

# THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

## TV the Latter-day Saints.

Dear Brethren and Sisters—On the 15th day of November, 1884, the genealogical society of Utah was organized in the Historian's office, Salt Lake City. We desire to call your attention to the purposes of that organization, and lay before you a few lines of interest regarding the salvation of the dead, for the benefit and encouragement of all who are engaged in that noble work.

The principal objects of the society may be divided as follows:

1. To assist the Saints, who are interested in the salvation of the dead, to obtain genealogies of their ancestors.
2. To secure from all nations and peoples, so far as practicable, genealogical records, and deposit them in suitable quarters where they may be preserved for the personal and benefit of members of the society.
3. To increase the interest of the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the important work of salvation of the dead.
4. To provide a place where the Saints may be instructed in the best method of keeping accurate and intelligible records of their temple work, and be assisted in the clerical labor.

The officers of the society consist of a president, vice president, treasurer, secretary, librarian, and board of directors, who hold monthly meetings and discuss matters of interest to the society. Excepting the librarian, the officers receive no pay for their services.

All members have free access to the records of the society but are not permitted to take any book, record, or other property belonging to the society, from the office or library where it is deposited. When members desire searches made in their behalf, it will be done at a reduced rate; all non-members, who desire searches made through the society, must pay more for such privileges, and will not have free access to the library.

The society has agents in Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Scandinavia and the New England states, who are prepared to furnish genealogies to all who are willing to pay the expenses of such agents, which may be done through the society.

Blank records containing printed instructions which have been approved by the committee on Church records, are on sale at the Deseret News Book Store; these will enable the Saints to keep an accurate and proper account of their temple work, but where any person would prefer, or has not the time to devote to it, the Genealogical Society will do that kind of work at moderate charges. It will undertake to enter up systematically in the order of family groups, genealogical information for those who have performed, or are about to begin, Temple work. When this is done the sacred labor can be recorded by simply making the entries in the space under the appropriate headings, opposite the respective names.

The society will also straighten up, and put in shape as well as can be, records which have become confused by irregular methods of entry.

About 800 volumes of genealogy are now filed in one of the rooms of the Historian's office, where the librarian is daily in attendance to aid the members in their researches.

All members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are eligible for membership. The fee for entrance and membership for the first year, is \$3 and \$1 for each year thereafter. A life membership may be purchased for \$12. All members of the Church are cordially invited to become members and receive the advantage thus offered. If any have published genealogical records that they are willing to donate to the society, such action on their part will be duly appreciated.

This work of keeping records and performing ordinances in behalf of the dead, may seem to be a waste of time to those who have no conception of the Gospel plan, but to the faithful Latter-day Saint it is regarded as all important, and the fulfillment of a command from God. They feel under obligations to obtain the records of their dead, and to perform the Temple ordinances in their behalf that will save them with the living in the Kingdom of heaven. It has been revealed to us that, without our dead ancestors, we cannot receive a perfect salvation, and unless there is a working link between the father and the children, the whole earth will be without a curse. To the Latter-day Saints has been given the important duty of becoming severs on Mount Zion. We are informed by the Prophet Joseph Smith, that "the Saints have not too much time to save and redeem their dead, and gather together their living relatives, that they may be saved also, before the earth will be smitten and the consummation decreed fall upon the world." Moreover, that "these Saints who neglect it, in behalf of their deceased relatives, do it at the peril of their own salvation." Therefore, brethren and sisters, let us be "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

Those who wish the services of the Genealogical Society of Utah, are in-

vited to communicate with the secretary at the Historian's office, Salt Lake City.

ANTHONY H. LUND, President.  
 JOSEPH F. SMITH, JR., Secretary.

## VOTE EARLY.

The various party organizations will, undoubtedly, have a number of conventions at the service of the voters on election day, as usual, but we hope patriotic citizens will not wait for a carriage, but go to the polls early and perform their duties. It is of importance that the voters should appear as early in the day as practicable. In case the obstructionists should try to prevent anyone who is entitled to vote from doing so, unless there is sufficient time in which to counteract plots of that kind, many legal voters may lose their rights. All such voters should, therefore, go early to the polls and not wait for conveyances.

