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SALT LAKE CITY, -- MAY 2, 1907.

AS TO ARBITRATION.

On Tuesday evening, following the settlement of the street car strike, the Deseret News in its leading editorial announced its gratification at an amicable adjustment of the differences between the men and the company, and particularly and specially congratulated the former on having secured what was the most essential to them—an increase in wages. It likewise commended the company for the consideration it showed and the concessions it made and added:

"Mr. Bancroft has all the time declared himself willing to arbitrate the question of wages, or of any other legitimate issue the boys might bring up. He has had the hand of conciliation stretched forth all the time. Only he would not recognize the right of strangers to come in here and take part of the management of the business out of his hands. The wage question, as we understand the situation, could have been settled without a strike, just as well as with one."

Referring to the above offer by Mr. Bancroft the Knicker's organ yesterday morning gleefully quoted and bolstered up the following frenzied outburst from one of the speakers at the carmen's meeting: "I stand in favor of branding that as a dirty lie. They never were ready to arbitrate at any stage of the game." The shameless sheet knew that it was in error when it printed the slanderous thrice, and this morning convicts itself in its own editorial columns when it says:

"The member of the street-car men's executive committee was certainly in error who exclaimed in the great meeting of Wednesday morning, that the street-car company was 'never ready to arbitrate at any stage of the game.' On the contrary, Mr. Bancroft, speaking for himself and the company, not only declared willingness to arbitrate, but made an explicit agreement with Mayor Thompson that the company stood ready to arbitrate the wage scale. That was a precedent which could be pleaded in point, in any material difference which might arise in the future, between the company and its employees. The great importance of this should have struck the minds of the men as soon as it was stated; but it seems that some have failed to realize it even yet. * * * But to claim that the company was 'never ready to arbitrate at any stage of the game' is entirely to pervert the facts of the case. It was an utterly wrong impression; and it is probably true that to this mistaken view is in large degree due the strike, which should never have been declared."

So it will be seen that the Tribune has been forced into stating the facts in connection with the offer to arbitrate, and at this late date declares in very similar language to that employed forty-eight hours earlier by the "News" that Mr. Bancroft DID make the proposition plainly and in good faith. Its subsequent criticism of the men and their slowness to comprehend the facts is decidedly more severe than anything this paper has said concerning them either in this or any previous effort on their part to secure better wages. Mayor Thompson's failure and Mr. Bancroft's success in obtaining a settlement of the vexed problems involved are matters on which the public is thoroughly informed, and need not be further discussed. The only point we desire to make, is, that even the "American" party organ now concedes and emphasizes the correctness of our contention that there was an offer to arbitrate, notwithstanding its sensational representations of yesterday to the contrary. But it is not a new thing for it to assume one role today and another tomorrow, or two, different roles the same day. It can play more parts than a leopard has spots.

A HEBREW CONGRESS.

A movement of more than passing interest is that which looks toward the formation of an international congress of the Hebrew race. The need of such a body has long been recognized by patriotic Jews, and now practical steps are being taken for the realization of the idea. One of the officers of the committee formed for the purpose of furthering the plan recently explained to a representative of the New York World:

"Our object is to have an international forum where matters of interest to the entire race can be given free attention. At the present time there are a great many Jewish societies and committees doing good work, but their scope is necessarily limited. They cannot consider questions of international concern. For instance, an international congress would take up such matters as the Kishineff massacre or the proposed movement to purchase Palestine. When anything out of the ordinary happens to our people, other nationalities very kindly offer aid and do everything to relieve any unfortunate condition that may arise. We want the Jewish people to come to us if we succeed in our effort to establish a congress of its kind since the Jews left Jerusalem about two thousand years ago."

The intention of the committee is to reach all parts of the world and to make the proposed congress a body representing all classes of the Hebrews. The report says that about one thousand Jews responded to the call for a mass meeting held at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson street, last Sunday night. Patriotic speeches by many men prominent in the movement aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. There is no doubt that a reconstruction of the great Sanhedrin would as-

sure the revival of the national spirit. It would be an excellent preliminary to the more perfect centralization of Jewish national interests. It would give the people a voice in international affairs and compel a hearing. A nation with a representative assembly, though without a country recognized as its own, would nevertheless have something to say on the questions that claim the attention of the world.

