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BIGOTRY

Religion in politics is evidence in the attacks made upon the Republican candidate for the Presidency on account of his alleged theological views. A short time ago the *Pentecostal Herald* contained an editorial objecting to Mr. Taft on the ground that he is said to be a Unitarian. The editorial was afterwards circulated in envelopes bearing the Louisville post mark.

Then we hear of some Methodists in Nebraska joining in the attack upon Mr. Taft. Mr. Tobey, former private secretary to Senator Buckett, told the *New York Sun* that a number of Methodist preachers had asserted that "no good Methodist can vote for a man who openly declares he does not believe in the divinity of Christ." Mr. Tobey said: "I did not meet a single preacher that was not against Taft because of his being a Unitarian."

With the *New York Evening Post* we believe that this movement is of no great importance, though it reveals the smallness of soul and the ignorance of American principles of government, on the part of the citizens who permit agitators to influence them by appealing to their religious views, for political purposes. If necessary, all party managers and candidates for high offices could unite in denouncing and counteracting such an un-American agitation. A nation that is proud of Jefferson and honors Lincoln as one of the saviors of the Union cannot consistently, bar from high offices the citizens whose views on the Trinity are not orthodox. The Constitution guarantees freedom of worship. If this freedom is to be abridged by the erection of arbitrary obstacles in the name of religion, the Constitution may as well be torn up and the pieces scattered to the four winds. Jesus of Nazareth Himself would be the first to denounce the bigotry that masquerades in the disguise of religious zeal.

If we had been inclined to believe that Utah and Idaho are the only states in which political ambition resorts to the stirring up of religious hatred, for political purposes, the agitation against one of America's most prominent citizens because he is a Unitarian is calculated to correct this impression. There are bigots in other states too. But it is not time that all enlightened citizens unite in a strong effort to eliminate from the field of political discussion everywhere all anti-Christian, be it anti-Unitarianism, anti-Catholicism, anti-Semitism, or anti-Mormonism? Let the churches fight their own battles, if fight they must, contrary to the spirit of Christianity. But do not let them make the ballot-box the center of religious controversy. Religious questions no more belong to politics than do questions relating to the cut of the clothes or the color of the hair.

We are pleased to notice that this bigotry is by no means general among the members of Christian denominations. In the *Homiletic Review* for September, several strong protests are entered against it. In the August number of that magazine one Rev. H. D. Boyer assailed the religious views of the Candidate. A correspondent writing under the nom de plume "Peter Orthodox," replies:

"Several millions of orthodox Christians will probably vote for Mr. Taft, because they believe him to be a true Christian man. Very few of them agree with any Unitarianism that he may happen to hold, but only now and then a man who should have been born two hundred years ago will conclude (and prove it by misquoting texts) that a man's views on the Trinity should disqualify him for the Presidency of a nation that has honored Jefferson, who was a freethinker, and Lincoln, who belonged to no church at all. I am a trifle discouraged at the condition of our present day Christianity when I read such a letter as Mr. Boyer's signed in evident sincerity, 'Yours for Christ and His Service.' I touch fear that sort of service will be a long time in bringing in His kingdom."

A Presbyterian pastor has this to say:

"This is a late day for the injection of a doctrinal discussion into a political campaign in the United States—the land of moral liberty, ecclesiastical independence, credulity, tolerance, racial tolerancy, and brotherly love. An investigation of the religious beliefs of our early residents would probably reveal an adherence by some of them to the creed which is understood to be Mr. Taft's. Within recent years we have had three Presidents who were not professing Christians. One of our late Presidents not only lived and died an adherent to a creed which denies the personality of the Holy Spirit, but had been a preacher of that creed in his young manhood. The present champion of the Senate is the foremost product and exponent of Mr. Taft's creed, and at least one member of the Cabinet is a thorough sympathizer with the denial of Christ's divinity. None of these men seems to have done the country much damage."

"If we orthodox church people are to put any kind of a ban on those of Mr. Taft's way of thinking, let us begin at the proper point—the ecclesiastical ban, let us cease to sing the words of Mrs. Sarah Flower Adams, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' and cut out of our worship the hymns of Rev. Samuel Longfellow. Then let us proceed to the literary ban and demand the exclusion from our libraries and our schools of Henry Adams, Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and all others whose words are inspiring, whose lives were fine, but whose theology was awry. These accomplishments will be excellent preparation for a return to the ways of the Plymouth colony in the days of Roger Williams."

