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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 21, 1933.

A SPLENDID OCCASION.

The proceedings in joint assembly of the Legislature today were exceedingly interesting. The speeches were timely and to the point, and the Governor and the Chief Justice as well as the newly elected Senator were happy in their expressions. Full particulars are given in our local columns. Attention will be more particularly attracted to the address of Senator Reed Smoot, who we believe will meet with approval, wherever it is candidly read and its tenor and spirit are appreciated. It is characteristic of the man and converses briefly his true sentiments. From intimate acquaintance with his views and his disposition, we have no hesitation in affirming that he will live and act up to his declarations, and that Utah will have in him a champion of her rights and a supporter of the national government, making this duty his first interest as a citizen of this great republic. The Legislature is to be congratulated on its prompt action in the election of a United States Senator and has thus set an example worthy of imitation here in the future, and by the Legislatures of other States in the present. We congratulate Senator Reed Smoot on his election, and expect to hear good things of him, a native son of Utah, in the grandest legislative body on the face of the earth.

SENATOR REED SMOOT.

Hon. Reed Smoot has been declared the choice of Utah for Senator, and the overwhelming majority with which the election was made by the Legislature best proves the esteem in which he is held in his own state. That he will represent all the various interests of Utah worthily, there can be no doubt, nor that he will exercise marked influence in the great body of which he has been chosen a member. His business ability, his integrity, his pure character, his forcible and pleasant delivery in public speech and private conversation, his broad knowledge of men and the world, indicate that his career as a Senator will be successful in every respect.

The opposition to him, we are told, is based on "public and moral grounds." That is not correct. It is based on prejudice, and on false representations by persons envious of the success of anyone who dares to live outside the limits of broken-up, shattered orthodoxy. And those with whom the misrepresentations originated know that this is true. It is time that the world be enlightened as to the real character of the men whom all "Christendom" seem to think it a virtue to abuse, and this can be done most effectively by placing them on the center of the stage of life, where all can see them and judge of them, from their works.

There is an impression abroad, that an Apostle is not fit for a place in the government of the nation. That rests on the false notion that an Apostle in the Church is a "prelate," a member, as it were, of a priestly hierarchy, and that his education, his interests, are all of an ecclesiastical nature. This is a great mistake. It is true, that the calling of an Apostle is an exalted one and full of responsibility. An Apostle is called to preach the Gospel to the nations of the earth, and to set the affairs of the Church in order, under the direction of the First Presidency. But they are, nevertheless, not "prelates," as the world understands that term. They do not form a class of priests, or a "priestly hierarchy." They labor in various callings for a living, as do other citizens. They are as much interested in the affairs of state, as are other workers—merchants, or manufacturers, or farmers. Why should they be proscribed, because they take active part in ecclesiastical work? In no other church in the land is participation in Sunday school work, or revival meetings, a bar to a political career. Why should it be, when a "Mormon" is considered?

As we have said, the opposition is mostly based on prejudice. When these fall there will be no foundation for opposition to the newly elected Senator from Utah or any of his co-religionists.

COAL NO CHEAPER.

The New York World has interviewed a number of leading coal dealers, and they nearly all express the belief that the repeal of the duty on coal will not have any material effect on the coal price in New York. They say that the supply from across the ocean will be very small in comparison with the demand, and that it cannot be brought here for much less than the present high price. The duty, they claim, was removed too late. Earlier it might have had some effect. They add the belief, though, that before long the Pennsylvania product will be plentiful at lower prices than now prevailing. The soft coal supply is about to be considerably reinforced from Nova Scotia, and this, it is presumed, will be of considerable benefit to New England. Before long, the consumption of coal will be considerably reduced, too, and that will influence the market. Now let the legislators take the mat-

ter in their own hands and see what can be done to prevent a recurrence of the miserable conditions of the past few months. It should not be possible in this country, where the government is "for the people," to create a famine in the midst of plenty. It should be rendered impossible, as far as law can make it so. And the proper time to prepare legislation on that subject is now. When the war is on, it may be too late. In times of peace, we are told, prepare for war, in order that peace may prevail.

VACCINATION IN CALIFORNIA.

There seems to be a great deal of trouble in California about the law making vaccination compulsory. That law was passed in 1889, but now some Californians desire that it be repealed, and Assemblyman McCartney of Los Angeles has therefore introduced a bill to that effect. The fight is on, and nearly everybody is taking sides in the controversy.

Those who favor the McCartney bill argue that the present law is an infringement of human liberty and an assault upon the individual, and that the law providing for the injection of virus of any kind into the human system is against public policy and unconstitutional. It is argued, as one evil resulting from the law, that while the state is so careful of education that it makes the failure to send children to school a misdemeanor, there are yet thousands of children who are kept out of the schools by their parents during every smallpox scare because the parents are afraid of the vaccine treatment, and can only save their children from it by keeping them at home. Much is also made of the fact that the compulsory feature of the vaccination laws has been repealed in England.

