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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 5, 1907.

## ANOTHER WITNESS.

We notice in a report that appears in the Portland Journal of June 23, that Rev. Elmer L. Goshen of this city, is advocating the same laws as the Saints hold in regard to human liberty of thought and action. He is reported as follows:

"The inherent right of a man is to do his own thinking. No man shall tell me what I must think. He may guide me, he may be to me a seer or a prophet—but when it comes to his last hour I must do the thinking and the believing myself. But that does not mean that the gospel of Jesus of Nazareth is going to fall—never. That is the gospel that the world wants and needs."

This is the very doctrine that has been taught in the Church from the beginning. The Almighty witness to His people inspired men as His special witnesses and servants, but He does not deprive the least of His children of the right of free choice. He does not demand compulsory service. "I, the Lord, make you free," is the plain teaching of the Doctrine and Covenants. The Book of Mormon says: "Wherefore, men are free according to the flesh; and all things are given them which are expedient unto man. And they are free to choose liberty and eternal life, through the great mediation of death, according to the captivity and power of the devil." According to the Pearl of Great Price, it was the evil one who sought to destroy the free agency of man. He proposed a compulsory plan of salvation, but it was rejected. Whatever obedience is rendered to God, or to the Priesthood of God, is voluntary, without restraint; or, it is worthless. It is obedience to the "law of liberty," the law of love.

We notice also that Mr. Goshen is reported to have said that between 300 and 500 "Mormons" come to hear him every Sunday. He says that they come because they find something larger than they have had, and something that helps them to live better for that week.

We doubt whether the gentleman is correctly reported in this part of the interview, but that is of little importance. The fact is that we have heard Church members say that they could always listen to Mr. Goshen with pleasure, because he never attacks other denominations, but accords to all the right to their views. This should be a hint to some other ministers. If they were not so stupidly bigoted, so intolerant and full of medieval notions, and still more ancient Phariseism, they would be honored and respected in Utah; they would be in a position to do some good. As it is, they are even looking upon Mr. Goshen with jealousy and suspicion and would like to read him out of the ministerial fraternity, if they could.

## MADDER THAN USUAL.

The Tribune was madder on Thursday than is usual. Whether the spirit which it made that morning was due to a new attack of delirium tremens or is simply an aggravation of its usual state of rancor, we do not pretend to decide.

It declares that while "liberty has thus broadened the horizon of all liberty-loving people throughout the earth" yet here in Utah there is "a despotism more cruel, brutal, merciless, remorseless, and oppressive than any other known in modern times."

But where is this hideous thing? Who keeps it chained up so closely and hidden so cleverly that no one else can see it? How is it that even those who now clamor against it could not discover it until after they had failed in their political ambitions?

The above quotation, however, is but a mere beginning. Notice how the hal-lucination grows:

"Americans who came in here, in pursuance of the rights of citizens, were considered intruders, outsiders, and every possible obstruction, menace, and often violence, was employed to drive them away. But they stayed."

Of course they "stayed." What was to hinder them from staying? Why should they wish to leave? They prospered here. Most of them are happy. Many of them are rich and prosperous. Some of them have always been so. None of "obstruction," "violence," etc., to any of them has ever been made known. If it had been, redress would have been easy; for the federal courts were open at all times to prosecute offenders, and were in full control of those whom the Tribune alleges were "considered outsiders."

"They were deprived of their constitutional rights in many ways, by biased laws, and by snap judgments under those laws."

In fitting up from the public treasury houses of prostitution and installing women in them to lure the "scoundrels of the filthy regime then in power."

Did the Gentiles have to pay tithing, then? Or what is the meaning of the first part of the above raving? As to the falsehood of the second part, none know better than the writers of the Tribune that such use of public funds was never made. And as to "luring the scoundrels," etc., who is it that claims he was "lured?"

"They were taxed without representation, and their objection to this was hissed down with scorn."

How so? Did they not always vote as they pleased, and elect their officers whenever they had votes enough? Who has ever hindered them? Oh, explains the editor:

"The evils and wrongs from which they suffered were inflicted by a lawless combination of bigots and scoundrels, robbing priests, fanatical zealots who have been and are now the foes of all civic order not of their choosing, and of modern civilization; and who deprived Americans ruthlessly of their rights, and robbed them without mercy."

