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Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.

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Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
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SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 2, 1903

NEW SCHEME IN THE NEW YEAR

The announcement by the United States Steel trust of a division of profits with its employees, full particulars of which have been given in this paper, has revived the old discussion of the subject of profit-sharing. The proposition of the steel corporation is somewhat novel. Employees are to be permitted to subscribe for stock therein at a given figure, to an extent proportionate with their annual salaries, which are graded into several classes. One condition imposed as to their actual ownership and possession of stock, is continuous service to the company for five years; if they voluntarily leave its employment before that time, though they share in the dividends declared while they remain, they will not receive the stock certificates.

The purpose of the arrangement, which is somewhat elaborate but clear enough on close examination, is evidently to secure stable work and prevent strikes. If the scheme succeeds it will not only give added interest to workmen in serving the company, but strengthen the confidence of all investors in the combine. Every laborer will naturally strive to do his best for a concern the success of which will be to his own profit, and heavy stockholders will feel security in the assurance that labor troubles will not be likely to disturb the business.

The plan proposed seems to be well digested. Its workings will be watched by all large industrial companies. A real union of interests between capital and labor is the one thing needful in the business world. Anything that will promote that union must prove beneficial. While there is violent antagonism between the two elements that ought to fraternize, there will be disorder, distrust and friction that must be disastrous to both.

Investment by employees in the capital used in the business, carried on, gives fair opportunity to share in its profits. The endeavors that have been made in the past to share the net income of an enterprise with the workers, have not been generally successful. It looks to a reasonable mind that those who share in the profits of any venture, should also share in its losses if it does not pay. That kind of interest in any concern does not strike the average workman as very attractive. But why should one year's profits be shared by the employee, and the next year's losses, if any, fall solely on the employer?

Projects of this kind should be viewed from all sides before steps are taken to carry them into effect. The principles of justice and equity should be upheld in all of them, even if sentiment does not enter into the business. But before that harmony of effort prevails that is desirable between employers and employees, there must be a common interest that will draw them together and stimulate both for mutual benefit.

After all, it will be found that something more is needed than settlement of the mere questions of fair wages and reasonable hours for work; the hearts of both classes must be touched with that feeling of humanity that makes all mankind akin, and inspires the soul to know and do what is right. The plan proposed by the great Steel combine looks like a step in a much needed direction, and the new year opens with a bright prospect for that corporation, which may prove a light to the whole business world that will lead towards a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

IMPORTANT TO STOCKMEN.

The next convention of the National Live Stock Association is to be held on January 13, at Kansas City. Among the subjects to be discussed is a measure to be presented to Congress, to enable stockmen in the arid regions and with in railroad and private grants, who own isolated tracts, to consolidate them in order that their business may be conducted more economically and satisfactorily.

As no plan that met with general favor could be decided upon at the last annual meeting of the convention, the matter was referred to a special committee, which will make a report at the convention at Kansas City. A member of that committee, Mr. A. C. Hulse, of North Dakota, has prepared a bill which he thinks will meet the requirements mentioned, and he will offer it for the consideration of the committee at its meeting on the Monday previous to the convention.

In order that stockmen in these parts who will be in attendance at the convention may be able to scan and understand fully its purport, we here copy the bill as prepared, and hope sincere interest will be taken by the leading stockmen in Utah and the country adjacent, to investigate the matter and also attend the convention, which will be of importance to them and all the stockraisers of the great West:

"A BILL
"Providing for the better separation and utilization of public and private

grants within the limits of railroad land grant in the arid region.
"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That wherever and to the extent that the lands within the place limits of any railroad land grant are arid or semi-arid in character and for that reason cannot be utilized in tracts of single sections, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized in his discretion and with the approval of the President, to exchange public lands which are vacant, unappropriated, arid or semi-arid, not mineral, not timbered and not required for reservoir sites or other public uses or purposes, for private lands of like area, character and value in the alternate sections granted to the railroad company so far as may be necessary to assemble such public and private lands according to ownership in more compact bodies of such area as will permit them to be advantageously used. Every exchange hereunder shall be confined to lands within the place limits of the railroad land grant, and the public lands so exchanged must be of such relative contiguity to the private lands surrendered to the government that will not be diminished. The railroad company or its grantee must, at its expense, and by appropriate instruments of conveyance, surrender to the government a full and unincumbered right and title to the private lands included therein, and no charge of any kind be made for issuing such patents. Upon the completion of any exchange the lands surrendered to the government thereunder shall become a part of the public domain. Nothing herein shall in any manner be so construed as to enlarge the quantity of land to which any railroad company or any of its grantees may be entitled under existing laws."

EMPEROR OF INDIA.

Delhi, India, has been the scene of gorgeous pageants and brilliant displays, such as can be best appreciated by the Orientals, with their taste for show. The occasion was the celebration of the accession of the British king to the throne of the "empire of India," and it seems that representatives of all the Indian subject nations were represented. It was a splendid display. The emperor's speech, read by the Viceroy, closed by an assurance of the regard of the emperor "for the liberties of the Indian people;" his respect for "their dignities and rights;" and his interest in their advancement and devotion to their welfare. This, undoubtedly, made a good impression.