This agitation has been on for several years, and at sundry times efforts have been made to call the attention of the legislature to the disadvantages of the law, but so far without result. A bill was at one time introduced in the state senate providing for damages when vaccination resulted in sickness, or death. But the bill did not pass, although it would seem to be indisputable that the power to enforce a measure implies responsibility for the consequences of its enforcement. According to the highest authority on such matters, unless the vaccine used is of the very best quality, it is of little value, and may contain germs of disease. But if there is no responsibility anywhere for the consequences of the use of bad virus, there is no protection against the criminal carelessness, or the greed, of some of those who have those matters in hand.

INSANE DEMANDS.

To what absurdities the clamor for "recognition of nationality" in this country may lead, if followed up to logical consequences, was illustrated the other day in Missouri, when a motion prevailed in the Legislature to have the message of Governor Dockery printed in German. This was followed by a motion to have it printed in Bohemian too. There was a member of that nationality in the assembly, and he naturally felt that his language should not be slighted. The house good-naturedly adopted the motion.

But will it end there? Have not Frenchmen, Italians, Turks, Poles, and what not, as much right to demand the printing of that precious message in their respective languages, even if they do not happen to be represented in the assembly? The fact is that such demands are unreasonable. They are as absurd as was the demand once made that the Irish national emblem be hoisted over the city hall of New York. And when you first enter the road away from reason, there is no stopping-place, it not the insane asylum.

Demands of that kind are a reflection on the patriotism of the individuals that indulge in them; and also on their intelligence. They justify the belief that the allegiance given to the new country is divided and insincere.

RAY TELEGRAPHY.

A new system of telegraphy without wires is described in The Electrical World and Engineer. It is really heliography, though the light used consists of the invisible rays instead of the visible. The inventor is one Herr Blockman. The distinctive characteristic of the apparatus seems to be the lenses that are used. The following is an abstract from the article referred to:

"The material of the lenses must have a high dielectric constant, and may consist of resin, glass, paraffin, and the like. An important observation made is that the lenses to be effective in concentrating the electromagnetic rays upon a distant object, need not be very large in comparison with the wave-length used. Thus mirrors 83 centimeters (32 inches) in diameter suffice for waves 20 centimeters (8 inches) long, and signals can be exchanged over several miles. At the receiving station a similar lens is used; in fact, the apparatus is practically a heliograph employing invisible instead of visible light. The dark rays have the advantage of secrecy and of not being intercepted by fog or non-conducting solids. Mountains are an obstacle, but this can be overcome by a series of relays. The direction of the arriving waves can be clearly distinguished to within a degree, and many simultaneous messages may thus be received and separated. Messages may also be sent out simultaneously in various directions. It appears that a clear path through the air without intervening bodies is necessary, just as in heliography."

IS THE CLIMATE CHANGING?

The question whether the climate of North America is changing—whether it is growing warmer or colder—is taken up by a writer in the Boston Transcript, who declares that it is not undergoing any permanent change, as can be judged from statistics. He points out that the weather of one decade may be different from that of another, but that any uncommon "spell" in one century finds a duplicate in another century.

He discards the testimony of the "old inhabitants," and says: "The trees that have stood in the very same spot for five hundred summers, and winters testify that it could not have been so very much hotter or colder when they were young, for if we were to take their own seedlings and

plant them where the climatic conditions were different from where they stand, they would die. More than that, if we cut into the forest pastures, we see by the growth of their rings as compared to that of their young offsprings that the same amount of sun in summer, the same amount of moisture in spring must have occurred during their youth as now.

"Glaciers also are very sensitive climatic tell-tales. They depend at one end on snow to supply them and upon sunlight at the other to melt them away. When there comes a succession of years stormier and colder than the average, the glacier advances at its lower end, pushing its pile of debris ahead of it down the valley. When the years average warmer and drier, the glacier melts away faster than it can be supplied from above, leaving its cast off burden of stones behind it. The glaciers of Switzerland have been watched very carefully for a long time. During the periods 1760-86, 1811-22, 1840-5, and from 1890 to the present they have been extending on account of greater supply from above and more intense cold. During the periods, 1760-87, 1890-12, 1822-44, 1855-59, they have retreated, but they have indicated no permanent weather change during that long time."

That the earth is subject to changes, in climate as well as in other respects, is undoubtedly true. Geologists can prove that. But these changes are either so slow as to be unnoticed by historians, or so sudden and violent as to interfere with the record on that account. There is no need of worrying about such changes, the earth will sustain her children as long as the human race is to inhabit it. That is certain.

NORTHERN LYNCHING.

