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DESERET NEWS 'PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the Deseret News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office, 74-2.
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SUCCESS AND RESPONSIBILITY

The more the recent election is studied, the more overwhelming does the victory appear. Garfield in 1880 received 214 electoral votes. In 1888 Harrison had 233. In 1896 McKinley received 271, and in 1900, 292 votes. The electoral vote this time will be 325.

For the first time, too, as the New York Evening Post points out, the victorious party has, besides the presidency and control of the Senate, a large working majority in the House.

"In the Fifty-second Congress, 1891-92," to quote the Post, "the Democrats had a majority of 140, but Harrison was President and the Senate was Republican. In the Fifty-fourth Congress, 1895-97, the Republicans had a majority of 133 and controlled the Senate, but Cleveland was President. The Fifty-first Congress, which passed the McKinley act, had a working majority of only 7, while in the Fifty-fifth, which passed the Dingley act, the Republican majority over Democrats and Populists was 42."

Power means great responsibility. This country does not stand for selfish aggrandizement, but for the preservation of the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, and it will devote upon the party clothed with full power to maintain these fundamental principles of American government, in all the affairs of the country, at home and abroad. Unless we remain faithful to the trust, the candlestick will surely and speedily be removed.

They are already talking of organizing a strong opposition, by combining all the so-called radical elements, and probably this is necessary, to keep the party in power awake to its duties and responsibilities. Overwhelming success sometimes produces arrogance and inattention to duty, and an active, strong opposition is therefore of the greatest benefit. In the face of a vigilant opposition the bad element that is sure to gather wherever there is any prospect of spoils, is less likely to succeed in gaining the control that finally means disaster.

A WORD OF SYMPATHY.

The "News" cordially sympathizes with the family and friends of Judge Morris Sommer, who has been so suddenly removed. In the very prime of life, from this sphere of action. It sometimes appears impossible to account for the fact, that some are called away from the very midst of useful activity, while others, feeble in body and mind, are permitted to linger on. This is one of the mysteries of life that will be cleared up in due time, when knowledge becomes more perfect than it is now. Mr. Sommer leaves a large circle of friends, and they can only express the hope, that the stricken wife may find consolation and strength where these are given freely in the time of extreme need.

DEDICATION IN STOCKHOLM.

According to a communication received from Elder A. L. Skanby of Logan, who presides over the Scandinavian mission, the Latter-day Saints' meetinghouse in Stockholm, Sweden, was dedicated on the 22nd of October, by President Heber J. Grant. The building is located on Svanstengatan, near Mossbacke. The hall, or auditorium, holds 600 people, and Elder Skanby says it has been filled at every meeting since the dedication. He adds that the people generally, and even the daily papers speak well of the enterprise.

One of the objections to the missionary work of the Elders in Europe has always been the supposed activity of these Elders in the interest of emigration. For many years there has been no valid foundation for that objection. The Elders have rather attracted the Saints against emigration than otherwise. But it has served its purpose, particularly in countries dominated by militarism, to render the Elders suspicious. The erection of houses of worship will be a proof to the people in the midst of which they are reared, that the work of the Latter-day Saints is permanent, like that of other denominations that send missionaries, erect chapels, and build up churches.

The adversaries of the Latter-day Saints abroad have often told false stories about people having been "lured" to America, and then abandoned in destitution. The fact is that, as a rule, persuasion is not needed to

aspire among the poor abroad, a desire for the conditions offered in the New World. Short harvests, the military burdens, low wages, and the petty tyranny of the "upper classes" are powerful incentives to those that spring from progressive nations, to seek a change. Where those conditions exist, no missionary work is needed to inspire a longing for new homes. When the conditions of the laborer and the small farmer are made what they ought to be, and individual freedom is guaranteed, there will be little cause for complaint of a too voluminous emigration. For people love home and hearth. They do not leave these, but for weighty reasons.

THE RED WHEEL TRICK

A New York contemporary tells a story of a man who, once upon a time, had a battered, worn out, good-for-nothing wagon, which he desired to sell at the best advantage. So he painted the wheels a bright red, and to customers he would talk of nothing but the red wheels.

"Yes, the axles are bad," he would say, "but look at those wheels!"

"No springs? But, my dear fellow, look at those wheels!"

"Rickety—maybe it is, but look at those wheels!"

And he finally sold the old wagon, because no one could induce him to discuss anything but the red wheels.

In this way some geniuses nearer home evidently hope to make capital out of their useless vehicle. Else, why are they incessantly talking about undue Church influence—a coat of red paint they themselves have applied to their own old wheels?

The man in the fable sold his wagon on the strength of the little trick, but those who will not be as fortunate. They will not succeed in blinding very many to the truth. When people know for themselves that they are as free in every respect as the birds in the air, demagogues cannot argue them into the belief that they are in a cage. It is insanity to try.

THE M. I. A. LECTURES.