DEATH OF ARTHUR McEWEN.

Many a newspaperman and numberless newspaper readers will learn with profound sorrow of the death of Arthur McEwen, one of the most forceful and prolific journalists of the day. Ten or twelve years ago, when he went to New York to continue his professional under larger auspices he was a veritable power among his fellows on the Pacific coast. Like his more virile contemporary, Ambrose Bierce, he was always sure of a big following, for he wielded a masterful and entertaining pen. He was not always on the right side of a question, but the thoughts he transmitted to paper invariably commanded attention for their originality and potential presentation. His sentences were as clean cut as a cameo and when tried, as they often were, against vice and corruption, the result was a most terrific fusillade and a notice to the guilty to flee or get under cover. His services were ever in demand by the publishers of the great newspapers, who recognized the fact that he made more readers for them.

While a native of Scotland he was essentially a product of Western America. It was there that he wrote his way into fame with words that burned like coals of fire and left his name forever among the brilliant writers of the coast country. Nevada and California claimed the most of his early efforts and it was in those states, particularly in the latter, that much of his ablest and most incisive work was done. He was a keen observer of men and events and he wrote as he saw—keen things. Now and then they cut mercilessly, sparing no one, high or low, but going to the very root of whatever evil was attacked. But McEwen had a gentler side and a softer sentiment as well and when they were given reign the better part of the man's soul shone lustreously. And now that it has gone to shine in other and brighter realms, the dead writer, whose pen has been dropped so unexpectedly, while the vigor of middle-aged manhood, still rested upon him, will be mourned and remembered by many for the strength he gave to his profession and for the fearlessness with which he discharged every duty.

RULES FOR LONGEVITY.

A New York gentleman who is nearing the century mark, and who is said to be strong and healthy for his advanced age, has recently given some advice on the subject of longevity to the Health Culture club. There is nothing new in his suggestions, but they add force to what has so often been said that to enjoy a long and happy existence upon earth, life must be lived in accordance with the laws of nature.

The gentleman referred to is quoted as having expressed it as his opinion that most people eat too much. "Two meals a day are enough for anybody," he asserts. "Almost every one eats twice as much as he needs. All through my life I have endeavored never to put anything into my stomach that I did not know my stomach could digest."

To this he adds the suggestion that those who desire to live long, keep away from people who complain, sleep only in good air, keep the feet dry, and avoid worry. It is by following these rules, he says, that he is able to perform a great amount of work, though he is very near the century mile stone of his life's journey.

TAXES AND FIRE.

Someone who has looked up the figures says that the mere running expenses of the city of New York amount to \$31.00 a head. Chicago, it is said, comes next with \$13.00 per capita. Washington and some other cities charge only \$11.00, and so it goes, down to \$6.00 for each person. Crime also costs the citizens of this country an enormous sum annually.

The care of state and other prisons, the detection of crime and all that sort of thing, it is said, costs up to a total of over \$100,000,000 a year. Then, there is the expenditures caused by fire, which is equivalent to a tax of nearly \$8.00 per head. Part of that goes to the insurance companies, to reimburse us for part of what we lose, but the greater amount is utterly wasted in smoke. Fully \$100,000,000 of the fire loss, it is claimed, is of incendiary origin or due to gross negligence. And these conditions are bound to obtain until people build fire proof structures.

BURNING ASHES.

The dispatches have recently told of the startling discovery, by a shoe-maker of Altoona, Pa., that ashes can be used as fuel, when mixed with certain ingredients. The announcement appeared at a time when everybody was anxious about the coal situation, and the alleged discovery was looked upon as a possible solution of an intricate problem.