We need not add that in this community every citizen is free to cast his vote for whoever he chooses. That is perfectly well understood, even by those who for political purposes accuse the Church leaders of interference in politics. And we believe the citizens will of their own accord make a big effort this time to rescue the City from the grasp of intolerance, hypocrisy and graft. The future welfare of the community is the issue at this election.

## LOOKING BACKWARD.

The exponents of anti-Mormonism for revenue profess to be very proud of the past record of their party officials. They forget, though, to give their dupes a fair representation of that record.

They forget, for instance, to say anything about the broken promises and pledges that form a considerable feature of the history of the City for the past two years. Previous to the last City election, the anti-Mormon revenue hunters made repeated promises to the public that the moral condition of the City would be greatly improved under their control. By such promises they gained the support of a large number of citizens who are opposed to the public display of vice and corruption.

But after the election these citizens found that they had been betrayed. The first year of the new regime saw an enormous influx of bad characters, and vice stalked the streets unveiled. Bad resorts were hung open for Sunday traffic. Even the "sacred concert" sham was cast aside, and gambling and cheating were practiced under the very noses of those whose duty it is to apprehend crooks. Never before in the history of this City was the tide of moral corruption so high as during the first year of the present regime.

It does not avail to say that the City has received \$20,000 less in revenue from this melancholy source, than during a former administration; for, if that is true, it merely proves that some one has pocketed that money, or neglected to collect it. It does not prove that there are fewer dens of iniquity. Every pledge in the interest of morality has been broken. There is no inducement for the decent voters of this City to continue a pledge-breaking party in office. If they desire a clean city, they can obtain their aim only in co-operation with those who have similar aims and ideals, no matter what church they belong to. Only a firm union of the decent element of the City can bring a change in its moral status. Demons are not cast out by the aid of Beelzebub.

Then, they forget to remind their dupes of the cruel disappointment to which they have been subjected. The program was to humiliate the Church before the world, and votes were obtained among a class that considers war upon "Mormonism" a Christian duty. The disappointment of that class must be bitter. The promise was that one of Utah's representatives in the United States Senate was to be ignominiously expelled because of his membership in the Church. This was to be obtained by a volume of misrepresentation. The Senate was to be blindfolded by falsehoods and then urged on to action by popular clamor. But the Senate refused to be misled. It declared the allegations concerning Church interference in politics, polygamy, treachery, etc., not sustained by the evidence, and the assailants of the Church had to retreat with what little grace they could muster. It must have been a great disappointment to them to see the man assailed with savage ferocity, vindicated both as to his unimpeachable character and his perfect independence as a Senator.

There is no reason for continuing in power the party that is responsible for the disaster. It will do no good to anyone, only harm to all. A man has a right to be anti-Mormon, but he has no right to make a political war upon anyone on that ground. To do so is to be dishonest to the country's free institutions. The so-called conservative citizens have taught the so-called American party leaders for revenue that, because by their votes, the better for this community.

There are other things they forget to mention in this struggle for offices. They say as much as possible about the financial angle into which the City has been led by extravagance, insubordination, and probably worse. We have called attention to this from time to time. It is not necessary to repeat that the party officials have refused to let the public know the results of the efforts of experts to make the books of the City presentable. It is not necessary to reiterate the fact that the City is being plunged into debt, literally, because the expenditures exceed the taxes. But it may be stated at this time that according to the information we have, the financial status of the City was so bad a few days ago that it was only with difficulty the money needed for necessary expenses could be raised. The tax payers generally have no idea of the (7)

crisis have no idea of the present status of the City's finances.

Such little matters the exponents of anti-Mormonism for revenue do not talk about. But they are dispensing a great deal of verbosity when the question is of "hierarchies." In fact, they are working overtime on the distribution of tales of horror concerning conditions that do not exist, and things they see in their own brains. They are also long on epithets and billingsgate.

They expect to carry the election on falsehoods concerning the shortcomings of their neighbors and their own merits.