The prospectus of the lecture season which the Young Men of the Mutual Improvement Association of this city propose to inaugurate, is at hand. A glance at the list of names presented assures an intellectual treat for all who may attend. Mr. Ellis, who is announced as the first lecturer, will appeal especially to those interested in economic problems as they are fought out in the tenement districts of our larger cities. Mr. Ellis recently came before the public notice on account of the charge that his "Theodore Roosevelt, the Citizen," sounded too much like an autobiography. His denial of the charge will be remembered among the press reports of the early days of the present campaign. It was with Roosevelt as police commissioner that Ellis was able to accomplish the national reforms that have given him the great standing as a fighter of the slum.

Mr. Ellis will give his lecture on Tuesday, Nov. 22, in Barnard Hall. It is, we understand, profusely illustrated with lantern slides. It cannot fail to be of great value to all who are interested in the work for good morals. We open a large audience will greet Mr. Ellis and that the interest in the lecture course will increase as it proceeds. We are anxious to see and listen to the great men who have explored the darkest Africa, the mysterious Asia, or the unknown Polar regions. But the explorers in the darkest realms of vice, and the heroic warriors against the evils that come from those regions, are not less worthy of admiration and honor. The knowledge they bring to us is not less valuable than that which famous travelers have brought to light.

Hamilton Garland will appear especially to those with literary inclination, as will Edmund Vance Cooke and F. Hopkinson Smith. The world of science is represented by L. Godfrey, L. Carden, and William J. Clark, both of whom are said to popularize successfully their technical subjects. Musical lovers are not omitted in the series, as the engagement of the Duft Concert Company will furnish a musical evening of a satisfactory character. One election list is to appear—Bartha Kunz Baker, in readings from "Parsifal," "Pomplun," "The Maid of Orleans" and "L'Aiglon."

The executive committee of the M. I. Association in charge of the lecture course are justified in their hope that the experiment of bringing famous lecturers to Utah will prove so successful as to warrant their making the bureau a permanent fixture in the city. They merit the support of all lovers of intellectual endeavor in the city.

BRUTAL FOOTBALL.

There is no question but that physical culture, exercise in the open air, and games that require exertion, are of the greatest benefit to school children. These need exercise, intelligently directed, and many a physically weak boy has thereby been made strong, and become useful to society. But is football one of the games that ought to be encouraged? Cannot the good that is derived from that game be gained much better by other means? Is it necessary, is it desirable, is it rational to line up in regular battle array, and to risk life and limb?

We are led to reflect upon this matter by a communication received from Mr. B. F. Cummings, in which the writer states that he, very reluctantly, gave his boy, on the advice of a teacher, permission to take part in a football game. The result was, he says, "two badly bruised fingers, several cuts and bruises in the face, and sore spots and lame muscles all over the body."

The friends of strenuous may not think these results very serious, but Mr. Cummings continues:

"I happened to be in Ogden last Saturday afternoon, and was attracted by the announcement of a game between the Ogden high school team, and one from Elko, Nevada. Having never witnessed a game, I determined to see this one, as I desired to judge for myself of the merits of the sport."

"One touchdown had been made when an Elko boy showed a hand covered with blood, and an Ogden boy was led from the field, too badly hurt to play

longer. I did not learn the nature of his injuries. A few minutes later, a Elko boy removed and replaced the shoe from a badly sprained ankle.

"At the end of the first half I left the field, and went to my hotel where the Elko boys were also stopping. About an hour later the front door was opened and two of the Nevada youngsters entered, carrying a third, whose leg was so badly hurt that he could not touch his foot to the floor. A few seconds passed when another pair entered, carrying another player, apparently in a fainting condition. His shoulder had been dislocated. Again a few seconds elapsed and another pair of the Nevada boys entered, carrying a companion, whose right arm was in a sling. It had been broken near the shoulder, and the victim's face was contorted with agony."

"Surgeons were summoned, the landlord assigned a call boy to wait upon those who were attending to the wounded, hot water was ordered, and two or three rooms in the hotel were suddenly transformed into hospital wards."

"Now comes an astonishing feature of the affair. A few minutes after the injured lads had been carried upstairs, the manager of the hotel and was entered the office of the hotel and was asked by the guest the nature of their injuries. In a tone and manner, which he might have employed had he been telling of paper balls, he said one had wrenched his leg, another had dislocated his shoulder, and the third had broken his arm near the socket. The guest observed: 'O well, it's in the game; it's all right; I used to play football myself.' This guest looked like a business man of at least ordinary intelligence."

"If this colloquy surprised me, a brief chat I had with an Elko boy amazed me. Replying to my questions, he confirmed the foregoing description of the injuries of his companions, and added significantly: 'But the Ogden boys didn't get off with whole skins.' 'How many of them were hurt?' I asked. 'Three,' he answered, 'but I don't know how much. They were hurt too bad to play.' And then came the following astounding statement:

"We didn't mind our boys getting hurt. We don't mind that at all; but we're matched to play a game on Thanksgiving for the championship of Nevada, and we've only got about 25 boys to pick from to fill up our team. I'm afraid we can't win."