When Lord Beaconsfield, shortly after the Prussian king had assumed the title of Emperor of Germany, persuaded Queen Victoria to assume the title of Empress of India, his critics ridiculed the idea, but it is safe to say that he saw further than they. He knew the Oriental mind, and what could be gained by a display. He knew that the Indian people would take more kindly to the government of an Indian "emperor" than to the government ruling an Indian province. As an empire, India has independence in appearance, and appearances often count more than realities. India is now loyal. She has aided the mother country in the putting down of rebellions, and in wars outside the borders of India. "Emperor of India" is a title that impresses the Hindu mind, and the splendid royal pageants excite the admiration of a people that from time immemorial have been accustomed to such public spectacles.

THAT PICTURE.

The onslaught of Mrs. Martin, of the W. C. T. U., on the president, for having permitted the removal of the painting, "Love and Life," from the art gallery to the White House, has had one effect which that estimable lady, it is safe to say, did not anticipate, and did not desire. The picture is now reproduced in numerous illustrated magazines and journals, which would never have thought of making the public acquainted with it, but for the notoriety Mrs. Martin gave it. It has now been exhibited before millions, while in the White House only thousands would have seen it. If the lady had quietly worked for its return to the art gallery, she would not have defeated her own object as she certainly has done through the publicity she has given to the controversy. Mrs. Martin, in her public statement says:

"My first step will be to write a letter to President Roosevelt asking for an explanation. It may be that he has ordered the picture hung in the White House without inquiring into its history and without knowing that its presence in the home of the chief executive of the nation is extremely objectionable to the women of the country. It can not be that he has resurrected the work of his 19 years' obscurity in an art gallery to flaunt any talk of 'art for art's sake' in our faces. It will be very disillusionizing for the women who have admired him to learn that he has given a place on the walls of the White House to this vulgar nude painting of Watts. The president must have been led astray by the great name of the artist, and, like many others, concluded that a celebrity could not produce anything that would be demoralizing."

TURKS IN A NEW LIGHT.

The reports from the Balkan states are again somewhat disquieting. The Turks are charged with committing fearful atrocities upon the Macedonians. And there seems to be no possibility of putting a stop to such proceedings. Public opinion and the protests of ambassadors appear to be equally unavailing.

It is to many a wonder, that Turkey is permitted to dare Europe, and hold all agreements in contempt. For Turkey has for years been pictured as the "sick man," kept at Constantinople only by the jealousy of the European powers. Is this view correct? Is the Turkish empire the falling ruin it has been supposed to be, or is this a misconception? A writer in the Fortnightly Review, London, says it is a mistake.

He declares that the Turks are strong enough to make themselves respected in the position they occupy. The Sultan's subjects, he says, are true to Islamism. The purpose of their ruler, Abdul Hamid, is to keep alive that faith. The modern defenders of the faith of Allah. It is stated, consist in Turkey alone of 500,000 well-armed, incomparably brave men, all within 200 miles of Constantinople, and behind these 500,000 are over 2,000,000 men, all in the pride of their sober and magnificent manhood, agricultural laborers, boatmen and others, who live by their own hands, all trained men who have passed through the ranks. The Sultan has spent years, we are told, in preparation for the Turkish renaissance. He has organized a vast propa-

ganda to bring about the revival of Mohammedanism. All over Asia Minor, in the heart of Asia proper, in the entire south of the Russian empire, in northwestern China, in Afghanistan, in British India, the agents of Abdul Hamid are at work rallying the followers of the prophet to the defense of their faith. The ruler of Turkey, it would seem, is at the head of the most aggressive and far-reaching missionary movement of the twentieth century. He is piling up treasure for a militant successor, who will some day proclaim a "holy war" and rally millions of fighting men to the standard of Islam.

In view of these facts, Europe is not anxious for a serious quarrel with Abdul Hamid, but suffers him to have pretty much his own way. This certainly presents the "eastern question" in a new light. It is true enough that the Turks performed miracles of valor at times, in their last struggle with Russia. But it is also true that they are not equipped for a modern war. At present Europe could dictate terms to the Turkish government, without much show of force. Later it is quite possible that an arrangement of the Balkan affairs will cost much blood. Turkey has, we believe, signed the Hague convention, but whenever the Mohammedans feel strong enough to fight for their faith, they will not arbitrate. And they are conceived enough to venture a war against the rest of the world almost at any time.

THE SAXONY SENSATION.

As there are at least two sides to every story, so there is to that of the Saxony court scandal, too, of which so much is being said these days. It is pretty clear that the princess has had more than her share of the trials of life, and that she sought diversion in forbidden places and pleasures. Her husband is described as a profligate and a drunkard. He is said to have been a faithless husband, a reckless debauchee and an unfeeling father. In the church, at the "christening" of one of his children, he is said to have been so drunk that he could scarcely stand. He has reversed the rule, "Noblesse oblige."