Northern lynchings may not be so frequent as Southern outrages of that kind, but sometimes they are more brutal, as was the case with the mob that tortured McQuade in Albany, N. Y. The man, it seems, had had an altercation with his wife, and she appealed, it seems, to the neighbors. These responded. There is no doubt that they could have had justice in a court, but they preferred lynching "justice." And the culprit was treated in the most fiendish manner imaginable. The acts of the cultured Albany mob would have been a disgrace to savages of Central Africa. The victim was stripped, kicked, rolled in the street and seared with a red-hot iron. The slaying instrument of torture was drawn across his body in parallel lines, puffs of reeking smoke ascending when the furores were plowed through his flesh. And we are civilized, and civilized? It is well that the entire nation cannot be judged from isolated acts of degenerates.

The promised land—Utah Indian reservation.

The leather trust has grown to be a strapping big fellow.

Congratulations, Senator Smoot. May you live long and prosper.

A man can always be rich in happiness if he thinks himself so.

St. Louis passengers are not enamored of a life on the ocean wave.

One thing is certain: Of the making of books of laws there is no end.

Purchasers are hoping that the retail dealers will give them a free coal bill.

John B. Stetson has cut the John B. Stetson university off in his will not with a shilling but a soft hat.

They are having a trolley strike in Waterbury. Is it an attachment to the famous Waterbury watch?

"There's no place like home," especially when the children are "enjoying" themselves kicking up a rumpus.

A wireless message can be sent to any part of the United States for one cent by using one of Uncle Sam's postal cards.

Whitecapping in New York is "regrettable." In the south it is an outrage on humanity. Geography has much to do with the heinousness of crime.

"All that a man hath will he give for his life." And that is about Castro's fix who has empowered Minister Bowen to accede to all the demands of the allies.

In the Colorado legislature there seem to be many perilous seats. There was but one at the Round Table. Which shows how much ahead of Arthur's court Colorado is.

How pleasant it is to have a legislator stand up and tell the people he believes that the majority of them are sincere in their professions, political and otherwise. It makes the people who have borne the burden and heat of the day feel good. They feel that they have not lived in vain.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt from Adjutant Geo. Plunstead of the Salvation Army in this city, of a neat and handsome badge with portrait of General Booth, as a souvenir of his visit here, which his followers believe accomplished a great deal of good. We wish all movements for the uplifting of fallen humanity Godspeed and success.

In all this talk of church and state what is it but a commingling of them when ministers of various denominations band themselves together to fight the election to the United States Senate of a gentleman born and bred an American citizen and against whose private life and moral character not a word can be said? These same ministerial gentlemen see an alleged mote in the other man's eye, but are totally oblivious to the beam in their own.

Evidently the Springfield Republican wants to see Boston put to the test on the appointment of negroes to federal offices, for commenting on the appointment of W. H. Lewis (colored) to be an assistant to United States District Attorney Moulton it says: "The appointment, however, does not quite measure up to desires recently expressed for appointments of colored men to federal office in the north. The office Mr. Lewis gets is merely an assistant-district-attorneyship. The president should give an office of real importance, such as the postmaster-general, in order thoroughly to test Boston."

TALKING ABOUT COAL.
Providence Journal.
What the people in this part of the country want is free coal, and they want it now.

Chicago Daily News.
That temporary bit of public ownership and control down at Arcola is but one of the straw which show which way the wind blows at present. From temporary to permanent is not so great a step as many fancy.

Pittsburg Dispatch.
Yet it is not too much to aver that when the winter has passed and coal again comes within the reach of the average householder's pocket the incident will be forgotten. What is imperatively needed is a popular agitation that will compel such action as will prevent a recurrence of the same conditions.

Dayton Journal.
A coal famine in the presence of plenty of coal ought not to be a possible situation. Extreme measures are justified, even to the extent of the government clearing the way for the unhindered transit of sufficient coal at a reasonable price to supply the needs of the people.

Buffalo Express.
Congress, however, has a remedy in its hands which would bring relief in a comparatively short time—that is, to make anthracite coal absolutely free of duty, as has been generally supposed to be until a few months ago. This would bring a large amount of coal into the country, which would at once result in a decrease in prices.

Philadelphia Ledger.
Senator Lodge's resolution to suspend the duty on coal for 90 days suggests the obvious question. Why not abolish it altogether? It affords no "protection" to anybody that needs protection. It is an indefensible tax upon a universal necessity. It ought to be removed absolutely, and since the country has learned its effect, that is what the country will insist upon.

Toledo Times.
The duty on anthracite coal was a trick. A Republican and protection congress did not design it. As the President recommends, it ought to be removed entirely and at once, for the reason that it served no necessary protective purpose.

Brooklyn Eagle.
Congress could offer a bounty on foreign coal, brought here before March, and sold at 36 a ton or less. The anthracite consumption for the country is 7,000,000 tons a month. A bounty devised to bring 2,000,000 tons during February, to ports as far south as Baltimore, could be passed by Congress next week.

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Green Mt. Maple Syrup half gallon, 55c
Sugar Syrup, one gallon, 50c
Eno Labs Shell Fish per can, 5c
Soda Crackers, 2 pounds for, 15c
Wheat Flakes, 2 Pkgs. 15c

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