The question every voter must decide for himself is this: Can scandal mongers, falsifiers, fanatics, be trusted as leaders for a great community? Will any man trust an individual whose only aim in life is to make neighbors enemies and who hesitates at no violation of the law, as usual, but we hope patriotic citizens will not wait for a carriage, but go to the polls early and perform their duties. It is of importance that the voters should appear as early in the day as practicable. In case the obstructionists should try to prevent anyone who is entitled to vote from doing so, unless there is sufficient time in which to counteract plots of that kind, many legal voters may lose their rights. All such voters should, therefore, go early to the polls and not wait for conveyances.

We need not add that in this community every citizen is free to cast his vote for whoever he chooses. That is perfectly well understood, even by those who for political purposes accuse the Church leaders of interference in politics. And we believe the citizens will of their own accord make a big effort this time to rescue the City from the grasp of intolerance, hypocrisy and graft. The future welfare of the community is the issue at this election.

## THE KING IN DANGER?

Reports concerning the health of King Alfonso are to the effect that the young monarch of Spain is suffering from consumption. Not only in his own country but in all the civilized world, the sad report is received with sympathy, and even apprehension. The King is young and happy, and life must be particularly sweet to him.

It is generally understood that Alfonso springs from a family weakened by distipation. His mother died at an early age, and he was reared in the arms of his father, who was a man of great power and influence. The King is young and happy, and life must be particularly sweet to him.

It is to be hoped that Alfonso will be spared many years, for his country is generally the scene of intrigues and turmoil, whenever there is a regency. The Queen is a lady with political ideas and some personal preferences entirely foreign to Spanish traditions. For some of the customs of the country, its court etiquette and for bull fights she entertains an unconcealed repugnance, and she has, therefore, if rumors are true, attained an unpopularity that outweighs in the minds of Spaniards the dynastic advantages of a true Spanish-English alliance. Under the circumstances, the death of Alfonso would undoubtedly be the beginning of a new era of disorder in the kingdom, such as that which reigned during the regency of Maria Christina, when ambitious statesmen and generals were intriguing or fighting for control of the regent and incidentally of the child queen. During the regency of the present king's mother, Spain was saved from such chaos by her high personal character and courage, but the country was needlessly plunged into the war that lost Spain all her possessions in this hemisphere.

It is to be hoped that the youth of the king and the resources of modern sciences will save him from a premature death. Sunlight, air, and diet are said to be depended upon for victory over death itself. In some cases of consumption, may they save Alfonso for his people, his child and his queen!

## BENEFITS OF FORESTRY.

Mr. Mills of the government department of forestry gave sound advice in his recent address at Ogden when he commended the study of forestry to the club women and to all citizens. And we believe that he is right in calling it to be of the utmost importance that forestry be studied in the public schools.

His principal points should be matter of common knowledge. They are as follows:

The forests are especially beneficial to the people of Utah. Forests upon the mountain sides check the evaporation of water, and if the mountain sides in Utah were kept thoroughly forested there would be more water for irrigation purposes.

The fundamental cause of the damaging floods on the Ohio river was the cutting away of the forests on the mountains at various sources of the stream.

Forests are a sanitary agent, their presence means pure air and pure water.

A tree is one of the most beautiful objects on the earth and the presence of trees with their gentle influence and their beauty have incalculable influence upon the character of the people.

The forest is one of our valuable resources, is one of the most easily destroyed but at the same time it is one of the most easy to perpetuate.

The government of the nation now has about 150,000,000 acres of woodland in the west. Seven millions of this is in Utah. Upon this woodland scientific forestry is to be practiced. It will be the aid of the government to allow as much wood to be cut from these forests each year as they will annually produce.

We believe that this matter of forestry, if practically undertaken on a large scale, will affect most favorably the character of any people who engage in it. Perhaps in one sense, it is as true today as in the time of Adam and Eve in Eden, when "God walked among the trees of the garden," that He is in Eden. Our best minds have found this to be true. Inspiration is largely of the forest and woodland. Recreation, pleasure, and national pride are united in the creation of forests.

any of the "Mormon" districts. In any election, so far as the "Mormons" are concerned, they recognize clearly that discrimination on lines of church membership is violative of the genius of American institutions, and therefore they condemn it.

