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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 12, 1907.

THE FINAL DECISION.

We have insisted, and do now insist, that the decision of the United States in the case against Utah's senior Senator, is a complete refutation of the charges brought against him as a member and prominent official of the Church. We have claimed, and do so again, that the investigation and the final vote ought to be the end of controversy on every one of the points made by the anti-"Mormons." But the latter are not disposed to accept the verdict of the illustrious tribunal before which they made the complaint, and presented their testimony. Why did they bring the matter before the Senate, if they did not have confidence in that body? If they were not prepared to abide by the decision, why did they ask for one? Why did they petition, plead and argue?

We maintain that it is the duty of every loyal citizen to accept the Senate decision as final on the questions embraced in the investigation. One of these was whether the Church interferes in politics. The Senate, after a thorough scrutiny of the evidence produced, answered this question, as well as all others, in the negative.

This fact is of vital importance. About the only excuse the originators of the so-called American party offered for their appeal to the voters, when they conceived the idea of forming a combination for the control of offices, and taxes, was that something had to be done to redeem the people from the alleged political grasp of the Church. By their own evidence it was proved, and that not in an obscure corner, but in the Senate chamber of the United States, in full view of all the world, that the allegation was utterly false. It follows that there was no need of a so-called American party. It follows, further, that the originators of it obtained whatever they did get, by false pretenses and misrepresentations. There was no excuse for the formation of the party, except such excuses as a Rainsauli may offer for the maintaining of robber hands to capture strangers for a ransom. There is no excuse for the existence of the party now.

But, we are told, the Senate of the United States sold its vote. That is the impudent accusation of an old "Mormon" eater, who thereby clearly reveals his own moral caliber, since people are apt to judge others by themselves. He says, it is necessary to state some "facts," and then proceeds with insinuations to the effect that "the vote was due to a bargain between a representative of the present administration and the Mormon chiefs in Utah." The bargain, he says, included Idaho and Wyoming.

And these are his facts! On such grounds, "American" leaders are willing to brand the United States Senate as a body of vote-peddlers and pledge-breakers, for that they would be, were "American" allegations true.

Let us ask the traitor who talks about a "bargain." How do you know? Were you present when the bargain was made? Has any of the parties to it told you of it? Has the President of the United States taken you into his confidence in the matter? Or any of the "chiefs" in Utah? If not, how do you know? Talk about facts!

One thing is clear beyond dispute, and that is that the men hired to do the disreputable work of the anti-"Mormon" bosses, do not even know what the word fact means.

THE LUMBER SUPPLY.

Secretary Wilson remarked the other day in California that the greater part of the eastern and middle west country now looks to the Pacific coast for its lumber, and that if the coast states wish to maintain this profitable industry in the future, they will have to pass and enforce suitable laws governing it.

Very true; but this relates at best to the somewhat distant future. The Secretary himself is authority for the declaration that years of waste, careless methods and a shortsighted policy in order to gain immediate profits has brought the United States to the eve of a lumber famine.

What will be done to relieve the immediate famine? This is a question that concerns the federal authorities at Washington. The Secretary assures us that the federal government is doing all in its power to ward off the peril, having set aside 150,000 acres of forest reserve lands, but adds that the prospective famine can be prevented only by the individual holders of forest lands or by state laws.

If we wait until we can grow the new forests, the famine will have been upon us during a quarter of a century before any real relief is possible.

To the north and to the south of us are countries abounding in timber from which many varieties of good lumber are obtainable. Our forests are nearly gone. Why not arrange with our neighbors to use their forests?

While the States and the national government are replanting our wasted forests, recklessly destroyed by our short-sighted communities, the law-makers at Washington might well be negotiating treaties of reciprocity with Canada and Mexico, whereby that prime necessity of civilized life—good

building lumber—might be obtained in abundance and at reasonable prices.

The result of this strong, simple plan would be the practical conservation of our few remaining forests. This would delight the nature lovers, insure the safety of many towns from summer and spring floods, provide the people with building material, and multiply the wild game, especially the feathered tribes, in the mountains; while the birds, thus increasing in the wooded land, would preserve the farm crops by keeping down the insects.

The question of supplying lumber presents a simple economic necessity, and if undertaken right away by the law-makers might easily be kept out of the sphere of partisan politics.

A THREATENED DANGER.

The number of assaults and murders recently committed in New York suggests anew a comparison between this country and other countries, in the matter of the taking of human life.