Whew! But won't you just name a case in which you suppose this awful monster, the creation of your own delirious imagination, ever did such things? And were the federal courts closed to "Americans" during all this carnival of "robbery and oppression?" If so, who closed them and why? And did all this stealing and wrong go on for so many years without even the record of a single case of it coming into any court, federal or territorial?

Such rubbish is taken at its own worthless value here. But the purpose is to alarm the newcomers, so that they will feel inclined to support at the polls that rule or ruin clique, the so-called "American" party.

Altogether, this fourth of July fulmination from the mad and disappointed editor of a discredited organ, is a remarkable performance in one respect. It shows to what lengths an unscrupulous imagination can go, and what "an infinite deal of nothing" can be conjured up from the images of a disordered brain and other forms of hallucination.

## JAPAN AND AMERICA.

The Tokio paper, Nichi Nichi, seems to be doing all in its power to inflame its readers against the Americans. Now it complains of discrimination against "compatriots" in San Francisco in the matter of business opportunities, and says that neither the Washington nor the Tokio government can remain inactive in view of "the latest action of the San Francisco authorities against the Japanese."

The significance of these anti-American utterances is in the fact that the paper is owned by a tried diplomat, who undoubtedly speaks for an influential party in Japan, if not for the government.

There is, as far as we can see, only one explanation of this continued agitation. And that is this, that industrial Japanese are looking for an excuse to boycott American goods, in the interest of its own manufacturers and merchants. If this is the object in view, there is a motive for the agitation, though not a very respectable one.

An author on oriental conditions, F. A. McKenzie, has recently pointed out that the Japanese are monopolizing the eastern trade. "Three years ago," he says, "the trade of Korea was open to every man. Today the independent administrator of the customs has gone, his place being taken by a Japanese, concessions and contracts have been showered upon Japanese speculators by Japanese officials; and foreign employees have been reduced in number to make room for Japanese agents. The Japanese have the power, and the great foreign nations are indifferent. What has happened in Korea has happened in Manchuria, and will happen at all ports, in all places, controlled by Japan."

That this is no mere surmise is proved by the new Japanese tariff law, which went into effect in October last. This law, a contributor to Appleton's Magazine asserts was passed almost in secret, public discussion of its provisions being suppressed. But the United States consul at Yokohama reported it to Washington. The Consul said in part:

"While Japan is admitting free raw material in many cases, her scientists are daily experimenting with a view to produce this raw material. The fields for experimentation will chiefly be Korea and the leased territory in Manchuria, with such part of China as are accessible. These new fields can be made to produce, Japan, with her superior merchant marine and other facilities, will see to it that she offers the best market for such raw material. Japan has well-defined plans in this respect and hopes by their solution not only to make herself independent, but to control the commercial destinies of Asia."

The articles affected by the increased duties are, it is said, barley, wheat, flour, oats, cottonseed, tinned goods of various kinds, fruits and nuts, dried fish, condensed milk, butter, margarine, cheese, confectionery, jams and jellies, sole leather, sheep and goat leather, bar and rod iron, steel, rails, metal pipes and tubes, wire of all kinds, nails, lead, tin plate, zinc, paper, bicycles, sewing machines, typewriters, telegraph and telephone instruments, all kinds of engines, boilers, electrical appliances, various kinds of machinery, petroleum, lumber, watches, jewelry, cotton goods, phonographs, and many others. It is clear from only a hasty perusal of the list, that American interests are very extensively involved in the Japanese tariff revision. It may be true that the anti-American agitation is but the cover behind which this attack on American trade was made.

The fisherman with his license is safe and seine.

"Never say fail." Just fail and say nothing about it.

Burns belongs to the "unwhipped mob" class.

The surest way of remaining young is to die young.

Weather bureau promises, like pie crust, are made to be broken.

The demand for Knox hats is said to be somewhat improved.

Rockefeller says that he was not try-

ing to dodge the officers. The artful dodger!

In Nevada the road to wealth too often is only "high grading."

What has become of the Don't Worry clubs? Is there no longer anything to worry about.

Did you count the boys' thumbs and fingers this morning to see if they were all present?

"The hope of civilization" just now seems to be greater battleships and more powerful guns.