It is vital to our form of government that religious toleration should prevail. A man has a perfect right to be a "Mormon," a Methodist, Congregationalist, or adherent of any other religious organization; and it does not lie in the right of any person to question that adherence, so far as the full rights and privileges of citizenship are concerned, without violating a fundamental principle of our National government. The person, or party, that discriminates against a man at the ballot box, or in any of the affairs of citizenship, because that man is a "Mormon," a Baptist, or member of any other church, is not only intolerant, but is unpatriotic and disloyal in that he is not in accord with the essential spirit of American religious toleration. That the Latter-day Saints understand this clearly is shown by the uniform support they have given to non-"Mormon" candidates of their respective party tickets.

So far as the Latter-day Saints are concerned, there is another important feature in the fact that the discrimination referred to would be a violation of their Church Articles of Faith. In these, the Latter-day Saints claim the privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, "and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where, or what they may." It surely would not be allowing others the privilege of worshipping as they chose, if Mormons were to show intolerance at the ballot box. Intolerance in the one direction would be quite as bad as intolerance in the other. Church membership alone has no place in determining the fitness of a candidate or the action of a voter.

But while the voters who are members of the Church make no question as to the church or non-church membership of a man who aspires to office, it is not to be expected that such voters will support a party or candidate that does raise as an objection to any man his membership in the "Mormon" Church, as the bosses of the so-called "American" party are doing. Indeed, the antagonism of such voters to be expected; it would come from members of any organization. When a party or candidate injects the matter of church membership in a way to affect the privileges of citizenship, such party or candidate deserves antagonism and rebuke as intolerant and unpatriotic. "Mormons," like members of other religious denominations and non-church members, may be expected to vote for their friends on those lines of membership lines, but on those lines of political and governmental friendship that do affect the action of citizens. They would be foolish to do otherwise. Politics is a matter of governmental business, and parties or candidates receive support as they render good service in such business. Those candidates most deserving of the appellation of "friends," when it comes to voting, are those who most nearly represent the aims and policy of the voter in directing government affairs, local and national. That, and not a mere matter of church membership, is the basis of action by thoughtful people, "Mormons" and others.

There is one thing that the Golden, Colo., football team has not learned at the school of mines, and that is to take defeat gracefully and speak as gentlemen of their opponents.

Washington's estate has been reopened in Fairfax county, Virginia, his heirs claiming land now worth some hundreds of millions of dollars. Why don't they pool with the heirs of Annaika Jan?

Agent Downs of the Cheyenne River Indian reservation is not getting along well with the Utes on the reservation, and is strongly inclined to adopt harsh measures. Captain Johnson, who was sent to investigate the trouble, does not agree with the agent. He says: "One hundred pounds of flour and a little patience is a more potent factor in the solution of the problem than the one hundred soldiers." A compromise, such view, tersely expressed. In the early days of Utah the Indian problem was dealt with on the theory that it was cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them.

## INTOLERANCE.

The Washington Post has made a note of the fact that fanaticism is not all dead yet in this land of the free. This is evident in the intolerant criticism in which many indulge, of persons and observations that hold views different from those commonly held and practiced.

Some of these critics have, according to our Washington contemporary, suggested that there should be a statute enacted by Congress and each of the several state legislatures for the punishment of persons who assert their belief "in things impossible and altogether shocking to well-regulated minds."

Such suggestions are entirely un-American, but they are not unknown in this region, where pious bigots and unprincipled libertines sometimes combine in an effort directed against the Church.

The idea, however, that a faith should be declared illegal because it is "shocking," or because it is "impossible," proves how utterly childish bigotry sometimes is. Christianity itself is founded upon faith in a declared malefactor as the Savior of the world. It rests on the doctrine of His resurrection.

Why should any Christian who accepts the seemingly "shocking" and "impossible" facts of revealed religion brand as criminals those of their fellow-men who may believe differently, as long as they are sincere and do not indulge in practices in violation of the rights of others? As the Post remarks: "A great variety of opinions, some of them altogether to most good citizens, may be safely held and fearlessly uttered by persons who claim to be Christians. But when an opinion practices in violation of the law steps in. The same rule applies to politics and sociology." Given anarchistic views may be avowed with impunity, as long as they do not break out in violence against others.

