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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 21, 1908.

DECIDED ON THE EVIDENCE.

Insincerity and dishonesty are plain characteristics of the strenuous efforts that are being made from time to time, to convince the people here that the Senators who upheld the Constitution of the Republic against the misguided protestants in the case of Senator Smoot, did so as partisan tools, and not because of their honest conviction that their decision was in full accord with the evidence presented. What is the true reason for these repeated attacks upon the United States Senate?

It has been asserted that Senator Beveridge injected into the case a "false issue," one that was not in the record at all, when he stated that the Senator from Utah, in public opinion had been depicted as a law-breaker. And yet, that complaint was made by a clergyman before the Senate committee, and was on record, and thousands of names to the protest were secured on the false allegation to which Senator Beveridge alluded.

Again, it has been asserted that Senator Knox had no other reason for the stand he took than his willingness to let "the sleeping dog lie." Senator Hopkins also, it is similarly misquoted and misrepresented. Isolated sentences from the arguments made by these Senators are quoted and distorted, and conclusions are based on them that are entirely irrelevant.

For instance, Senator Hopkins is represented as having had no other consideration than this that the Church is undergoing a change, and that Senator Smoot is the representative of the "better Mormonism." Undoubtedly the change to which the Senator referred, dating from the issuance of the Manifesto, was the one the Senator had in mind, but that was neither the principal nor the only deciding factor in the stand he took.

He proved, in the first place, that "a state cannot add any qualifications other than those prescribed by the Constitution," when considering a candidate for the Senate, and that the Senate is limited to an investigation as to the qualifications prescribed by that instrument of human liberty. Senator Hopkins said:

"The theory of the fathers of the Constitution was that the legislatures of the state, who are directly amenable to the people of the state, would elect fit men to represent that state in the Senate of the United States, who would be supposed by the framers of that great instrument that the Senate of the United States would sit as a court of inquiry or an inquisition to investigate the career and character of any man whom a state might see fit to honor with a seat in this body."

"It was left by the Constitution of the United States to each state to determine the character of the men whom they would prefer to represent them as United States senators. I am well aware, Mr. President, that there have been different views expressed on this question by senators in the discussion of the eligibility of senators who have applied here for admission to a seat in this body; but I make the assertion, after a careful study of the cases that have been considered by the Senate from the adoption of the Constitution of the United States to the present time, that no senator has ever been denied a seat in the Senate of the United States because of any lapse in his career prior to his being selected by his state as such senator."

That in itself was a sufficient reason for the stand Senator Hopkins took. But it was not the only one. The Senator, further, stated emphatically that he dissented, in toto, from the conclusions of Senator Burrows regarding the alleged influence of the Church upon the temporal affairs of the people of Utah. He went into this part of the question thoroughly. He stated the objections of the protestants, and then said:

"I shall undertake, Mr. President, before I close my remarks, to show that not one of the propositions is supported either in law or in fact, and that the protestants, whose mouthpiece the senior senator from Michigan [Mr. Burrows] is upon the floor of the senate, have utterly failed to make good any case against Reed Smoot."

And this the Senator did. "There is," he said, "no testimony that can be found within the covers of the four volumes of testimony that I have here before me, which includes all of the evidence which was heard before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that even tends to support the allegation so broadly made by the senators who seek to expel Reed Smoot from the Senate of the United States." From the testimony he proved that "there has been an honest effort on the part of the Mormons to live up to the laws of the land and live up to that Manifesto issued by the head of the Church." Such were the reasons for the decision rendered by the Senate. It was based on the most careful consideration of the evidence. There is not a scintilla of truth in the allegation that was rendered in obedience to a mandate. Nor was it a partisan decision. It was a case decided on its merits. It ought, therefore, to have ended all strife in Utah. It ought to have cleared the way for the union and co-operation of all citizens here in the interest of the up-building of the City and the State.

CARNegie, RIGHT AND WRONG.

Mr. Carnegie in a recent conversation with Governor Cutler expressed the view that Japan will not declare war against the United States, and that Great Britain will and can prevent such an eventuality.

