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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 11, 1908.

SUPPRESS THE EVIL.

Attorney General Breiden is absolutely correct in his statement to the "News" that it is the duty of the City authorities to uphold the City ordinances and suppress the red-light district. The existence of such a district has been forced upon their attention by protesting citizens. They can hardly refuse to take some action. To disclaim responsibility for it is hypocrisy and sham, as long as the traffic, contrary to law, is made a source of income to the City.

That district, together with an exorbitant municipal indebtedness is an inheritance from a time of former misgovernment, when the means or other, placed in unworthy hands. From the day of the founding of the City, till that time, the government was honestly and economically administered. The City was a model. It shall not be denied that evils of a social nature at times existed, but they were exceptional. They were, in fact, so rare that the Tribune advocated "excesses" as a door to the kind of "liberty" it hoped to introduce, very much as Balaam suggested that Israel be made to trespass, for its own destruction. This advice was, unfortunately, acted upon, and in 1891 the conditions became so intolerable that mass meetings were called in the various churches to "protest against the granting of any more licenses to saloons," and to "demand that the existing laws against gambling houses, brothels, the selling of liquor to minors, and Sunday selling be strictly enforced."

The evil has existed ever since, more or less openly, but with the advent of the first "American" administration a considerable influx of fallen creatures again occurred. The evil was no longer confined to one street. It flowed over. The principal business streets were invaded. The party appealed to the members of churches for votes on the promise that "reforms" were to be inaugurated. That is how the promises were kept.

We hope the City authorities now, when the matter has been brought to their attention, will see the necessity of taking the only action they can take under the law. In that they will be sustained, not by the Tribune, but by all decent citizens.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Those who are enthusiastic for municipal ownership of various utilities should look into the municipal employment bureau plan that is said to have been put into operation in all the principal cities of Alsace-Lorraine. It is said to work excellently and to be productive of the very best results.

The plan is described to a New York paper by a gentleman from Strasburg. The mission of these bureaus is to find work for all who are able and willing to work, and no fee is charged for this service. The gentleman quoted says that they found that private employment bureaus often tend to shift labor from one employer to another, for the purpose, of course, of keeping a certain number of men and women constantly idle. If there were no idlers the bureaus could not exist, while the idea of the municipal employment bureau is to keep every man and woman who wants to work in employment constantly.

The municipalities employ directors for these bureaus who are familiar with the conditions existing in various trades and who know the demands of the different local employers well enough to pick out workers who can fill them. The right worker is sent whenever possible to the place where he is most likely to fit, and very few complaints come back from either side.

INVADING ENGLAND.

The world is fond of war rumors. London papers are now exercised over the surmises of one H. M. Hyndman, a Socialist, recently expressed in form of a prediction that a German-Anglo war is imminent.

The gentleman is of the opinion that every department of Germany's national defense is preparing for war with England—because in no other way can the activity in the army and naval departments be explained. He sees in this activity a German plan to hazard a naval engagement in the North sea, to be followed by an invasion of several points with an army of 200,000 men. England, he declares, has no force which could meet this army, and aid from the colonies would be cut off by the German control of the sea. He adds that Germany, for years, has had spies carefully examining all the points of vantage in the counties likely to be traversed by German troops, carrying on a regular investigation of such preparations for resistance as are being made in Great Britain.

Generally such forecasts of calamity are made by persons interested in the enlargement of navies and armies, but this time it is not. Mr. Hyndman

claims that the policy of Social Democracy would save the situation. We would think, however, that dreams of a German invasion of Great Britain would not be taken seriously for any purpose whatever.

Someone has suggested that with the coming of the airship era, such an invasion would be practicable. A hundred thousand Wright machines, it has been said, watching their chances for a favorable wind, could transport half a million men from Germany to the heart of England, with a loss by mishap less in proportion than the old Danes used to suffer when they made their landings from their boats. But we have hardly come to that point yet that armies can fly from one country to another, carrying with them all the implements necessary for modern warfare. What the future will bring, is a different question.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The statistics covering accidents in the various industrial fields of the country show a deplorable condition. According to the report of the Illinois Bureau of Labor covering the last six months of 1907, 298 employees were killed and 1,994 wounded, during that brief period. A proportional casualty list for the entire country, and for the full year would, the New York World argues, be 10,800 killed and 55,000 wounded. These figures cover only employees.