These are words of truth very much needed in an age when bigotry is trying to gain the ascendancy in public

affairs. They will find a hearty response among all whose moral vision has not been darkened by pharisaical pride and hypocrisy.

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

We have noticed, in these columns, the efforts that are now being made in New York for reform in the municipal administration, owing to the exorbitant taxes exacted there and the consequent higher cost of living. The taxpayers of many other cities, including Salt Lake might follow the example of New York in this respect, to advantage. Bad city government, dishonesty in the financial management of public funds, and disregard for the laws and ordinances that are framed for the suppression, or regulation, of vice are the greatest imaginable obstacles to healthy growth and rapid advancement.

In New York, as stated in these columns, a "Taxpayers' conference" has been organized, representing more than fifty associations of real estate owners, as well as many individuals, and it is now seeking to discover why tax bills are so large. Comptroller Metz has been requested to have the estimates of the various departments printed immediately upon their receipt, and to give them to the public in such form that they can be understood. It is the purpose of this organization, co-operating with the Bureau of Municipal Research, and with the assistance of experts, to make a thorough analysis of the city's needs.

A better understanding by the citizens generally of the financial affairs of the community in which they live, would make them more vigilant when extravagant and incompetent councilmen are in charge. But there is especially one point on which the taxpayers should be enlightened, and that is the real source from which taxes, in the last instance, are derived. We may say that real estate, as in New York, pays ninety per cent of the taxes. But that is only a partial explanation. The owner of the real estate collects his taxes from his tenants. The tenant, if a storekeeper, makes his customers pay his taxes; if a manufacturer and employer, he makes his business pay the additional bill. In the last analysis the tax is assessed upon the entire community, and the man with the least opportunity to collect his tax from some other person—that is, the consumer ultimately pays the bill. And if the consumer is a workman with small wages, it is easy to see that the tax-rate that is of little consequence to the capitalist, is a heavy burden upon the workman. The latter may be surprised at the rapidity with which his week's wages melt away, but if he would stop to consider that he pays, not only for the food and clothing and other necessities of life but the greatest part of the cost of government, including interest on debt, the maintenance of armies and navies, etc., etc., and then, the commission of middlemen and not infrequently, the bribes that dishonest contractors pay equally dishonest city officials, and all manner of graft, he cannot be surprised that wages never seem to cover the cost of living.

A great many citizens seem to believe that their only duty is to vote for candidates turned out by the respective machines. Some even sell their votes, ignorant of the fact that when they are so doing they really confer upon a plunderer the right to rob them of their earnings, in the form of graft. If the taxpayers and laborers could be made to realize what recklessness, extravagance and corruption in city government cost them, they would rise in their might and demand reform in no uncertain language.

"BUILD NOW."

According to circulars sent out by the American Lumberman, builders and contractors all over the country claim that the cost of building at present ranges from 10 to 25 per cent below the cost last year. The inference is that this is an opportune time for all who desire to build, to start. All classes of buildings, we are assured, can be put up much cheaper now than at any time within the last five years. Those to whom employment is given will do more and better work for the same wages or for less pay than was demanded last year. Material of all kinds can be supplied promptly, and promptness on the part of material people in delivering what is required has much to do with determining the final cost of a structure.

If the reports are correct, investors should take advantage of the situation and provide work for idle hands as well as save money for themselves. There is no reason to believe that the present conditions will last very long. Activity will return. Homes will be needed, and the future should be wisely anticipated. "Build now!" is the advice of the American Lumberman.

AN ANSWER TO THE TREES.

The city dweller who is overworked with his office cares, should take a little vacation trip into either Wasatch or Utah counties, ending at the summit of the Great Basin divide where he may look at the waters finding their way through the Strawberry valley to the Colorado river, and thence forming a route into the Utah Lake drainage from an opposite side of the same ridge.

But it is not at the waters especially we would have the vacationist look but at the young trees everywhere shooting up in the hopeful vigor of youth from the desolated waste, where the forests that were before them have fallen away under the edge of the cleaver's axe.

There is something heartening in the vista of these young trees, just as there is in the notes pealed on the larger ones, waiting the chipper, the builders of fires, and the inevitable destroyer that he who interferes with a growing tree interferes with a national government, whose power to retaliate is extensive, and sure to hit the mark. Wards of the government, the trees sing their peaceful songs in the Wasatch winds with a sense of security in which anyone seeing them cannot help but participate.

