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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT 19, 1906

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT."

In every human effort true success must be measured rather by the quality of the work done than by its appearance. Often appearances are deceptive, and success or failure are known only by intelligent investigation. Many a human endeavor seems in vain, in view of the opposing elements. A man's life-work often seems lost in the swirling vortex of antagonism, but when such things are viewed in their historic perspective, it is found that the apparent losses were real gains, that seeming defeats were great victories. It all depends on the cause. He who devotes himself to truth and righteousness is triumphant, even if he sacrifices his all, and life itself. His work is not lost.

Perhaps this self-evident truth ought to be particularly impressed upon the minds of citizens as a guiding principle in the performance of civic duties. Many esteem their privileges as citizens endowed with the franchise, but lightly. They think but little of their duties. They do not realize that they have been entrusted with a government the success, or failure, of which may materially influence the fate of a world. They are found shouting now with one side and then with another, without regard to the principles involved. In fact, they have no principles; only selfish aspirations and go where they believe self-interest leads them. Many of them have taken up their position on the fence and are ready to jump to whatever side they suppose the biggest crowd is rushing. If they ever give their conduct a serious thought, they justify it by saying they do not want to throw away their vote. They want to vote to win, and not to lose.

That sentiment is natural, but the supposition that a vote is always lost, if the side for which it is cast is defeated, is utterly false. Sometimes the votes that carry the day are actually "thrown away." If the cause itself is wrong. Energy, money, ballots, are all lost, or worse than lost, if employed for the furtherance of evil plans and designs. Even when they succeed, they are but houses built upon sand, doomed to destruction when the wind blows and the waves dash against them. Every effort spent in the rearing of such structures is a dead loss, when the catastrophe comes.

Citizens who enjoy the inestimable privilege of self-government should first of all choose sides in political contests, according to the principles they believe are true. They are really not qualified to vote except as they are able to think for themselves and form opinions on the questions at issue. And when they have found the truth, which always is "a pearl of great price" never found except through personal sacrifice and effort, it is their duty to stand by that truth, even if they are alone. It is the effort for truth that counts every time, even when it appears hopeless to espouse that cause. But it is not hopeless.

JUST A PROTEST.

Complaints are being made of vandalism that is as execrable as it is savage. It is asserted that in some parts of the city the beautiful shade trees are being sacrificed to the ideas of street grading that have been adopted here by "the powers that be." In their efforts at leveling everything, instead of conforming somewhat to the natural contour of the ground, they expose the roots of the trees, leaving them to die. In other places, it is said, trees are ruthlessly being cut down, for no apparent purpose. If this is true, a sudden change should be made in this economy of destruction.

In American city building the principle is generally recognized that it pays well to spend money and labor for the purpose of beautifying streets and public places. An attractive appearance is a great advertisement for any city. But nothing can be more ornamental to the residence parts of a community than beautiful shade trees. They are inexpensive. They require almost no care. They improve climatic conditions wherever they grow, and it has been found that in the case of devastating conflagrations, the foliage has proved an excellent protection of residences against flames.

The pioneers who settled these valleys and prepared them for their successors, understood the value of vegetation as a means of reclaiming the desert. They surrounded their habitations with trees, and beautified the streets in the same way. The cities that have grown up here, and all over the west, have become famous for their shaded streets and parks, and it is certain that no money, no labor was ever spent to better advantage than that which was devoted to the growth of trees. We ought to have more trees all over the valley, not fewer.

There is no objection to street grading, paving, etc., as far as public funds will permit. The vast sums actually paid for such improvements are also well spent. But the trees should be taken care of, as far as possible. No vandalism should be tolerated, even if city employees are the guilty parties. The venerable giants of the vegetable kingdom should be protected. They are easily destroyed. It will take half a man's lifetime to replace them, when they are fallen. We have called attention to this subject before, but it is one upon which we cannot comment too often. There is, possibly, no hope that the crowd responsible for the administration of the city's affairs at present, will pay any attention to the sentiments of the taxpayers in this matter, there being no graft in it for them. But this does not make a protest against the reported vandalism less imperative.

THE CELEBRATED CASE.