Intolerance is bad enough in itself, but when it takes the form of political persecution as it has done in Utah, and proceeds to draw dividing lines between those who know no man ought to be to work together for the furtherance of common interests, then intolerance becomes dangerous, as a contagious disease, and must be met by determined treatment.

The weather has been glorious even if the campaign has not.

Monthly bills fail to show any reduction in the cost of living.

It should be a sufficient test for army officers to ride the goat.

It is almost impossible to get a check cashed for love or money.

Secretary Cortright is too patriotic to sign for more panics to conquer.

Senator Platt does not say, "Me,

too" when a parcels post is suggested.

Army circles would be willing to substitute the canteen for the horizontal bar.

There should be a sliding scale of punishment for boys who put grease on street car tracks.

The Koreans should make good tramp. They see from Seoul rather than have their hair cut.

The President is just as responsible for the recent financial disturbance as he is for the canals on Mars.

Mr. Taft is called the "secretary of peace." It wouldn't be amiss to call him the secretary of the exterior.

It is a bad theory in a republican form of government that the first qualification for a diplomatist is wealth.

"Chicken thieves lay for hens." Says a headline in an exchange. Why don't the hens lay for themselves?

The Massachusetts supreme court has decided that the use of the voting machine is unconstitutional. It must be admitted that it is cranky.

Morgan and Rockefeller will have to come to the rescue of Wall street a good many times before the people will regard them as public benefactors.

If children are never subjected to any worse influence than looking at a colored funny supplement, there is no danger of them developing into "undesirable citizens."

There is one thing that the Golden, Colo., football team has not learned at the school of mines, and that is to take defeat gracefully and speak as gentlemen of their opponents.

Washington's estate has been reopened in Fairfax county, Virginia, his heirs claiming land now worth some hundreds of millions of dollars. Why don't they pool with the heirs of Annaika Jan?

Agent Downs of the Cheyenne River Indian reservation is not getting along well with the Utes on the reservation, and is strongly inclined to adopt harsh measures. Captain Johnson, who was sent to investigate the trouble, does not agree with the agent. He says: "One hundred pounds of flour and a little patience is a more potent factor in the solution of the problem than the one hundred soldiers." A compromise, such view, tersely expressed. In the early days of Utah the Indian problem was dealt with on the theory that it was cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them.

## JUST FOR FUN.

When They Differ.

"Do they never forget their differences?"  
 "Why, yes, in a way. He forgets that he's a gentleman, and she forgets that she's a lady."—Puck.

## The Cold Gray Dawn.

On the edge of a bed sat a rounder one morn—  
 Ach, Looney, ach Looney, ach Looney.  
 His head was aching, he was feeling forlorn—  
 Ach, Looney, ach Looney, ach Looney.  
 Said I to him: "Chippie, what was it you tried?"  
 Did you go against lobsters or oysters  
 and fell fried?  
 With a shake of his poor aching head he replied:  
 "Chop soocy, chop soocy, chop soocy!"  
 —Milwaukee Sentinel.

## A Sure Way.

There was truth in the advertisement that a young man answered one day. The advertisement said: "How I wish the girl you love. Full and explicit directions sent in sealed, plain envelope on receipt of \$1." This young man, who loved a girl madly and hopelessly, sent on a dollar, and the answer came to him by return mail. It read: "How to win the girl you love: Get \$1,600,000 and let her look at it."—Exchange.

## The Only Reason.

"Miss Jimpson," said Mr. Stayer, in trembling tones, "will you marry me?"  
 "Dare I hope?"  
 "Mr. Stayer," answered the young lady, "do you suppose I'd have let you keep coming around her three times a week, and bring me half to death as you have for the last three months if I hadn't intended to marry you?"—Cleveland Leader.

## Very Good, Indeed.

"Wise-I suppose," he've heard that Hunter is engaged to Goldie Rockie?"  
 "Goddie—Yes, so he was telling me. He says she's not very pretty, but she's good."  
 "Wise—Yes; good for a million in her own right."—Philadelphia Press.