If this is true, there are mitigating circumstances, and a generous public will cover much of the escapade of the royal lady, with the mantle of charity.

The laying bare of the inner life of courts, as this sensational story does, points the lesson that neither wealth nor power can bring true happiness, if not accompanied by that love which is founded in regard for the eternal rules of morality. A palace with all its outward show may be a veritable hell, in which tormented souls are hungering and thirsting for freedom, while the humblest cabin may be a heaven. This is a lesson that should not be lost on our gold-worshipping age. Royalty has evidently got weary of itself, and is commencing to long for that happiness which cannot be bought for crowns, titles and distinctions. No wonder if some royal persons fall, when the prejudices break that separate them from the common people.

The holidays being past, people will now take a well earned rest.

It will take a pretty big derrick to lift that Venezuelan blockade.

If the New Year beats the one just gone it will indeed be a dandy.

It really begins to look as though arbitration was the bulwark of liberty.

The President's New Year's reception was in a way a sort of house warming.

A revamped resolution of last year will do very well if one cannot make a new one.

The English language is spoken by a hundred and fifteen million people, and by most of them badly spoken.

Emperor of India is merely an annex title for King Edward. As a king he is greater than an emperor.

It seems that President Castro dances at midday. He is being made to understand that those who dance must pay the fiddler.

It is now an easy matter to communicate by cable with one's friends in Honolulu. The chief obstacle in the way is the rates.

Uncle Sam played a trump card when he decided to accept silver for the indemnity due him from China. It was not only just but highly diplomatic.

Lillie Devereaux Blake says: "There is no reason why a woman should not support a husband if she thinks he is worthy." The husbands will agree with Lillie right along.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams has written an article in which he discusses the ethics of secession. He reaches the conclusion that to straddle the fence is about the proper caper.

When a public body's report on so important a question as the city's water supply is ready in ample time for publication in the evening papers and they cannot get a copy of it and it appears in the morning papers, it looks very much like discrimination.

The old-time custom of holding receptions on New Year's day is again coming into vogue. It is an admirable custom, and when not abused by people who are not friends and acquaintances brings hearty greetings and joys. What can be pleasanter than to receive and call upon one's friends on the first of the New Year?

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis is quoted as having said that the world has produced only five great generals. These are: Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon Bonaparte and Ulysses S. Grant. "These five and no more," he added. What about Melike and Gustavus Adolphus? Where do Garibaldi come in, and "Zar Peter the Great, and numerous others?"

Max Nordau is very pessimistic over the future of the United States. Of course no one can read it but it can never be any darker than in the days just before the rebellion, nor would it be possible for the country to pass through a greater crisis than the civil war. Yet the country emerged from

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that war greater and more glorious than ever. Why should it not do the same thing in the case of the new road upon which it has now started?

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Boston Globe.
Marconi says that he has reached the height of his ambition. And the girl he was engaged to is married to another man.

New York World.
Dr. Marconi has overcome the curvature of the earth's spine.

New York Times.
He has done the world an invaluable service, and we hope that his reward, if not commensurate to his labor, will at least be satisfactory.

Chicago Daily News.
Marconi's performances continue to be more brilliant than his promises.

Toronto Mail and Empire.
There are no terms to express the mind's astonishment at his prodigious achievement.

Chicago Tribune.
His hour of spectacular triumph was when he flashed messages across the Atlantic. But he can demonstrate more fully than he has done hitherto the practical value of his discoveries.

Ohio State Journal.
Such perfection at the outset indicates a future that can be imagined but not easily limited.

Philadelphia North American.
It would be well for Marconi to discard methods which are suggestive of Keely motor achievements and demonstrate the working of his system in the presence of men competent to judge its merits.

Philadelphia Record.
The new system, if rendered commercially effective, would be far more likely to create for itself a new sphere of usefulness than to trench upon ground already occupied in the public service.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.
Judging from the history of other electrical developments of the last quarter century, much yet remains to be done to make wireless telegraphy a commercial factor.

Boston Advertiser.
But there is good ground to expect that before the New Year has lost its youth, wireless telegraphy will have become almost as much a matter of course to the common mind as Morse telegraphy now is.

Baltimore Sun.
It is certainly within the limits to characterize the Italian inventor's exploit as the "greatest feat" of the present century.

Washington Evening Star.
Actual working tests of the system on commercial basis will best establish its reliability and security from message thieves.

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HALF PRICE	HALF PRICE

50 Ladies' Coats, odds and ends, ranging from \$15 to \$25 each regularly, sale price	Plush Capes, Cloth Capes, Boucle Capes, Golf Capes, regular price \$6 to \$20, in sale at	Children's Coats, Camels Hair Plaids, regular price \$1.25 to \$1.75 each, in sale
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