"This young gentleman did not regret the fact that three of his companions were lying in their rooms, suffering dreadful agony, and perhaps crippled for life; he only regretted that they could not play another game as a Thanksgiving celebration! And yet it was plain that he never even suspected that his sentiments were inhuman. He thought they were brave and manly."

"Later I was told that nine of the twenty-two boys engaged in this game were hurt; three of the Elko team seriously, as above stated, three of the Ogden boys so badly that they had to stop playing, and three others less seriously. Which team the latter belonged to I did not learn."

"Perhaps half the audience that witnessed the game, were girls, and a prettier, finer looking or more intelligent appearing crowd of girls in their teens is seldom seen. They applauded the players, and enjoyed the game immensely. So ardently did they enter into the spirit of it that they rushed into the field and closely surrounded the contestants. They shouted with enthusiasm, while one player after another left, or was carried from the field, maimed or bleeding."

"To my mind, this was the most deplorable feature that attended the carnival of the day. When the future wives and mothers of our commonwealth are taught to view with delight such a scene as occurred on this football field, the resulting harm is measureless."

It may possibly be said that this game was more than commonly brutal, but that does not prove that such sport is not debasing. It is in the game itself, no matter how it is played, as is evidenced by the fact that, in a local game some time ago, the coach of one of the teams actually shouted to his charges: "Hurdle 'em boys! Kill 'em!" while the contesting team met the tactics thus enjoined with like tactics, and a typical game of football was played. Football tends to call out and strengthen all that is brutal and cruel in human nature. It creates a false standard of right, and even of duty, by which boys of immature judgment are led to honestly believe themselves justified in the inhuman treatment of each other, even to the extent of maiming limbs and breaking bones. The spirit of the game forestalls remorse, or even regret at such occurrences, because they are regarded as essential incidents of the sport.

A large majority of the people of Utah entertain views upon moral and religious subjects which are irreconcilable with the spirit and effects of football, and when they come to be fully informed upon the subject, they will ask their law makers to prevent such occurrences as are described above by penalties as severe as those now provided for prize fighting or street brawling.

Our understanding is that the faculties of leading educational institutions all over the United States disapprove of football, even if they tolerate it in response to the demand of students, and as an advertisement of their respective schools. But the time must come when not a single educator of standing will advise his pupils to engage in games in which fierce combat—as between brutes—is the first consideration, and the physical exercise obtained only of secondary importance.

Those who ran best won in a walk.

"Safe and sane" isn't it with "Stand pat."

A great hello-halloo is being made over telephone rates just now.

Judge Powers, certainly a good judge, thinks it was "worth while."

Russia will not participate in the second peace conference. She will be busy elsewhere.

When he visits the World's fair, the President will feel very much at home in "Old Missouri."

If the fall of Port Arthur is to be among the full announcements, it should be made pretty soon.

Field Marshal Oyama is preparing for another brush with General Kuropatkin. In the long run who will win the brush?

The Siberian railway is to be double-tracked all the way. This will greatly facilitate Kuropatkin's retirement when he makes back tracks.

The coal barons are wondering if right good wintry weather is never

coming. They will have to raise the price of coal to make up for lost trade.

The A. P. fails to make any more mention about Judge Parker's plunges in the Hudson. So far as the A. P. is concerned he has plunged into oblivion.

Indian Commissioner Jones has forbidden the Moqui snake dance. Great snakes! have the Indians no longer any rites that the white man is bound to respect?

It is a little early to start booms for 1905, but one has been started for Senator Knox of Pennsylvania. Indiana does not look upon it as being very formidable.

Keep the schools non-partisan. The plea that they are dominated by any church or party, is a false one, raised for the purpose of rousing prejudice that they may become partisan.

And now will come the "analysis of the vote." More people get fooled in figuring on analysis of votes than on anything else in the world. To those who are addicted to this bad practice we say, "Don't."

Church influence on elections! What about the influence of the moon? According to popular superstition that luminary has a powerful influence upon the weather, and it certainly produces tides and causes variations in the earth's magnetism. Why not in politics?

Citizens in the various municipal wards should begin to look around for candidates for members of the Board of Education. Only the very best citizens should be selected for the place, and they should be selected for their eminent fitness, while political and religious affiliation should be absolutely ignored.

The pseudo-patriots who just now are prating of their own virtues and of the shortcomings and sins of all who do not see as they see and say, can find profit and entertainment in the following excerpt from Boswell's Johnson: "Patriotism having become one of our topicks, Johnson suddenly uttered, in a strong determined tone, an apothegm, at which many will start: 'Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.' But let it be considered, that he did not mean a real and generous love of our country, but that pretended patriotism which so many, in all ages and countries, have made a cloak for self-interest."

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