On the railways of the United States 10,618 persons were killed in 1906, of whom only 3,929 were employees and 359 were passengers. The larger part, 6,339, were crushed at grade crossings, some while stealing rides and others in other ways.

Next after railroad accidents come accidents in coal mines. It is probably true that many of these accidents could have been prevented by proper precaution. Those picked off in industrial accidents are nearly always men in the full vigor of life, often having families dependent on them. Many are young men, with, apparently, a bright and useful future before them. Who can calculate the loss to the community caused by the untimely deaths of those victims of carelessness? It is a sad chapter of modern history.

AN INIMICAL ELEMENT.

Among all the Munchausen stories emanating from the sources from which the Tribune draws its supply, none is more palpable than the charge that the Church is "importing girls." No falsehood is easier to disprove by "figures that do not lie," and yet the canard is going its round, and is even cabled across the Atlantic, and the effect of it is that the material interests of Utah are damaged to a larger extent than some people realize.

The Church is not "importing" anyone. It is not assisting immigrants of any class or for any purpose, and this was demonstrated in the recent investigation at Boston. As for "importing girls," in the company that arrived on the Republic, twenty-three were children under twelve years of age, under the care of parents or guardians; thirty-seven were men, and the remaining forty-six included married women, some going to join their husbands; several widows, and five young women going to join friends and relatives in this country. And the entire company consisted of a superior class of immigrants, from every point of view.

The silly story about the importation of girls was telegraphed to every part of the United States. It was cabled by the New York correspondent of some English journals, to their papers and, we have no doubt, it found its way to the Continent. The story was promptly endorsed by the Tribune as true, for the temptation to direct a body blow against the State of Utah could not be resisted by that notorious knocker, for political purposes. The entire story was disproved by the official investigation, but the repudiation of it was not spread broadcast except in a very indirect way. The Tribune did not retract its libelous charges. The effects of the advertising Utah was given through the anti-"Mormon" agency, remained.

Some of our citizens may consider the infamous falsehoods circulated about the Church as being no concern of theirs. But the fact is that they injure the State more than the Church. People all over the world to whom those falsehoods are repeated receive the impression that Utah is not a desirable place in which to live. Utah and the Church are so closely interwoven in history that, although church and state are separate in everything, the agitation that is directed against one must necessarily have its detrimental effects upon the other. For that reason anti-"Mormonism" must be treated as an element inimical to the State. History proves that wherever it has been raging over religious issues, temporal development has been retarded. Under perfect freedom, and consequent harmonious relations between citizens, development has become rapid. Utah today is much less populous than Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, etc. The cause is not lack of resources, or enterprise, but the anti-"Mormon" crusades. The progress made here is due to the splendid defense of Utah made in all parts of the world by the Latter-day Saints, and to the enterprise of citizens who take no stock in the stories emanating from anti-"Mormon" headquarters. What the progress would have been had the State been free from the curse of anti-"Mormonism," may be conjectured from the condition of other and younger states with no more attractions or resources than Utah has.

An aerial fleet for America is as yet rather airy gossip.

Some people who went to the wild west show decided they had been "buffaloed."

Most high flyers are not considered exemplary young men, but not so with Orville Wright.

Harriman calls it "our senseless panic." How would "our dollarless stringency" sound?

Will Standard Oil succeed in smoothing the troubled waters? If it does, an appeal will be taken.

Bryan and Cannon are discussing

their wealth. Most of us would soon exhaust our subject in a similar debate.

Jocular weather man! Simultaneous with the announcements of political meetings comes the prediction: "Wind, with the air noticeably warmer."

A young girl is ruined, her life blackened, her parents' hearts broken and their lives robbed of light and scores of other hearts made sad—all for the price of a pint of whiskey!

The number of insane is growing in this country. If the statistics are to be relied on. Since 1890 both the number of asylums and that of their inmates have more than doubled; at the beginning of 1904 the 328 institutions for the insane harbored no fewer than 150,151 unfortunates. The investigators show that this enormous growth cannot be wholly explained away by a corresponding one of our total population, nor by the increased use of hospitals. The number of insane is increasing, whatever may be the cause.