London newspapers bewail the fact that in the ten years from 1896 to 1905, there were 285 murders committed in England and Wales. But, according to the Chicago Tribune, in the year 1905 alone there were no less than 8,000 cases of homicides in this country. These are appalling figures, indeed.

A contributor to the London Mail says that since 1885 there have been 131,951 murders and homicides in the United States. In 1885 the number of murders was 1,808; in 1904 it had risen to 8,482. And the figures for 1905 and 1906 tell an even more sinister tale. "Americans," he says, "seem now to be killing one another at the rate of more than 9,000 a year. Looking over the statistics of the last 20 years, one finds, roughly speaking, that while executions have remained virtually stationary, murders and homicides have multiplied fivefold."

Italy and Mexico, it seems, have a worse record than the United States, but this country is, it is claimed, the only one in which the proportion of murders to population is on the increase. There are, we are told, over five times as many murders committed in the United States per million inhabitants as in Australia, more than 14 times as many as in England and Wales, eight times as many as in Japan, nearly 10 times as many as in Canada, and about 25 times as many as in Germany.

That there is something wrong with the administration of justice in this country, these figures amply prove. Perhaps some defect in the education of the youth is also responsible, in addition to the corrupting influences of bad amusements and worse literature. But, whatever the causes may be, the remedy must be found, or a catastrophe, such as the flood which swept the world when it became filled with violence and sexual crime, may again overtake human society.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

The present trouble in Morocco would seem to indicate that the Algeiras agreement was not a solution of the problem with which it dealt. France insisted on the Sultan of that country keeping order and subduing the lawless bands infesting the interior. When he failed to do so, France proposed to take the matter in her own hands, and her interests were menaced. But Germany did not propose to let France have free hands in the management of the affairs of the country, and so the conference at Algeiras was called, at the instance of the Berlin government.

By the agreement of this congress, which was held in 1906, both Tangiers and Casa Blanca were turned over to France and Spain to be policed jointly, while in the other principal coast towns of Morocco, France alone was to keep order. Since then, France has virtually been the guardian of Morocco, and the probability is that the present trouble will result in even more than guardianship.

Morocco has a vast area of land, exceedingly fertile, but it is insecure, preyed upon by predatory tribes. Life is insecure, property unprotected. Producers are robbed both by the Arabs, and by the Sultan's tax gatherers. Between them they keep the country stripped, though it does manage to export a few beans, almonds and the like.

The Sultan seems unable to cope with the situation. To be sure, he dispatched an army against Raisouli, but that bandit is firmly entrenched in the mountains, and can defy any force that the Sultan may send against him. At the time of the raids on Casa Blanca he announced that if the Sultan did not withdraw the troops and guarantee him the governorship of the northern tribes, he would murder his prisoner, referring to a British officer he had captured.

There is no remedy for the misgovernment of that country, except annexation by some power capable of introducing radical reforms. France is that country, and the logical sequence of the present tangle is annexation. As things are now all foreign interests are in danger, and the Sultan is impotent to protect them. Such conditions cannot continue indefinitely.

The telegraphers evidently are not stuck on their job.

Rameses II may have been a fraud, but he was no grafter.

The law of self defense too often becomes the law of self offense.

Morocco shows signs of developing into a first-class storm breeder.

Eternal vigilance is the price of ice if you want to get the amount you pay for.

The prosecution of the umbrella trust, like an umbrella on a clear day, seems to be closed.

A judge may sometimes talk too much as well as a politician, and this from the bench, too.

The Moor of Casa Blanca is attracting more attention just now than the Moor of Venice is.

The absence of leading political issues relieves politicians of the strain of straddling.

Does the department of justice find

more pleasure in the pursuit of law-breaking corporations than in the conviction of them?

What is the crisis in China that requires the presence of the Atlantic fleet in China? It must be a "this is so sudden" affair.

A New Jersey justice has decided that a man's face is his own property. Why not? A woman's face is her fortune, and is not a fortune property?

A crowd turned mob is the most senseless, infuriated creature everywhere, whether in the south or in the north. When in pursuit of a victim it is a wild beast.

Mr. Halloran must have taken the view the "News" took of his endorsement by the "American" slave-drivers. There is no complaint in such an endorsement.

Rockefeller says that he is harnessed to a cart in which the people ride. Why doesn't he dispose of his cart and get a jinrickshaw? It would be much easier for him and the people.

An "old acquaintance" has just discovered Bill Quantrell, the famous guerrilla, in Vancouver Island, alive and well. This is the same "old acquaintance" that every now and then discovers Wilkes Booth.