With due respect for the opinions of Mr. Carnegie, it would not be a safe policy for this country to rely on

Great Britain, or any other foreign nation, for the maintenance of peace with Japan. It is much safer, as the conditions of the world are, to build war ships.

On another question Mr. Carnegie's judgment is sounder. At the conference of governors in Washington he said:

"No single step open to us today would do more to check the drain on iron and coal than the substitution of water carriage for rail carriage wherever practicable, and the careful adjustment of the one to the other throughout the country."

That is true. The deepening of our waterways is necessary for the preservation and economic use of the natural resources of the country. To move 1,000 tons of freight by rail ten miles means the employment of 1,000 tons of steel, in engine, car, tracks, switches, spikes and the like. To move the same freight by water requires only from 100 to 250 tons of metal, with a reduction of 50 to 75 per cent in the coal consumption.

Water transport is cheaper than transport by rail, and the cheapening of transportation means the decrease of the cost of living, without lowering the standard of living. It is claimed that we now pay as much as 50 per cent of the entire cost of living for the transportation of the necessities of life. And there is no remedy for this except the increase of facilities for transportation.

Fortunately, even railroad men are beginning to realize that the boat and the train should help each other, unambiguously dividing traffic between slow and swift freight, as is done in the Old World. The great saving of coal and steel adds weight to the argument for improved waterways.

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

Certain business men of St. Louis have called upon the President in relation to the prosperity of the country.

The St. Louis advance agents of prosperity desired to admonish the President that the present condition of the country requires more than usual caution as to what is said officially by news and political parties.

As the wisest and best men cannot fail to profit from the counsel of friends, the country will be glad to note that Mr. Roosevelt grasped the situation and fully met the expectations of his admirers in his reception of the representatives of worthy business interests.

Why should men of affairs, with no axes to grind and with the good of the country at heart, hesitate to speak their minds? It is generally believed that Washington is too much left to the politicians. At all events, the voice of honest, practical business interests should not be silenced by the sinister influences of theorists and office holders.

The request of the business men was peculiarly tactful. They said, in part:

"A national political campaign is opening. Platforms are to be adopted. The National Political association will ask for fair-minded consideration of business issues by both parties. But the association does not believe that prosperity depends upon politics. It is convinced that business may revive; that the unemployed may find work; that the normal volume of trade may be reached without waiting for the November elections. To that end this association will address itself."

"In asking your support of the work of the association, Mr. President, we are inspired by the view that your co-operation will go far to aid in the restoration of hopefulness, of confidence and of right-thinking in our land."

The President's response was likewise very judiciously worded. Among other similar things, he said:

"Good laws make for good government; but laws are of no avail unless vitally by the people who make them. Our recent legislation has been good, and it is to the interest of the entire country, and especially of the business interests, that it should be enforced. Such further legislation as may be required is merely a building upon the broad foundations that have been laid. It conceals no menace to business, any more than the legislation which has already been enacted. There is no need for agitation concerning it; there is no excuse for demagogic excitement about it."

"The country realizes that confidence is not a matter of law. It is an intangible something which exists in the relations of men. These relations have been strengthened in our own country by the economic reforms that have been instituted. Therefore we are more prepared today than we have ever been. So far as the present administration is concerned it will continue unchanged the policy of safeguarding the rights of all and of embracing every possible and legitimate means to advance the welfare and prosperity of our country."

It is gratifying to observe substantial agreement between the men representing great business interests and the president of the nation. It augurs well for a quick return of the country's prosperity.

A CITIZEN PROTESTS.

Mr. Crane in his letter of protest against the proposed extortion of money from property owners for the repaving of badly paved streets, voices a quite general sentiment when he expresses the belief that some of the councilmen are interested in the contracts secured by the contractor who is supposed to act as agent for an asphalt company that sells a product not of first class quality. He certainly has some facts which seem to substantiate his charge that the administration "has debauched public business, entrenched graft behind the cry of patriotism and obscured the real condition of the city finances that it may promote the private fortunes of a few interested politicians." If there was no other fact than this, that the incumbent of the City Auditor's office was unable to secure permission of the rulers of the council to publish a true financial report for last year, at the time prescribed by law, that would be justification enough to condemn those self-appointed rulers and place them under a dark cloud of suspicion. But there are numerous other facts that cannot be overlooked, when the houses come before the people and ask for more money to squander.