Anatole France says of the Latin author of "The Golden Ass."

"Apuleius is my sin, I love him without esteeming him, and I love him very much. He lies so well; he turns the universe upside down for you so neatly and so pleasantly, which fills us with joy in the hours of perversion. He shares so fully, for the sake of satisfying it, that depraved taste for the absurd, that desire for the unbecomable, which each of us carries hidden in a fold of his heart."

How he would love the Tribune, were he at all familiar with the columns of that sheet! When it comes to lying, turning the universe upside down, and catering to a depraved taste, the author of "The Golden Ass" is far outdistanced by the Tribune!

The declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Hepburn act's commodity clause by the federal court for eastern Pennsylvania has caused a lively discussion. Public opinion is divided upon the point. The railroads, under this paragraph, were prohibited from owning mines and factories for any other purpose than to mine and manufacture for their own use. A railroad could own a coal mine and use its products but turning the coal into commercial channels was forbidden. The purpose of the clause was to prevent carriers from getting a monopoly on fuel fields and thus have the public at their mercy. Utah is deeply interested in this decision.

This is the era of constitutions. First Russia yielded to the demands of the people and called a representative assembly. Persia followed the example, and the attempt of the Shah to nullify the proclaimed constitution was resisted by force of arms. Turkey revived the constitution of 1876, and is to inaugurate a two-chamber parliament in November. China, too, will fall in line. An edict issued by the Emperor sets forth the steps to be taken leading up to a constitution, which the Emperor promises will be granted to the people in nine years. The constitutional form of government is growing and filling the earth. And it is all preliminary to the proclamation of the Gospel to every creature.

READING IN BED SOMETIMES BENEFICIAL.

Family Doctor.
Reading in bed, like most luxuries, can be overdone. In fact, there seems to be only one excuse for this fascinating way of ending the day. Certain people find that their worries accumulate in their brains after bedtime; their nerves are at high tension and their minds are actively at work trying to solve problems that should have been left behind in the city. Going to bed with the brain in such a state means that with nothing to distract the thoughts, hearing nothing and seeing nothing in the darkness imagination has full sway and hours of wakefulness may be the result. Such a man, we think, will find that reading in bed is a great help. With careful attention paid to the quality and position of the light so that without flickering it shines over the shoulder and directly on to the page the much maligned habit of reading in bed has sometimes a very beneficial effect on a tired and overwakened brain.

SEEDS FOR RIOTS.

Boston Transcript.
To fill orders promptly, as do Americans by sudden and sensational increases in the number of employees in the rubber business, is not the European habit. Experience there leads the newly arrived immigrant to expect, on finding a job in this country, that it will be his so long as he performs his part properly. When he is suddenly dropped from it, often in poverty and destitution, he promptly becomes an enemy of all government and authority. The borderland between such state of mind and criminality is exceedingly vague.

WE HAVE MUCH TO LEARN.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Denatured alcohol makes slow progress in this country, but it is officially reported that 68,000 stills produce the article in Germany, and chiefly from potatoes, of which the average German yield is 217 bushels an acre, compared with 37 bushels in the United States. This country, great as it is in agriculture, has much to learn in intensive farming.

AMERICA'S CORN CROP.

Boston Globe.
A traveler, returned to his native Omaha, has been telling how he found on his journey around the world 131 products of American corn. These were not all prepared for consumption as food, but included many articles of manufacture for mechanical use. This is not a new discovery, but it calls attention anew to the fact that the United States produces two-thirds of the thousands of millions of bushels of corn that constitute the world's crop, and three-fifths of the entire crop of the United States are produced in the six states, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Indiana. In exchange for the animals which the old world gave to the new, the new world gave to the old a group of vegetables, the value of which as food is beyond any possible calculation, and among these products of the soil was corn. The richest possession, indeed, that Columbus carried to Spain on his first return voyage, if he had but known it, were the first grains of corn that were brought into Europe.

MUSIC-LOVING ITALIANS.