We hope, for the reputation of Salt Lake City, that the Chief of Police can clear himself of the ugly charge made against him. But if he should fail; if it should be proved that he was in some way connected with the swindlers who robbed the two Scotchmen, this would cause no surprise. We fear public opinion has already pretty well reached a verdict in the case, and is prepared for the worst.

This is but a natural result of the past record of the police department. During the year saloons have been permitted to run night and day, including Sunday. Vaudeville houses with beer shops almost attached have been permitted to advertise performances in open defiance of the Sunday laws, as well as public sentiment. Gamblers are said to have enjoyed "protection" in their dens of iniquity, and the women of the demi-monde have been permitted to infest business streets, "soliciting trade" under the very eyes of the police. These are known facts.

If, therefore, it should transpire that the Chief has also been a silent partner, as it were, in a firm of swindlers, the deplorable fact would cause no surprise. But the moral of it would be evident. The gang that is responsible for the Chief's reaching out for the control of the county and the state as well as the city. What should the answer of the respectable voters be to that? There are Christian men and women here who have allied themselves with that unspeakable crowd. They may have done so blinded by promises and misled by prejudices. But what possible excuse can they have for their unholy alliance, after the bandage has been torn from their eyes?

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

A gentleman from India who traveled through here some time ago and delivered a lecture, or two, on the conditions prevailing in his country, asserted that about a million people die every year in India, of plague alone. He attributed this to the negligence of the government in taking the necessary steps to prevent the spreading of the scourge, and considered this as a just cause of grievance.

We were reminded of this when noticing that the official sanitary report for India gives the number of dead of the plague in that country for 1904, as 938,000—very nearly one million as asserted by the Indian lecturer. In every one of the nine years preceding 1904, save 1900, there was an increased death rate, there being 23,545 deaths more in 1904 than in 1903. The total deaths in India since the beginning of the epidemic have reached the enormous figure of 3,293,810. That is a terrible record. The death rate is said to be higher among native females than among males, while Europeans, who live in well-built, airy houses, are seldom attacked. Curiously enough, dealers in grain are nearly always among the first victims, and the mortality among them is particularly high.

While the official report corroborates the assertion as to the terrible ravages of the disease among the natives, it exonerates the government from the charge of negligence. It devotes considerable space to the measures adopted in the effort to check this dread disease. The campaign is largely directed against the rat as the chief means of transmission. Disinfection has been found to be of little use. But even this is difficult, for, as the report declares: "It is not easy to deal with a religious tenet that forbids the holder to leave an infected place, with a tenderness for animal life that will not sanction the destruction of a deadly serpent, with ignorance that is convinced that plague is introduced and fostered by government in order to reduce the redundant population, with suspicion that sees the disseminating agents in every disinfecting party, or with timidity that may be turned by an ill-considered action into fanatical frenzy."

Here we get a glimpse of some of the difficulties encountered by the government officials in combating the plague. If the people were enlightened enough to assist the government intelligently in its work, success would surely crown their united efforts. The situation illustrates the difficulty even a great empire finds in trying to rule, no matter how benevolently, a race with radically different ideas, aims, and aspirations.

Even Croker declines to come over until Hearst is disposed of.

While Mr. Hearst is in the public eye, he is the beam in the New York eye.

Strange as it may seem, the floating vote is generally found in the submerged tenth.

The secretary of war is not on the Mutual and New York Life administration ticket.

What Cuba needs now is not so much the Platt amendment as Cuban amendment.

Train up a child in the way it should go and a juvenile court will catch it if it can.

The President emphatically refuses to have a life mask made. No mask of any kind about him.

Tonopah has thirty-seven saloons and unnumbered schoolhouses. They are unnumbered because there is but one.

Intervention in Cuba will cost Cuba at least a million dollars. And it may yet cost her her independence.

Close trimming shade trees that ugly bill boards may be better seen, is not the way to beautify the city.

Silvera has been seen at several South American ports. He will be seen at his best behind the bars.

The other day a lady in a streetcar foiled a would-be pickpocket in his operations by using her hat-pin on him.

Her family must retain the traditions of the Nut Brown Maid.

The Cleveland girl who wants to break into Uncle Sam's navy might be given a place as a bum-boat woman.