Incidentally it can be mentioned that our City is not earning a reputation for business honesty. The representative of a St. Louis firm recently told a citizen of Salt Lake, that there are two cities in the United States whose advertisements for bids on paving his firm never considers: Salt Lake and

Minneapolis; owing to the peculiar business methods of the respective administrations. Just think of that! The organ that has no other mission than one of abuse and slander, and that never tires in its work, has spread many false rumors about the people here and many false impressions have been created in the minds of the ignorant and credulous, but in spite of all slanders, the Latter-day Saints have always had, and have now, a reputation for honesty and integrity. Outside firms are extending credit to Utah business men on more favorable conditions than those of many other states, and "Mormon" honesty has been among the valuable assets of this State. It remained for a falsely so-called American administration to squander, not only the money of the taxpayers, but also the reputation of the City abroad. It remained for that administration to give business men in the East the impression that our City now is at the mercy of crooks.

Come easy, go easy—slush.

How like pie crust is a weather prediction.

Straw votes show which way the hot air blows.

The wood pulp trust says nothing, it just saws wood.

The weather is seasonable for January, but not for May.

A little navy now and then is appreciated by the best of men.

"Long live the Republic!" shouts the New York World. How long, please?

In Massachusetts they are seeking a new name for the almshouse. What's in a name?

The parties to the Cleveland street car strike have not been able to strike a happy medium.

Yesterday's snowstorm put a damper on the growing grain as well as on people's spirits.

"My Speer knows no brother," says the victorious faction of the Denver Democrats to the other.

If Bella Guinness perished in the flames, she got some of her just deserts, but not all of them.

Only second-long kisses allowed in Brooklyn public parks. No linked sweetness long drawn out in that time.

The House special committee considered the Lilley, and certainly found that Solomon was not arrayed like him.

To the organ of the American party we would say, "Let the dead Past bury its dead! Act, act in the living present!"

"Uncle Joe" Cannon says that he never talks about what he talks about at the White House. Can it be that he always gets "spiked" there?

Rear Admiral Evans sailed through the Golden Gate, but Rear Admiral Sperry gets the golden key while the whole fleet won golden opinions.

Mr. Carnegie is said to have turned his hand to poetry. If he has, doubtless he is not letting his left hand know what his right is doing.

Mrs. Guinness had so many skeletons that her closet would not accommodate them, so she made the fatal mistake of burying them on her farm.

The Detroit News says President Roosevelt will enjoy a tussle with the tigers in Africa. He will enjoy still more an encounter with the lions of India.

DECADENT FRANCE.

Indianapolis News.

Impressive and significant are the French vital statistics which have just been compiled for 1907, and which are called from Paris today. The annual decrease in the birth rate for the past several years has averaged about 12,000, but the shrinkage during 1907 was 32,000. The census of deaths exceeded by 19,000 the number of births. The calls for the undertaker were much more frequent than the demands for the midwife. The coffin business was more active than the cradle industry. The tendency is headed by the strong and during the past century the annual number of births dropped from 1,607,000 to 744,000. The decline is striking. It is the result of a revolution in the usual large decrease in the number of birth certificates recorded in the French republic last year is doubtless explained in part by the commercial and economic crisis in the wine-growing districts and by the political troubles which disturbed the country. The causes of the national suicide in France are, for the most part, the same as those which have been the cause of the birth rate and regular excess of deaths over births indicate a decadent drift. The situation, with its sinister significance, calls for a revision of some of the French habits. Unless a marked reversal of practices and tendencies takes place the future of the French republic is likely to be less influential than its past.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Pueblo Chieftain.

There seems to be no alternative to famine conditions in India and early reports from that unhappy country declare that the suffering will be even greater this year than in usual. It is not simply a question of the failure of crops in bad seasons, though crops do fail and seasons are bad. It is rather a question of social and industrial conditions that have become established and that cannot be changed without a revolution of thought and habits, as well of industrial methods. Millions of India's people live all the time on the edge of starvation. Body and soul are kept together upon a pittance of food that would mean speedy death to an American or even to a European. Men and women grow to adult age without ever having known what it was to be well fed, much less well nourished. Semi-starvation is their normal condition. And when famine actually does come, they have no reserves of strength or of money upon which to draw, and they die by the millions, to make room for other millions as unhappy as they.

