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PARTISAN WITHOUT HATE.

An Indianapolis dispatch says that the celebration planned in honor of the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, John W. Kern, will be an affair in which the people of Indianapolis, irrespective of party will be asked to participate. This is following a notable precedent. When Vice President Fairbanks returned home after his nomination one of the happiest and heartiest addresses of welcome was made by John W. Kern.

The dispatches have related other incidents of broadmindedness. The Democratic delegates at Denver cheered lustily when President Roosevelt's name was mentioned, and Bryan, when speaking to his fellow-townsmen, was heartily applauded by members of all parties.

We remind our readers of these incidents and beg to say that the partisanship that is characterized by bitterness and narrow-mindedness is really out of date. The partisan who believes it his duty to belittle and berate everybody and everything outside his own party, is far behind his time. Enlightened citizens do no longer meet in campaigns as "enemies," to "fight" for offices, and divide the "spoils." Such barbarous ideas belong to a very crude stage of development. Advanced sentiment finds expression in the courtesies citizens of one party pay to those of another. They may hold different views and be ever so true to their respective convictions; yet their differences are, everything considered, so few and unessential, while their common interests as human beings and citizens are so many and so essential. Remembering this, there is no reason why, even during a campaign, people should let party feelings get the best of them, until they forget the common ties of brotherhood. The incidents referred to remind us that even those who disagree in politics can do so in the spirit of brotherly love.

DUBOIS IN DENVER.

The following comments by the Boise Statesman of July 11, are to the point: "To the mind of many thinking Democrats in Idaho it will appear that Mr. Dubois' issue, as a Democratic propaganda, received its death blow in Denver; and, rest assured, that all those who have any doubts in the matter will be properly advised by the anti-Dubois delegation, which, though denied seats, will take credit for having defeated the ex-senator's plan. The matter, then, resolves itself to this: If enough Democrats can be brought to understand that the issue of their party in this state is not what Mr. Dubois has insisted it should be, they will likely bring about conditions for him of such a dispelling character that he will feel called upon to start a new party or get into one already organized. Ergo, all other parties are warned to hold the door."

Dubois went to Denver with the determination to force what he conceived to be an anti-Mormon plank into the platform of the great party there assembled. He found, however, that great national conventions are no longer easily frightened into the adoption of anti-Church planks. The Church is better known today by the leading men and women of the American people than at any former period of its existence. It has successfully outlived the slanders by which hatred always sought to render it unpopular. It has stood the test of trial. The nature of anti-Mormonism is also better known to the public. And so, notwithstanding the personal friendship existing between Dubois and some of his former colleagues; notwithstanding the fervent eloquence of the agitator and the misrepresentations of subsidized papers, he was defeated.

And no wonder! There is not an accusation that Dubois could bring before the Denver convention, that was not, in some form or other, brought before the United States Senate during the long investigation of the right of Senator Smoot to a seat in that body. And every one of those accusations was entered into fully and impartially. After that searching inquiry and the decision rendered, no party can consistently permit the irresponsibilities to make a political issue of their well deserved defeats.

Anti-Mormonism has failed every time it has appeared before an impartial and competent tribunal. It has sought its strength in falsehoods and hypocrisy, in mobocracy and murder. Its slogan has been and is to some extent yet: "The law cannot reach you but powder and ball can." It is lawlessness. For that reason it necessarily must fall when arrayed against an organization that has always tried to uphold the law of the land and the lawfully constituted authorities.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

Representative Hobson, of Spanish war fame, some days ago declared that he had heard President Roosevelt say, recently, that there is the greatest probability of a war with Japan. As was to be expected, this statement has been denied officially, by Secretary Loeb, who expresses the opinion that the Congressman was misquoted, and then adds:

"The President not only never made such a remark, but never made any remark even remotely resembling it. And that the President has ever said that if there was a sufficient navy, there would never be any possibility of this country getting into a foreign war."

This saves our government from the

unpleasant duty of having to offer explanations and denials in answer to diplomatic inquiries from Tokio. The Japanese representative in Washington, without inquiry, furnished with the facts and no further unpleasantness should result from the publication of the story credited to Hobson. The incident is closed before it really became an incident.