## Resolutions of Hague Conference.

1. There shall be no more war.
2. If a war breaks out explosive bullets must not be used.
3. If explosive bullets are going to be used notice is to be given to the belligerents.
4. If no such notice is given all previous declarations exchanged by the two belligerents are to be considered null and void.—Hornetische Blätter.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The articles in the November issue of McClure's are varied and there is a new note of distinction in the fiction. George Kennan's article on criminal conscience should arouse the public conscience. It tells of conditions which every citizen should know—how a gang of criminals in municipal control fostered vice as a money-making scheme, debauching the social and business life of a great city, beginning with prominent and respectable citizens, from whom bribes were exacted, and ending with the street children who dropped a penny in the slot and saw indescribable, filthy pictures licensed by the "robber government." This picture of sordid selfishness is followed by Carl Schurz's memories of the great men of the heroic period of our history. Ellen Terry's contribution to this number gives the story of her first night as Portia, when she experienced the "awe-struck feeling which comes to an actress more than once in a lifetime, the feeling of the conqueror." Burton J. Hendrick begins his series on the great fortunes of America and the men who made them. This number is a feast of fiction. The names of two such craftmen as Joseph Conrad and Percival Gibbon insure to lovers of arduous an aesthetic treat. Adventure is provided in one of James Hopper's vivid stories of the Philippines. Lucy Prall's quaint little story appears again as "Ezekiel in Exile."—The S. S. McClure Co., New York.

"Experiences," said Uncle Eben, "is a good teacher. But some of us don't learn nuffin' 'till we've 'ceptin' how to ride hardluck stories."—Washington Star.

## From The Battleground of Thought.

The last publication of the British says the New York Express laboratory, discrediting that once popular notion that the schoolhouse dance and his "neighboring" mentality, are more likely to make a success of life than the smart, hard-working students known in under-graduate parlance as "grinds." It is a somewhat thankless task, that of dispelling the lazy boy and his parents' attitude of indifference to the above bulletin, entitled "The Promise of Youth and the Performance of Manhood," with the slight disclaimer that the facts characterizing of scientific humanism tramples ruthlessly upon preconceived notions and comforting traditions.

His conclusions are based upon the achievement of success in the examinations for the B. A. degree at Oxford in its relation to success in after life. Sixty-eight per cent of the first class honor men, and but 21 per cent of the second class, subsequently attained distinction against 37 per cent among the second class men, 32 per cent for the third class, 23 per cent for the fourth class, and 21 per cent of those who took only pass degrees. Among the men who failed to take a degree but a poor cent achieved noticeable success. It appears from these investigations that the standing student bears a closer relation to success in subsequent professional life than many persons believe. Perhaps no such direct relationship would be found if the investigation were limited to the commercial world.

—Ex.

Revolt Against Militarism in European Lands. of its kind in the history of the peace movement, at the district international peace congress held at London, last month, between what may be termed the old and "regular" peace movement and the new movement which has come to birth in France, known as "Anti-Militarism." It requires of its followers that they shall refuse to use arms or perform military service. In countries where military service is one of the prescribed duties of citizenship and the standing army is made up of levies upon the people, taking their turns by terms of years in military service, putting such principles into actual practice threatens the functions of the government out of court, or at least places a stone in the way which must be crushed. This process has caused no little disturbance in the French republic of late, and it is now making its debut in Hungary—a country which was by no means short of material for explosion and revolution. The student peace party in Budapest has grown rapidly and now numbers several thousand men. A fortnight ago proclamations headed "Peace to the World," "Down with Militarism," were scattered over the city. Italy and other European countries have seen similar demonstrations indicating the beginnings of the "Anti-Militarism" party in their respective politics. Under these circumstances it is not strange that the French delegates at the Munich peace congress and those from Italy and a few other countries demanded that the regular peace movement should publicly condemn and disown the anti-militarism which not only refuses military service, but resorts in its propaganda to violent abuse—each branch, in its own country—of its own army and the institutions of the government directing it.—Boston Transcript.

Christianity Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, of the United Brethren Church in America, reports from Vellore, India, to the American Tract Society, a new alignment of forces on the field, and asks that the Christian line of defense and attack be doubled in the supplies of literature. He writes: "Never was there a time when the printed word had such a mission in India as today."