Governor Magoon seems to be holding the lid down all right, holds it down as though he were to the manner born.

The ways of the trust are not so much past finding out as the trusts are finding out. This will insure to the benefit of the public.

The President is working on his annual message to Congress. To spell the old words in the new way will doubtless hamper his progress.

Secretary Taft denies that he said he would be the next President. It is a safe and timely denial, and cannot possibly affect the event itself. No man can safely say that he will be the next President.

"The work of the things and thieves goes bravely on, and it is not likely to be checked by mass meetings of the kind held on Sunday last in Union square," says the San Francisco Chronicle. The Golden Gate city might find use for a Coleman just now.

BOSTON SQUIRRELS.

That is a terrible indictment that H. G. Wells has drawn up against the illumination of our statehouse dome at night by electric light. It displeases him to see a man in a nightgown, in fact, it shocks him as much as it would have shocked him to see one of the colonial portraits of one of the autotypes of the Belvidere Apollo replaced by photographs of modern New York. The electric glitter breaks the spell. It is the admission of the present, of the twentieth century. It is just as if the Quirinal and the Vatican took to an exchange of badinage with the White House, or they mounted an illuminated Edward Rex on the round tower of Windsor castle. However, it is quite apparent, from Wells' record of his impressions of Boston, that he was bound to find fault with us anyhow. His ridicule of the host who invited him out to dinner demonstrates that purpose.

RAVAGES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

New York American.
The antituberculosis league of Cleveland reports that one-half of all the people in Cleveland who die between the ages of 25 and 35 are victims of tuberculosis. Out of the city's half-million population 50,000 are doomed to die of this "white man's plague." In Chicago its ravages are so bad that public school children are being taught how best to prevent this spread of the germ. Modern science teaches that sunlight and fresh air are the only absolute preventives and cures. Surely, then, they ought to be spread of the germ. Nature intended them to be everybody. Nature intended them to be that plain enough. It is only men who deny them to one another. For tuberculosis, at any rate of the lungs, is eminently a poor man's disease. The better-kept parts of cities few cases exist. In the lower parts, along the river front, in all the overcrowded, unventilated, smoke-filled quarters, the disease flourishes. Fifty streets, many of them roofed from the sun by an elevated road, skyscraping tenements, with dark inner rooms and damp, unlighted cellars, are the conditions under which your poor city worker must live and rear his family.

THE PUBLIC IN SPECULATION.

Gibson in Moody's Magazine.
The public as a body, never buys anything when it is cheap. There are numerous reasons for this. To begin with, the put of view of the successful speculator and that of the public are entirely different. The first man operates on deductions, on carefully erected theories of what conditions will be a year or two years hence; the unsophisticated trader acts upon whatever of the future is already apparent. It is again a platitude to say that "Wall Street discounts everything, good or bad, but how many people who mouth this axiom extract its full meaning? They do not realize that this discounting means, not the gauging of the known, but of the wholly unknown. The man who acts today on the probable conditions of the long, unseen future, is the man who most money in the street or in any other enterprise for that matter; and the man whose mind goes farthest ahead makes the most money. "If I could only see the tape a month ahead," he cries, "I try. There are many men who see it a year ahead, not in its flurries and fractions, but in its great and important entirety.

PRESIDENT PALMA.

Boston Herald.
Secretary Taft in his speech at the Havana University alluded to ex-President Palma as "that great man." This would indicate that he does not entertain for him the contemptuous opinion that some recent dispatches have imputed to the secretary, and we may presume, also, that he considers him guiltless of personally dishonorable actions in the conduct of the last election. We suspect that history will have a kindly and appreciative word for the consistent but unfortunate representative of the Cuban aspiration for freedom and independence. His faults, whatever they may be, will not be pardoned, but his devoted patriotism will win for him sincere respect. It must have been a sad hour when he departed from his palace yesterday, probably never again to have a home in the beautiful island of his love; for it is hardly possible that he will not prefer to end his life in exile rather than to encounter the painful emotions that would be inseparable from the scene of his failure and fall.

JUST FOR FUN.