But the fosterers of a war sentiment in this country—and Hobson is one of them—should be given to understand in some effectual way that it is extremely dangerous to play with fire when combustible material is laying round. This Japanese war talk is sure to strengthen the war party in Japan, if there is such a party, and make the diplomatic settlement of whatever differences that may arise, unnecessarily difficult.

AN AWKWARD POSITION.

Doubt has been expressed as to the shrewdness of promises made regarding the expenditure of the money now asked for by the City Council. The recent difference between Mayor Bransford and the majority of the council furnishes an illustration of the conditions that confront the citizens just now. It should be considered in connection with the proposed bond issue.

Mayor Bransford tells the public that in order to continue harmonious relations, he did not appoint as chief of the fire department a man whom the fire underwriters suggested with the assurance that his appointment would mean a reduction of 25 per cent. in the rates. To keep peace in the family property owners were taxed unnecessarily to that extent, in addition to all other taxes. Finally, when it became necessary to appoint a chief, for other reasons than economy, the Mayor with the approval of the majority of the council selected Devine. But, notwithstanding this agreement, the majority broke whatever promises it had given to the Mayor.

Councilmen were perfectly willing that Salt Lake property owners should pay 25 per cent. higher insurance rates as a tribute upon their party altar. Councilmen, it seems, considered it quite regular to promise to sanction an appointment, and then oppose it. Can the taxpayers trust such a variable custodian with another loan? For the sake of the argument, suppose that the councilmen are worthy of confidence, but what of the power whose dictates they obey?

The trouble has fully revealed to the public the awkwardness of the situation in which the Mayor has been placed by political affiliation with a strange party. If he decides upon a measure which he considers best for the public he is opposed by an unseen power that does not exist by authority of the voters. The majority of the council is led by this power even against the Mayor—which means against the people who elected him.

Possibly that hidden power would like to see the Mayor resign and his place filled with a pliant tool. Possibly, that is the real secret of the complete turn about of the councilmen. The Mayor himself, possibly, may regard resignation as a logical way out of the dilemma. But the public, we believe, would rather see him continue his manly effort for the emancipation of the City administration from degrading servitude. In this struggle, he is not powerless. The people have given him the veto power. By using this power judiciously he can yet bring those to terms who seem to believe that the chosen servants of the people owe a higher allegiance to party manipulators than to the people.

SSPEAKING OF COW PEAS.

An agricultural paper finds fault with a suggestion that farmers of this region who have moist soil might experiment a little with the cow-pea, which has proved so successful in certain parts of the East and in the South. The paper says:

"One of Salt Lake's dailies last week advocated the use of the cow pea by Utah farmers, but the writer of the article confessed that he didn't know much about it. The confession was not necessary. Cow peas are as the farmer said, a leguminous crop and therefore a soil renovator; in other words, it pays the same important role in gathering nitrogen that clover does in Wisconsin or lucern in Utah. Cow peas are especially well adapted to the south and we believe would succeed in the St. George country without question. It is more of a bean in its botanical relations than a pea, being closely identified with the lima beans of our gardens."

"We do not hesitate to say that lucern makes a better forage crop for Utah than cow peas and the wise farmer will leave the testing of cow peas and other untried crops to the Experiment Station until they know that they are on safe ground."

However, since we did not advocate the use of cow-peas as a forage crop, but only suggested that it might be worth while to experiment with them—on a small scale, of course—we fall to see the point of our neighbor's petulant scolding.

It will be observed that the agricultural paper while implicitly boasting of its own knowledge, really adds nothing to what we said concerning the plant in question.

Nor do we think that the main point contended for in the article by that paper is well taken. We yield to no one in our support of the Experiment station and in our belief in the good that it has done, and will be able to accomplish, but we presume practical farmers will always experiment for themselves.

Suppose, for example, the farmers of the West had waited till the Experiment stations had demonstrated that alfalfa would thrive here before they began to grow little plants of it on their farms. Had they waited, there would have been no alfalfa farming for at least the first thirty years of the period during which this crop has been one of the chief wealth producers for Western farms. The experiments with alfalfa, as with almost every other paying crop we have, were first made by the farmers themselves.