The children of the present generation are going to know forested mountainsides, just as their fathers did,

and as they have not because individual interest, careless of the general welfare, was allowed full swing.

To the critics of the government forest service the trees themselves are their own best answer. Without protection there are now thousands of them on the headwaters of the Provo, the Spanish Fork, and Hobbie Creek, which would be eagerly sought by saw mill owners. Come a few more growing seasons, and saw mill men may safely be given a selection of trees, one here where they are too thick, another nearby that is matured to the point of full growth and old age, and perhaps another that grows where it is not needed to keep the forest in its general good form.

Sheep feeding in great flocks in the Strawberry bottom lands, farmers seeking single loads of wood for their own ranches, and the free passage of visitors and campers over the reserve indicates the liberal manner of government control, and the uniform intelligence of its administration.

Utah should be keenly appreciative of the forest service. None of its phases deserve the condemnation sometimes bestowed upon it by superficial critics.

Could Mr. Taft ride a cockhorse to Banbury Cross?

In these race riots the negroes generally outrun the whites.

Better late than never. Mr. Kern has been notified of his nomination.

Often patience is nothing but laziness; then it ceases to be a virtue.

It is a poor specimen of a boy who cannot take his own part—a pie.

"Tricks in all trades but ours," says the "greatest trick mule in the world."

My spear knows no brother. Abdel-Azel is Abdel-Az Waz," says Mulai Hafid.

It isn't the man who is as "steady as clock work" that a girl wants for her "steady."

If Prosperity will only exceed the speed limit on the return no arrests will follow.

There are many things that a man cannot live down, but his income is not one of them.

The city of Dublin has just made Mr. Richard Croker a Burgess. New York made him a boss.

All over the country, "Old home week" should be made to coincide with election week.

As parties must have the "sinews of war," why not make the bank note the campaign note?

That Yellowstone Park lone highwayman proceeded on the theory that all the world's a stage.

War is to be waged on the larkspur. The warriors will have to be up with the lark to catch them.

Wither Wright, the aeronaut, is suffering from an attack of fever. He is said to be quite "flighty."

"Gossip is suicide," says an exchange. Bah! Gossip is the very breath and life of society.

Seven coaches held up in Yellowstone Park. The spirit of the wild and woolly west still lives.

These days prosecuting attorneys are after the railroads. There was a time when they were after the passes.

Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between character and temper. When you can't, leave the man alone.

A Los Angeles judge has decided that a kiss may constitute assault and battery. Not unless the assault has lost its savor.

Mr. Fitzgerald, late assorting teller in the U. S. sub-treasury at Chicago, is charged with larceny as bailee of \$175,000. A bailee for higher.

Responsibility for the Yellowstone Park stage robbery rests with the Park authorities. They neglected to seal the gun of the lone highwayman before he entered the Park.

Secretary Garfield promises "a square deal" in the division of interstate streams for irrigation purposes. If he carries out his promise, it will be about the first time in history that a water deal was on the square.

"What has become of the old-fashioned man who called a young man of whom he didn't approve, 'Jackanapes'?" asks the *Atchison Globe*. Probably he became Jackanapes' father-in-law long years ago.

The California Fish company of Los Angeles and San Pedro have adopted a unique method of advertising their California Sardines and Tuna of which this year's pack is said to equal 2,500,000 cans. They offer to mail five souvenir colored post cards free to anyone who will write for them.

A New York dispatch says that a wireless telephone service is to be established on the tower of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company's building, and that the promoter declares his belief that eventually it will be possible to communicate by speech from the lofty pile in Madison Square to the top of the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

DENEEN FOUND WANTING.

New York Press.
Governor Deneen's personal command of the law and order forces in the Springfield riots possibly prevented a slaughter and pillage compared to which what has happened would seem nothing. Best of his measures for which he must have some credit, was the quartering of the colored colony in camp under the guns and bayonets of the state troops. But the Governor dealt with the mob in the spirit of conciliation and compromise, and this was a mistake against which experience should have warned him. One of its results was the sickening scene where a negro was lynched, alike with in a stone throw of Abraham Lincoln's

homestead and of the state capitol, where the commander in chief of the militia had his headquarters. Nothing in the Governor's own account of that incident, or in his story of the earlier lynching, satisfactorily explains why all the local authorities and the regiments of soldiers, including cavalry, were unequal to preventing outrage upon the state.

EVILS OF OVERSTATEMENT.

