government, and quite appropriate in a young woman's journal. The articles which have appeared in that department, forming but a small part of the magazine, so far as we can discover have been fair and impartial, giving the views of adherents of both the great national parties on various subjects. But the magazine has devoted much more space to matters that are not by any means political.

As to the present number: It contains three brief political sketches, by "Shurlock," who may be a lady or a gentleman, it matters not which, and we do not know or care. One is called "Republicanism at Home," and conveys some of the views of "a highly esteemed Republican leader"—name not given—which, summarized, amount to the opinion that while the theories of Democracy are fine and beautiful, they are impossible of application to the affairs of a great nation." These opinions are not strongly put, are open to easy criticism, and are only given as the views of an individual. The second is a review of some parts of the noted speech of Hon. M. Thatcher and the reply to it by Mr. F. J. Cannon, and on the whole appears favorable to the former while endeavoring to be fair to both. The third is a recommendation of S. A. Kenner's very capable book, "The Practical Politician," which is entirely unpartisan and very instructive. That is all the politics to be found in the July number.

Now we venture to say that there is no attack on Mr. Thatcher in the magazine, nor attempt to justify Mr. Cannon. The article relating to their dispute is not from the "radical Republican" whose views are confined to the first article, but the opinions of Shurlock. And, in any case, it contains nothing to justify the vile personal attack of the *Journal* writer upon gentlemen who had no more to do with its composition than he had. The editor, who is now in the East, is solely responsible for the articles in the magazine.

*The Young Woman's Journal* is printed at the publishing house of George Q. Cannon & Sons. Business communications for it are permitted to be addressed to their office. Does that make them its business managers or responsible for what it contains? We happen to know that the firm are not, either financially or editorially, associated with the magazine, and have no further interest in it than that which comes through printing it, for which they receive pay as for any other job work.

The DESERET NEWS Company has, for many years, printed papers and magazines in the same way and would not like to be considered responsible for what they have contained. If the *Journal* has a job office, would the owners like to be regarded as responsible for every sentiment or statement appearing in what they print for other people? If they should permit a person or a paper to have business communi-

cations addressed to their office, would they like to have that used as proof that they were the business managers of that individual and were responsible for all his views and sentiments? The idea is as silly as the insinuation coupled with it is unwarranted.

Now as to "independent" and "religious" journals. Politics is a subject free to every citizen, and therefore to every paper, in the United States. The DESERET NEWS will exercise the right to comment upon any subject, religious, political or otherwise, that becomes a matter of public interest. *The Young Woman's Journal* has an equal right to do the same. Of course what either says is open to fair criticism. But no person or paper has any right to attempt to muzzle it, or to misrepresent it. And certainly, a personal attack upon an honored gentleman, because a publishing firm of which he is the head has printed a magazine for some one else which contains an article objectionable to a political advocate, is indefensible and discreditable from any point of view whether public or private.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

In the *Young Woman's Journal* for July are some political remarks by "Shurlock" which each party may endorse or criticize to its own taste. We have nothing to say as to the ideas and notions advanced, but only wish to deal with facts. "Shurlock," speaking of the time when Martin Van Buren was President of the United States says:

"It is well known that up to that time no amendments had been added to the Constitution and no changes made in national policy, but the republic stood just as its founders had reared it."

"Shurlock," we fear, is not "up" in political history. The editor must have been in a hurry for her trip to the East, to let that statement slip by uncorrected. There were ten Amendments to the Constitution proposed at the first Congress of the United States, held March 4th, 1789, and they were soon after ratified by the requisite number of States. Next, at the second session of the third Congress the Eleventh Amendment was proposed and afterwards ratified. At the first session of the Eighth Congress what is now known as the Twelfth Amendment was proposed. "Shurlock" was probably thinking of the later Amendments, but the twelve we have named were all added before the time mentioned and the events referred to in the article under consideration.

While our young people are learning politics it is necessary that they receive correct information. That is of more importance than mere party views or political affiliations.

### LET THE CLEANING PROCESS PROCEED

MAYOR BASKIN is confronted with a situation that will prove a test of his quality. He has undertaken, according to statements attributed to him, to make the balance of his administration clean. This determination does not seem to be merely assumed. The stoppage of the violations of the ordinance against Sunday liquor sell-