The same remarks apply to potatoes,

wheat, apples, pears, timothy, red top, and, in fact, to all our great agricultural staples.

In every case the people have pioneered the way. Had they waited until they had been told what to do and how to do it, whether in these or other matters, it is tolerably clear that very little would have been accomplished in developing the agriculture of these valleys.

In fact, the suggestion that only the Experiment stations should experiment with new crops means that the latter would require vastly more money and a much larger field of operations than they now have. At present they cannot supply all the information our farmers need. To make some of their demonstrations valuable, they would need to be repeated in various localities and on the changing varieties of soil met with in different places, before much practical reliance could be placed upon them. The experiment stations can tell the farmers what to experiment with. They can show the farmers how to improve their methods and can suggest new crops; but in every case success or failure depends upon how the suggestions can be put into operation with the means at hand and upon the conditions of soil, climate, market, with which the farmer must contend.

Who bonds binds.
Called back—the Zeppelin airship.
Smash the thermometer and keep cool.
To the Olympic victor belongs London town.

Aviators should receive higher pay than chauffeurs.
The reason so few people succeed is because so many don't.

Every visitor to Lincoln gets a Fairview of the Democratic candidate.

There is nothing the matter with Judge Taft but he is taking the rest cure.

It should be an easy matter to make the political pot boil, the weather is so very hot.

The leopard cannot change his spots; and it is to his credit that he has never tried to, so far as known.

Senator Knox refuses to have a telephone in his house. Senator Knox is a man who loves peace and quiet.

The proposed new insurance building in New York will be so high that no insurance company will take the risk on it.

Anent Mr. Devine's appointment Mayor Bransford asks, "What can I do?" Do what is right and let the consequence follow.

Ellnor Glyn has written a new book entitled "The Sayings of Grandma." But they have every mark of being the sayings of the grand-daughter.

There are in New York twenty-one companies that write burglary insurance. And are there companies that write accident insurance for burglars?

While reviewing the New Jersey national guard Governor Fort was thrown by his horse. Evidently the animal pays no heed to the hymn, "Hold the Fort."

Omaha pokes fun at Denver over having had the Democratic convention there. Seemingly a case of sour grapes as Denver got the convention while Omaha only got left.

When Commander Peary reaches the North Pole and Lieutenant Shackleton reaches the South Pole, they should utilize the poles for wireless stations and get into immediate communication.

It will materially help the automobilists in their campaign for good roads (a really meritorious campaign) if they will observe the law of the road and the rights of others upon it.

The tailors in convention have decreed that "etheral blue" shall prevail in men's clothes this fall. After all the three tailors of Tooty street were not so far wrong in calling themselves "we, the people."

The new chief of engineers, Colonel W. L. Marshall, is the fattest of all the fat colonels and he did not take the riding test. Judge Taft weighs nearly three hundred pounds. Both of these men were the President's choice. The President seemingly agrees with Caesar, "Let me have men about me that are fat."

"Segregating vice is like gathering a bolt to a head. But why permit the bolt?" says the Kansas City Post. Those who are endeavoring to impose the 'red light' district on the good people of the West Side should read this and profit by it.

According to a report published by the Scientific American, a Trinidad planter has discovered a process whereby paper can be made from sugar-cane bagasse. It is stated that he has erected paper works in connection with his sugar factory at an expense of \$85,000. The bagasse, after having been three times ground and pressed in sugar presses, is carried, automatically, to the paper mill and is there treated by a process of the inventor. It is then boiled for several hours, passed through rotating mill stones, put into the usual machines for manufacturing paper pulp, and afterward cut up under hydraulic pressure. The inventor claims that 84 per cent of the bagasse is transformed into paper pulp, and he believes that his invention will revolutionize the cane-sugar industry as it would be remunerative to plant sugar cane primarily for making paper, with the sugar as a by-product. Sugar making would again become very remunerative, as bagasse, for fuel, had approximately a value of only about \$1.50 per ton. The cost of paper production by this process is said to be very low, as the surplus steam of the sugar mills can be utilized. The value of the paper made from the bagasse is estimated to be \$24 per ton. During the time that

no sugar is made the paper mill is kept running by using other materials found in the district for paper making, banana bagasse, Para grass bagasse, and that of other fibers.