Christian Register.
In theological matters it is never desirable, and is not now fashionable, to lie for the glory of God. But a habit of exaggerating the evils which afflict society is still to be noted, and it is to be deplored, because when detected in any advocate of virtue it destroys his influence. Understatement is always more effective than overstatement. When one is trying to convince others that the evils which afflict society are enormous, they scrutinize his statements. If they can catch him in one evilly exaggerated statement, or misstatement they at once flip him down as an untrustworthy person and pay no more attention to his advice. Hence in one's use in everything, they say, "In this way people are prejudiced against those who are pleading the cause of the poor and the unfortunate. Nothing has done more to retard the spreading of the truth concerning the influence of alcohol than the attempt to make it responsible for all the poverty and wickedness of society."

STAGGERING LOSSES BY FIRE.

New York Globe.
The totals of fire loss in this country may signify little to the average mind, but the comparative figures should mean much. The figures issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters show that the average fire loss per capita in the United States for the last five years was \$3.02, against 33 cents for six European countries, including France, Germany and Austria. If it may be objected perhaps that it is unfair to select this particular period for purposes of comparison, since both the Baltimore fire of 1904 and the San Francisco fire of 1906 are included in it, and yet if these two fires, representing about \$350,000,000, were deducted from the total fire loss of the country for the five years—which is estimated at \$2,500,000,000—the average would be reduced but little over a fourth. And the American per capita loss would remain about six and one-half times larger than the European. What is to blame for this great disparity? Are we so much more careless than Europeans? Are European building codes, fire departments and water supplies from six and a half to ten times better than those found in the United States?

JUST FOR FUN.

Rogers—There's Gregg over there. I'd like to catch his eye.
Randall—Well, here! Take my umbrella.—Harper's Weekly.

Little Loren had watched the rain pour down all day. Finally, when the clouds began to break away, he said: "Mamma, do you suppose those clouds will ever be fit to use again?"—The *Declinator*.

"Maw, what's paw doin' down in the basement? Patching up the ice box?"
"No, dear," he's putting new wire gauze in the screen doors."
"How do you know?"
"By the language he is using, dear,"—Chicago Tribune.

During the recent uprising in the south of France the minister of the interior telegraphed to the chief of police in a southern town, "Arrest the rioters. What are you waiting for?" Back came the answer in reply: "Am waiting until they let me go."—The *Circle*.

Pupil (reading)—And his body was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral with er—er Pompey the Great.
Teacher—What? Are you mad?
Pupil—Well, it says here "With Great Pomp," but you told me last week that I wasn't to "breviate when I was reading," so I read it out full.—London Opinion.

An advertisement of a nursing bottle printed in a Canadian newspaper concluded with the following: "When baby is done drinking it must be changed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled."—Manchester Union.

Miss Frivol—Why did you pay on all those lovely Paris gowns when you could so easily have smuggled them?
Miss Puritan—Because the payment was a duty.—Baltimore American.

"A man," said the patriot, "should be willing to risk his life in the service of his country."
"I am," answered the constant candidate. "I'm willing to take charge take pneumonia on March 4."—Washington Star.

"My daughter," remarked Mrs. Neddow, "has developed a perfect passion for music."
"Yes," returned Mrs. Popprey, "I'll warrant it isn't as strong as the passion your daughter's music arouses in my husband."—Philadelphia Press.

"These are good chickens," declared the dealer.
"If that's true," replied Mrs. Housekeeper, "there's no truth in the old saying."
"What old saying?"
"The good die young."—Philadelphia Press.

The Tenants' Ball—Groom (apologetically, to daughter of the house)—I'm sorry I'm dancin' so bad, miss, but this 'ere floor's that slippery, an' I aren't got no nails in my boots.—Puck.

Old Jones (settling argument)—I tell yer, Congress did right not to vote the people's money for no four battleships. Why the new battle is that extravagant an' needless that they're all the time losin' an' mislayin' their stores. Every ship—I read it myself—bez range-finders on to it!—Judge.

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9 ft. by 12 ft., Arlington Axminster, regular price \$48.00, now	38.00
9 ft. by 12 ft., Wilton Velvet, regular price \$26.00, now	20.00
9 ft. by 12 ft., Wilton Velvet, regular price \$28.00, now	23.00
9 ft. by 12 ft., Wilton Velvet, regular price \$47.00, now	37.00
9 ft. by 12 ft., Body Brussels Rugs, regular price \$32.50, now	26.50
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