Attorney-General Bonaparte says that if Judge Landis' decision in the Standard Oil case is sustained, the government will find out a way to collect the fine. Uncle Sam will prove just as good a collector of fines as of custom dues.

"A New York crowd showed yesterday that in its infuriated condition it is no safe judge of guilt or innocence, for it attacked an innocent man with as much enthusiasm as if it had proof of his guilt," says the New York Sun.

DISFRANCHISING THE NEGRO.

Baltimore Sun.
In a single decade, by the adoption of constitutional amendments and restrictive election laws, the colored vote has been practically eliminated from the South to the North. In spite of the fifteenth amendment, the only states in which the negro vote figures to any great extent are those on the border. In some of these, like Indiana and Ohio, it might hold the balance of power, if it were not known in advance that practically the entire colored vote is cast solidly with the Republican ticket, no matter what the issues or who the candidates. The negro vote, ever since enfranchisement, has been generally regarded merely as an asset of the Republican party.

TROLLEYS AS COMMON CARRIERS.

Philadelphia Record.
In some parts of Massachusetts the trolley companies have added materially to their usefulness as common carriers by doing an express business. A very considerable relief might be afforded by the carrying of light packages on the electric railways without in any way interfering with the accommodations rendered passengers. Such diversion of traffic might prove of no little aid in mitigating the extortion of the express companies, which, with the favoring help of special contracts with railroad lines, have had a long-time monopoly that cannot in the public interest be too soon broken up.

AN EXTREMIST NOT WANTED.

Richmond News Leader.
Of course there is nothing in the talk of Gov. Glenn of North Carolina, as a possible Democratic nominee for president. Presidential timber is not made by any single act or utterance. Aside from that, neither Democrats nor Republicans should name a man identified in the public mind with any extreme measures or position. The policy of both parties should be to hold the railroads in proper subjection, and to require them to perform their duties to the public faithfully and at fair prices, but not to give any cause for panic or for fear of persecution or unfair or injurious exactions.

OUR IMITATION ARISTOCRACY.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.
Thus our aristocracy of wealth is sapling the family life, whereas an aristocracy of family, while less democratic, is less dangerous. The family which can boast a grandfather is usually cultivated beyond the desire of vulgar ostentation, and is quite content that others should make a greater display of wealth. The vulgar display of wealth is usually an attribute of the newly rich and their followers.

PORTO RICO'S PLEA.

New York Herald.
While Porto Rico's plea for a tax on Brazilian coffee is perfectly logical from a protectionist viewpoint, yet a tariff tax of a cent a pound on the coffee we consume would take ten millions a year out of the pockets of the American people to "protect" the island's product, the entire value of which is less than one-half that sum.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Specialist.
Missus—"Bridget, have you cemented the handle onto the water jug which you dropped yesterday?"
Bridget—"I started to, Mum, but I dropped the cement bottle."—Punch.

His Dilemma.

"O Tommy, you're too old to cry."
"Yes an' I'm too y-young ter have w-wot I'm cryin' fer."—Judge.

A Stinging Retort.

A gentleman purchased at the post-office a large quantity of stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and other postal requisites.

Finding them somewhat difficult to carry, he asked one of the counter clerks if he could supply him with a small quantity of string.

"We are not permitted by the department to supply string," was the reply. "Then give me a bit of red tape," was the sarcastic retort.

Rustic Curiosity.

"You must write me lots of postal cards while I am away for the summer," said one young woman.

"Why postal-cards?" inquired the other.

"Oh, to make it more pleasant and sociable. The postmaster takes an interest in you and everybody is willing to go after your mail if you have plenty of postal-cards in it."—Washington Star.

Why Should He?

Saint-saens the French composer, during his visit to Chicago made a brief address on America at a dinner-party. "The American business spirit," he said in the course of this address, "is an excellent thing. To it, undoubtedly, America's expanded prosperity is due. But I think that this spirit is sometimes carried too far. For instance, in a hotel barber-shop yesterday I asked the barber if he had ever heard

a certain celebrated pianist. 'No, sir,' he replied emphatically. 'These pianists never patronize me and so I never patronize them.'—Argonaut.

Immunus.

A certain woman's club had a full meeting and an important discussion was on. In the midst of it one woman rose and asked the privilege of the floor for a moment. It was granted, and the interrupter in a voice strained with emotion said: "Is there a Christian Scientist present?" A woman arose with laborious magnificence across on the other side of the room, and in a stately tone of kindness, said: "I am a Christian Scientist." Then across the intervening space the first woman's sweet voice said: "Would you mind changing seats with me? I am sitting in a draft."—Bellman.

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