At first perfect secrecy was maintained as to the treatment of the ashes, but now the formula has been given to the public. It is simplicity itself. It is merely an addition of coal, water, common salt and oxalic acid to the ashes. It seems that as soon as the secret was given out householders commenced to experiment with the refuse of their stoves and furnaces, and it is claimed that they found the combination to be better fuel than the coal itself.

The explanation is offered that the mixture, when heat is applied to it, gives off a large quantity of oxygen which causes rapid and complete combustion. This is important. Any means whereby perfect combustion is accomplished will not only prove an

enormous saving in the cost of fuel, but also offer a remedy against the smoke nuisance, since the more perfect the combustion the less smoke will escape. It is conceivable that a mixture of ashes, salt, oxalic acid and water may accelerate combustion and carry it to a state of completeness not hitherto attained except in the chemical laboratory. If the smoke nuisance can be abated by a process that at the same time saves money, there will soon be no cause for complaint against the big concerns that burn enormous quantities of fuel.

This is not the first time that fuel-saving discoveries have been announced. James Geyer, a New York tobacconist, has demonstrated that a certain powder, the composition of which is his secret, makes ashes burn. According to the New York Times, an interesting test was made in the presence of newspaper reporters, as follows:

"The first step in the test was the mixing of coal and ashes. A pile consisting of two-thirds ashes and one-third coal was mixed thoroughly, water was poured upon this and then the powder, to the proportion of a tablespoonful of powder to one gallon of water, was thrown on, and stirred thoroughly. Two of the three boilers were then shut down, and several shovelfuls of the mixture thrown into the furnace of the third boiler. The steam pressure at that time was 75 pounds. The mixture was thrown in at 4 o'clock. Seven minutes later the furnace door was opened. The fuel was burning brightly, a white flame appearing over the coals. This flame is much lighter in color than the flame from the usual anthracite coal. In half an hour the steam pressure stood the same—75 pounds, the boiler doing the work that the three had done before. The hotel engineer said that this would not have been possible with pure anthracite coal. An hour passed. The steam pressure stayed the same. More fuel, however, was shoveled into the furnace. This would have been done had all three boilers been in operation."

An expert declared that he was very much impressed with the results of the test.

In time of peace prepare for strikes.

Secretary Taft's silence speaks volumes for his discretion.

Summer is coming but stick to your dannels till it gets here.

There is more danger in a brass check than in brass knuckles.

Accounts of the securing of a jury in the Ruff case should be short circuited.

Just now Guatemala is playing the role of the infant terrible in Central America.

Germany refuses to discuss the limitation of armament much less to limit or reduce hers.

Since the strike the town is as dull as a schoolboy kept in after hours to get his lessons.

Mr. Chris Diehl is the oldest living Masonic grand secretary. And a grand old secretary is Mr. Diehl.

Formerly May day was a time for gathering flowers. Now it is a time for the gathering of the discontented.

No rain has fallen in Cuba for six months. It is just about six months since the reign of lawlessness there ceased.

Premier Laurier says that Americans emigrate to Canada because it is a better country with better laws which are administered tenfold better than in the United States. He is perfectly willing that Americans should come into his tenfold.

The encounter between marines from the gunboat Tacoma and the police of Santiago, Cuba, was not a very serious affair from any point of view, and doubtless will not in any way affect the policy of this government towards the people of that unfortunate isle.

A movement has been started in Brownsville, Texas, toward raising by popular subscription \$10,000 or paid as a reward to any soldier or officer of the Twenty-fifth Infantry who will confess to having participated in the raid on Brownsville in August last or will give the names or produce the necessary evidence to convict those who are guilty. The movers forget that the net is spread in vain in the sight of any bird.

Gustaf R. Westfeldt, a prominent business man of New Orleans and a member of the board of administration of Tulane university, has written a letter to the British ambassador at Washington, advising against the appointment of a Pennsylvania negro to one of the Rhodes scholarships. He believes that the appointment of negroes will make the Rhodes scholarships unpopular in the south. The British ambassador, of course, has no more to do with the appointment of a Rhodes scholar than the man in the moon has. The young man in this particular case passed a truly brilliant examination and won his appointment in a fair and open competition, and he will keep it. Every time a negro displays unusual ability in any line some one wants to put him down. All such cases as that of this Pennsylvania Rhodes scholar should be hailed with joy that other of his race may follow his example. Mr. Bryce is having the man to appeal to to stop a young man in an honorable and upward career.