HONEST AMERICANS.

Chicago News.
On his first visit to the United States a German manufacturer was the guest of a kinsman in New York. He expressed surprise when a few days after his arrival he saw a number of men help themselves to cigars at an unattended newstand, where some men laid down the exact price of their purchases and still others walked away without paying. He was told that the last named group were customers who paid only once a week, but that no one ever failed to pay. To demonstrate his contentment that "most people are honest in this country," the Americanized German took his visitor that day to a restaurant where both were unknown, and when they had finished their luncheon the host went to the cashier's desk with his check and said he had no money with him, but would pay the next day. The cashier gave the couple a hasty glance and said, "All right, I'll take a check," and the men started for the street. At the door a right-about-face movement was executed, the check was paid, a good cigar was handed to the cashier, to whom the plot was revealed, and the German exclaimed "Grossartig!"

IDAHO'S WOODS.

Youth's Companion.
An ex-ante of the progress of the science of forestry in this country is furnished by the co-operation just arranged between the University of Idaho and the United States forest service for testing the timber growing in the state of Idaho. The tests will be specially directed to determining the fitness of these timbers for use as bridge stringers, railroad ties and paving blocks.

WAR AGAINST TIPPING.

New York Times.
The war now being waged by Yale against the tipping evil gives us the substance of a hope that the land may some day be rid of millionaire porters and servile patrons. Why didn't somebody observe ten years ago that delinquency from the superstitious of the tipping system is a thing that colleges will hereafter include among their dearest traditions the proper sentiment on the subject of tip giving the truth may become as popular as a college yell and much more inspiring. And every Alphonse who prefers petty grafting to working for wages will buy a ticket for Europe. While awaiting this happy event let us all join in a hymn of praise to Yale for its latest defense of true democracy.

JUST FOR FUN.

An Age of Bigness.
"Sir, 1,744 people were injured in the United States on last Fourth of July."
"What of it?"
"Doesn't that figure startle you?"
"Not a startle. I would have guessed it at treble your statement."
"Figures in all lines is gittin' too durned big in this country," complained the party of the first part, as he moved away. "Got to you hafter kill off half the population to arouse a little passin' interest."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Tireless Pace.

"You Americans don't take enough exercise!" said the foreign physician. "Great Scott!" replied the young man with a sun-burned nose. "You ought to see us on the boardwalk at a summer resort."—Washington Star.

Real Crook.

"That man over there is the biggest skin in the city."
"Rob you, would he?"
"Rob! Say, if I had to shake hands with that fellow, I'd think I'd feel sure I had all my fingers until I'd counted 'em."—Boston Transcript.

What's the Use?

Wellington Waggles—Dey say dat money talks.
Henry Hobo—But what's de use when it's at de other end of de 'phone?—Scranton Tribune.

The Sorrow of It.

"It's too bad," observed the man who seemed to be thinking aloud.
"What's too bad?" queried the party who had overheard the observation.
"That our neighbors always know when we have fried onions for supper, but never get text when we use lawberries and ice cream," explained the noisy thinker.—Chicago News.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Young America and the glorious Fourth is depicted on the colored front cover of the July American Boy, and the contents of the magazine will surely satisfy every reader. Continued chapters of the five serials, "Bred in the Bone, or Born an Electrician," "That Dillingham Boy" and "Four Boys on the Mississippi" are given. And there is the first installment of "Under the Great White Canvas," describing the interesting and unique experiences of Hugh C. Weir with the great Ringling Brothers' circus. The smaller stories are full of interest and excitement, notably, Kavanagh of Lucknow, Hero of the Indian Mutiny, telling of how the heroism of one man saved the lives of thousands and quelled the great insurrection of India; "The Rangers" describes incidents in the lives of those gallant and heroic pioneers who did so much to settle our country in the early days. The usual departments are filled with matter interesting and instructive. In addition there are over 30 illustrations.—The Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

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