Lewis MacBrazine, in Harper's Magazine.
A man who had come down from the second cabin had crossed as an emigrant but a few years before, and was unable to find his old home during his annual holidays. He was a native

of a village just beyond Rome; had risen from a day laborer to a master mason, and, like many of his countrymen, was a lover of good music. During the tour of the Mascagni opera company in the United States he had expended \$72 in tickets for himself and family, and he related many instances of Italian laborers who patronized grand opera two and three times a week during the season, and who were familiar with all the great compositions. Speaking of his personal experience as an emigrant, he told me that he had learned more concerning Rome from American books than he had ever known while living in the suburbs of the capital, and upon his first visit to see his old parents he had taken time to see the catacombs and other sights about Rome that had quite amazed the venerable couple.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Serious Purpose.
Philanthropist—My friend, have you ever had any serious purpose in life?
Hobo—Yes; all my life I've wanted to be a circus clown, but the luck's always been agin me.—Chicago News.

A Possible Result.
"Suppose women should vote. What would be the result?"
"Oh, I don't know," answered Mr. Sirlus Barker, petulantly. "Perhaps we'd have hand-painted ballots."—Washington Star.

A Loaded Woman.
An elderly patient in the Tennessee mountain region was suffering from a malady the remedy for which the doctor prescribed in the form of capsules. The old woman trusted her medical adviser, but for the medicine she evinced much suspicion.

Some time after she had taken the capsules she was asked by her son how she felt.
"Poorly."
"Don't you want nuthin' to eat?"
"No."
Soon, however, the old woman arose from her bed and tottered in a rocking chair. Thinking that the attention would be gratefully received, the son filled her pipe and taking a live coal from the hearth carried both to his mother.
"Take that away, son!" yelled the old woman in the utmost fright. "Don't you know better" to come near me when I've got them cartridges in me!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Soft Nothings.
Airship maid (in alarm)—Gracious! Air Pilot—What's the trouble, Miss?
Airship Maid—Why, something soft struck me on the cheek.
Air Pilot—Oh, don't worry. That was only a wireless love message some chap was sending to his girl.

"You said you thought there was no malaria around here," said the indignant stranger.
"I did think so," answered Farmer Comtossel. "After all the summer boarders took away. I don't see how there could be any left."—Washington Star.

Father (furiously)—I won't have you encourage that young man. I tell you there was a time when his father squeezed me.
Daughter (innocently)—I guess it must run in the family, for the son did the same thing to me.—Baltimore American.

"Professor, what is it that gives to the sting of a mosquito its virulent character?"
"As far as I have been able to ascertain, none. It is the mosquito."—Chicago Tribune.

She—What are you so interested in, in this morning's paper, dear?
Reggy Sapp—I'd like to be fashionable. Miss Wose. How is the best way to get the brain fog?
Miss Rose—First get the brains. Reggy.—Chicago News.

"And have you an ideal man, Miss Glady?"
"I had an ideal, but he!"
"Your ideal has been shattered."
"Not exactly shattered, but he is broke."—Rochester Post.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A subject of national concern—and one particularly of interest to the American Pacific Coast—is discussed in the Outing Magazine for September. The salmon industry is presented in two leading articles. The first, entitled "Farming and Seas," by Daniel L. Pratt; the other is entitled "The Mystery of the Salmon," by Bonnycastle Dale. The illustrative features of the September Outing Magazine are attractive. One of the curious and instructive features is that series of drawings made from under a magnifying glass by F. H. Hallman, illustrating the third installment of Miss Agnes C. Laut's series, "The New Spirit of the Farm." Ralph D. Paine writes of the "Famous Upper Paleolithic of 1182." Albert Higelow Paine has another amusing chapter in his "Tent Dwellers," which is entitled "Fishing on the Wing." Other articles in this interesting number are by John R. Spears, Robert Dunn, who in his article, "Newport, the Blessed of Sport," touches with considerable vigor upon the diversions of the "American Piscator," by V. S. Elliott, who writes of "Crusling in a Canoe," by A. W. Dimock, who describes "Yachting in a Canoe." Several short stories of merit are among the contents.—International Press Clipping Bureau, 112-114 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

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The Girliest of Girl Shows.

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Best soloists in Utah; 50 singers; 125 players and orchestra.
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All seats are reserved.

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