JUST FOR FUN.

Then She Wouldn't.
Nell—A girl shouldn't marry a man till she knows all about him.
Belle—Good gracious! If she

knew all about him, she wouldn't want to marry him.—Philadelphia Record.

The Motor Accident.

Bystander—Did you see 'ow it happened, lady?
Fair Motorist—Oh, dear, no! I was asleep just then.
Bystander—Ah, then you'll be able to prove a lullaby!—Punch.

A Mere Waste.

"I thought you might at least have put a dollar on the collection plate in church this morning," said Mrs. McBluff.
"What was the use?" replied McBluff. "There wasn't anybody looking when the plate came to me."—Exchange.

By Contrast.

Miss Peyster—How do I look in this hat?
Elder Brother—Under it, you mean, don't you, sis? You look pretty small.—Exchange.

On the Boards.

Wendy—Yes, sir, I was on the boards for three nights myself.
The Tragedian—Ah! An actor, eh?
Wendy—No, sir, I slept in a timber yard.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Bostonian Is Answered.

"I suppose you'll be an agriculturist when you grow up?"
"No, ma'am. I'm just going to work on this farm, that's all."—Exchange.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Fiction that strikes a human note is what Young's Magazine aims to offer its readers. The June issue has a novellette and 29 short stories. The novellette, by Aubrey Lanston, "The Intrusion of Pamela," is a fresh, appealing story, whose heroine is leading a dual life. When she is suddenly revealed, the young diplomat who loves her, refuses to believe and urges the least to marry her. So skilfully is the situation handled that the denouement is unforeseen. A vivid romance of a countess and a newspaper man is "Balkis," by Alice Leal Pollock. "Will's Wife" by H. Leto, is a picture of a pretty wife, of a homely, cowardly husband and a handsome, cheap Leithard. "The Strategist" is good comedy, and the three translations in the number have the subtle note of French fiction that tears the veiler from souls.—114-116 East, 28th St., New York.

Harper's Magazine for June devotes its opening pages to Waldemar Kaempffert's narrative of the astonishing new theory of light-pressure, which is the most wonderful discovery of modern astronomy, and excites the imagination with a fresh conception of the universe. Vilhjalm Stefansson gives an uncommon description of a home among the Eskimos east of the Mackenzie river, the least-known people of the North-American continent. In "A Glimpse of the Clipper-Ship Days," Capt. Arthur H. Clark offers not only a historical resume of a romantic period in navigation, but an intimate study of the old sea captains. The article is like a genuine breath of freedom. Edward S. Martin discusses with delicate humor the congenial topic of our popular "Proclivities and Compunctions," and Prof. Thomas R. Lowmyer considers "The Correct Use of Words" in his usual sensible fashion. The frontispiece is in color, reproduced from a painting by Howard Pyle, of a scene from "The Newcomers." Charles Coffin's appreciation of the art of Edmund C. Tarbell is exemplified by reproductions of the artist's works. Drawings in tint by Charles Henry White accompany his whimsical description of old and new Salem, both text and sketches being aglow with atmosphere. Besides Mr. Ward's great serial, "The Testing of Diana Mallory," there are short stories by Alice Brown, Grace Ellery Channing, Maude Warren Radford, Richard Washburn Child, and John Willard. Howells, in the Editor's Easy Chair, conducts a dialogue humorous and satirical on the night of the city rich in their relations to the poor.—Harper & Bros., New York.

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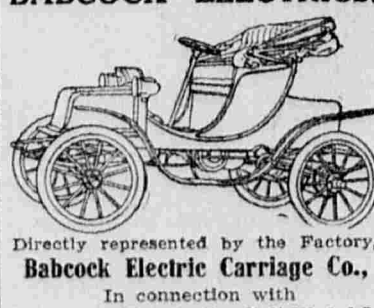
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2.25 " "	2.00	4.00 " "	3.25
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