A COMMENDABLE POLICY.

Indianapolis News.
The president's determination to do all he can to preserve what remains of the nation's heritage in coal lands and forests for the whole body of the people and for the benefit of future generations cannot too highly be commended. Too long the looters in and out of office have been allowed to grab and appropriate by hook or crook whatever of the government's possessions their covetous eyes encountered. It was high time that the land thieves were brought to book. Though the very Secretary Hittcock, who started and carried forward the crusade so energetically, has retired, the policy he began of prosecuting the robbers of the public domain will be just as vigorously enforced.

PIGMY WARRIORS OF OLD.

Hospital.
The armor of the knights of the Middle Ages is too small for their modern descendants. Hamilton Smith records that two Englishmen of average di-

mensions found no suit large enough to fit either of them in the great collection of Samuel Meyrick. The head of the Oriental sash will not admit the English hand, nor the bracelet of the Kaffir warrior the English arm. The sword found in Roman tumuli have handles inconveniently small, and the great medieval two-handed sword is now supposed to have been used only for one or two blows at the first onset.

NEW FIBER FOR LINEN.

Men's Wear.
Linen of tomorrow will be Brazilian linen, says a newspaper report. The Brazilian linen plant is expected to exert an important influence upon the textile world in the near future. It is a common weed which reaches a height of eighteen feet in twelve months. When carefully cultivated it matures within three months, and can yield three crops in a year. The fiber has all the qualities necessary for high class use, strength, fineness, flexibility and adaptability for bleaching, dyeing, etc. Every part of the plant can be used for some industrial purpose, more especially for the manufacturing of writing paper. The cultivation was commenced by the state government, and now is said to have emerged from the experimental state successfully. Its influence will be felt at once. The products of the plantation have been contracted for by British interests at a highly remunerative rate. The production has been patented in the United States.

ANIMALS AT CHURCH SERVICE.

Ti-Bits.
Animals attend a church service in Peru. Pigs, goats, cattle and poultry are brought by their owners to be blessed on All Souls' Day, and the church is turned into a domestic menagerie. The seats are removed, and the animals can trot about or lie down where they will. After the ceremony the live stock is formally handed over to the monks who received little other payment for their services.

JUST FOR FUN.

Not Looking for Trouble.
"The American men would not tell a woman who was making a mistake that she was doing so," says W. T. Stead. "Certainly not. The American men are seldom found looking for trouble.—Omaha Bee.

Discovered an Error.

The immortal Don had just gone up against the windmill with dire results.

"Great Isabella!" exclaimed Don, as he picked up his teeth and rubbed his bruised elbows, "but those revolutions are something fierce."
"And did you expect to find them otherwise?" laughed the old miller.
"Yes; you see I was under the impression that they were as harmless as those South American revolutions."

And then Don rode away a sadder but wiser gallant.—Ex.

Woman of Experience.

Mrs. Smith—I hear Mrs. Weeds is going to marry a farmer and live in the country.
Mrs. Jones—Well, she ought to make good as a farmer's wife.
Mrs. Smith—I don't see why. She has always lived in town.
Mrs. Jones—True, but as this is her sixth matrimonial venture she evidently knows all about husbandry.—Ex.

Values.

Some men worth a million dollars would not be worth anything if they did not have any money.—Life.

Needed Him.

The Alligator to our wandering dentist on the Nile—Oh, please don't go. I've a hollow tooth, and I want you to fill it.

As it is Today.

Suitor—I have come to ask for your daughter's hand in marriage.
Mr. Mortimer—So? Well, sir, can you support her in the style of cars to which she is accustomed?—Brooklyn Life.

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