Promptly Acquitted.
"He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone."
Rush L. Flette, a Rosedale lawyer, read this from the Bible to Justice Cooke's court yesterday. He was defending Roy Jackson, Earl Pollock, George White and Thomas Collins, 15-year-old boys, on trial for stealing watermelons.
"Now," said the attorney, closing the Bible with a snap, "if there is a man on this jury who never stole a watermelon when he was a boy, let him vote for the conviction of these boys. Vote to give them the limit of the law—a jail sentence."

The jury was out five minutes. The boys were acquitted. Thomas L. Ward had them arrested.—Kansas City Times.

THEIR WAY.

The Tenderfoot—What verdict did the coroner's jury render in the case of that lynching?
Alkali Ike—Suicide. He should have known that a horse out here would prove fatal.—Ex.

"What do you think of this idea of spelling reform?"
"It's all right," answered Farmer Cornsossel. "I'm glad to see it. I allude to want something to happen to take the conceit out of the school teacher."

that used to lick me fur not doin' things his way."—Washington Star.

"How long is the life of the average so-called popular song?"
"Till the girl who has next door to us gets hold of it."—Houston Post.

Mrs. Knicker—How did you get the steam turned on?
Mrs. Booker—I gave the janitor's wife a peek-a-booo shirtwaist.—New York Sun.

The Artist—How did you like the pictures at the exhibition?
The Girl—Very much. Some were merely art, but others were quite beautiful.—Ally Sloper.

The young mother leaned fondly over the cradle containing her firstborn.
"Darance," she said, "let's name her Marigold."

"No, dear," answered the young husband and father. "We ought not to make her manifest destiny quite so obvious. Let's call her Hope."—Chicago Tribune.

"They say you are but the servant of the trusts," said the reproving friend.
"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "the position has its advantages. Of course, it's more agreeable to be the boss—after all, the servant isn't the one the grand jury goes after."—Washington Star.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The special feature of Moody's Magazine for October is over a dozen contributed articles in discussion of the principles and operation of the municipal ownership of public utilities. This topic, already a vital issue in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and other cities, is likely to engender public attention in an increasing degree in the immediate future. The contributors are nearly evenly divided for and against municipal ownership, and their articles open up the whole question to public view. In "The Growth of the Harriman Lines" Joan Moody gives a timely summary of the statistics of the consolidation of the Union Pacific and other Harriman interests. An article, "Our Stake in Cuba," by Franklin Wood, is especially timely in view of the present unsettled conditions on that island. The Witham Banks in Georgia and Florida are little known throughout the country. But D. A. Willey describes the interesting plant which furnishes banking accommodations to small communities and safeguards the chain by the supervision of the parent bank. The Waltham Watch Factory, a remarkable development of American industry, is described in an article by H. E. Tuttle, and Thomas Gibson, who writes always informally on matters technical, has an article on "The Eleventh Hour in Speculation." The editorial department is conducted with its customary vigor, and the quotation records are considerably expanded and include masses of prices to the first of the month of issue.—Moody's Magazine, New York.

Gunter's Magazine for October has a large collection of entertaining stories and articles, and it also contains an installment of the sequel to "Mr. Barnes of New York," "The Shadow of the Vendetta" by Archibald Claverling Gunter. The Kentucky article on "Chancing Her Name," a complete novelette, by Una Hudson, is a story of a young lady writer who makes a pilgrimage to a wild lawless portion of Arizona in search of new adventures for future copy. "The Thirteenth Man," by Francis Livingstone, tells of the predicament of a superstitious young lady, who tries to save her favored young man, admiring from being the unlucky thirteenth. "Don Diego of the Two Stars" is an amusing New York society story by Brisbane Kent. "How Tolly and I Met Our Brides," is by G. F. Turner. It is a story full of adventure and romance. "A Morning During the Terror," by Edward S. Plimsouth is an episode of Paris during the great revolution of '93. "The Broad Arrow," by Frederick Reddall is a strong narrative of a western ranch. "The Committee's Report," by William McCormick is an amusing story of the efforts of some newspaper men to gain an advance report on a legislative committee. "Frank Burr," the Outlook's Jack Stockton, whose Peter and Paul stories have created interest and commendation. "Notes of the Dramatic World" are embellished by photographs of plays and players.—East, 14 St., New York.

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