Having put the plow in a sense that is so metaphoric, the American people will not turn from their determination to make the Panama canal to the duty which will be called upon to perform. They will approve cordially the change of plans in the matter of the locks, but they would in all probability go further than that. It is the conviction of an increasing number of people that the canal will have to be cut down to sea level after all, and the delay of a few years which this would entail would be far less serious than the fatal blunder of building a canal that would be exposed to the menace of destruction by earthquakes or that would be too small for the necessities of the nation's battleships or auxiliary cruisers. If the dream of the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine be realized, and the American shipping list shall bear the names of the Lusitanias of the future, of what use will the canal be as a high-level waterway? The question would have a clearance far to sail for safety and comfort, and the case of some of our battleships built or building, even more significantly reveals the inadequacy of the locks. If the renewal of the discussion in Congress lead to a reconsideration and a return to the plans of the majority of the international experts who recommend the building of the canal at sea level, the nation would be better served. Nothing that has been done thus far on the isthmus stands in the way of such a reconsideration, and it is not too late to begin afresh, and to begin right.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Deep Through had to the plow, in a sense that is so metaphoric, the American people will not turn from their determination to make the Panama canal to the duty which will be called upon to perform. They will approve cordially the change of plans in the matter of the locks, but they would in all probability go further than that. It is the conviction of an increasing number of people that the canal will have to be cut down to sea level after all, and the delay of a few years which this would entail would be far less serious than the fatal blunder of building a canal that would be exposed to the menace of destruction by earthquakes or that would be too small for the necessities of the nation's battleships or auxiliary cruisers. If the dream of the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine be realized, and the American shipping list shall bear the names of the Lusitanias of the future, of what use will the canal be as a high-level waterway? The question would have a clearance far to sail for safety and comfort, and the case of some of our battleships built or building, even more significantly reveals the inadequacy of the locks. If the renewal of the discussion in Congress lead to a reconsideration and a return to the plans of the majority of the international experts who recommend the building of the canal at sea level, the nation would be better served. Nothing that has been done thus far on the isthmus stands in the way of such a reconsideration, and it is not too late to begin afresh, and to begin right.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Deep Through had to the plow, in a sense that is so metaphoric, the American people will not turn from their determination to make the Panama canal to the duty which will be called upon to perform. They will approve cordially the change of plans in the matter of the locks, but they would in all probability go further than that. It is the conviction of an increasing number of people that the canal will have to be cut down to sea level after all, and the delay of a few years which this would entail would be far less serious than the fatal blunder of building a canal that would be exposed to the menace of destruction by earthquakes or that would be too small for the necessities of the nation's battleships or auxiliary cruisers. If the dream of the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine be realized, and the American shipping list shall bear the names of the Lusitanias of the future, of what use will the canal be as a high-level waterway? The question would have a clearance far to sail for safety and comfort, and the case of some of our battleships built or building, even more significantly reveals the inadequacy of the locks. If the renewal of the discussion in Congress lead to a reconsideration and a return to the plans of the majority of the international experts who recommend the building of the canal at sea level, the nation would be better served. Nothing that has been done thus far on the isthmus stands in the way of such a reconsideration, and it is not too late to begin afresh, and to begin right.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Deep Through had to the plow, in a sense that is so metaphoric, the American people will not turn from their determination to make the Panama canal to the duty which will be called upon to perform. They will approve cordially the change of plans in the matter of the locks, but they would in all probability go further than that. It is the conviction of an increasing number of people that the canal will have to be cut down to sea level after all, and the delay of a few years which this would entail would be far less serious than the fatal blunder of building a canal that would be exposed to the menace of destruction by earthquakes or that would be too small for the necessities of the nation's battleships or auxiliary cruisers. If the dream of the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine be realized, and the American shipping list shall bear the names of the Lusitanias of the future, of what use will the canal be as a high-level waterway? The question would have a clearance far to sail for safety and comfort, and the case of some of our battleships built or building, even more significantly reveals the inadequacy of the locks. If the renewal of the discussion in Congress lead to a reconsideration and a return to the plans of the majority of the international experts who recommend the building of the canal at sea level, the nation would be better served. Nothing that has been done thus far on the isthmus stands in the way of such a reconsideration, and it is not too late to begin afresh, and to begin right