About the holiest thing in the Declaration of Independence is John Hancock's signature.

The Belgian club that beat the Leanders for the grand challenge cup must be heroes.

A Salt Lake man is getting his winter's coal from Pennsylvania. This is almost foresight unprecedented.

It being a settled fact that the President carries a pistol, the important question now is, what is the make?

Dr. Wiley says that babies are worth a thousand dollars apiece. Not when they perish in railroad accidents, doctor.

The murder of Steunenberg seems to have been completely forgotten, to judge by the evidence that is being offered in the Haywood case.

The San Francisco Chronicle calls the strike of the New York garbage gatherers a "disease producing strike." Striking of itself seems to be a disease.

Two mail bags that were stolen near Myersville, Wyo., in February, 1906, have just been recovered. Many of the letters had not been opened. This shows that the robbers were not women.

Edward Parker of the geological survey figures that we have soft coal enough to last us four or five thousand years at the present rate of production. But how about the present rate of purchase?

The only explanation of the very pronounced disagreement between Secretary of the Navy Metcalf and Private Secretary Loeb in regard to sending a fleet of great battleships around the Horn to the Pacific, is that the reporters misquoted them.

"One small tomato, 80 cents; one moderate luncheon for two, \$10; a shave and face massage, \$1.25; one trunk hauled to exposition grounds, \$7. These are the last prices at Jamestown," says the Springfield Republican. As a financial venture the Jamestown Exposition should be a success.

## CHINAWARE FACTS.

Philadelphia Record.

"The china-ware of today, delicately and handsomely tinted, costs less than the heavy, clumsy white ironstone of a few years ago. This is due to the fact that the heavy stuff still sells chiefly to cheap restaurant proprietors, who want something that can hardly be broken. But families can have a prettily decorated, tasteful dinner set nowadays for as little as \$10, and the heavy stuff is not any cheaper than that, and never was. In looks it is, and is bound to be, hideous, and the mistaken idea that it is easily matched leads a few people to buy it, when in fact the variation in the tints of white makes it almost impossible to match than most other forms of table china."

## DEER RAISED FOR MARKET.

Kansas City Journal.

Only about a couple of miles from Stella is one of the most unique industries in the state. Browning about in perfect contentment in a deer park is a herd of beautiful deer. This deer park consists of fifteen acres, and at present there are seven deer on the premises, eleven having already been killed this season. The young deer are sold each year and bring \$25 a pair. Mr. Roseberry has been raising and selling deer for fourteen years, having as many as twenty-five on hand at one time.

## FOOD AND ITS COST.

Journal of Commerce.

There has been an opportune discussion of late on the subject of human nutrition. High authorities are contending that most people eat too much, especially of meat. They apparently demonstrate scientifically that there is much waste in this respect, which is at the same time an injury to physical health and to bodily efficiency. There may be a timely hint in this for those who assume that all the food consumed is a "necessary of life" and must be had at any price. While people are prosperous, the cost of living increases for various reasons, one of which is that they eat more freely of things they like, whether they are necessary or not. There is much room for economy in food and drink, and high prices may give it effect. As these begin to check consumption the result is first felt by the retail trade, but it soon reaches those who supply that trade and works itself back to the producers. Then the thing that has to come down is the cost of production. There are signs that the cost of such staple the constitution emerges with fresh glory, immovable, fixed as the stars in their courses. So long as the constitution is under discussion, we are on safe ground, no matter how the opposing parties seek to interpret it, for it is to be found those saving principles of vested common sense which are born of the birthright of every free born American.

## REMEMBER THE CONSTITUTION

Binghamton Press.

It is necessary to have these periodic struggles; these seasons of adjustment. Without them there would be no progress; no real adaptation of government to the needs of the people. Both sides appeal to the constitution. That is the point. Out of every time of such strife the constitution emerges with fresh glory, immovable, fixed as the stars in their courses. So long as the constitution is under discussion, we are on safe ground, no matter how the opposing parties seek to interpret it, for it is to be found those saving principles of vested common sense which are born of the birthright of every free born American.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Regrets for Her Organ.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Walter Smith, one of our leaders of fashion, tripped over a rug while chasing the cat out of the house the other day and landed on her nose and badly disfigured that organ. The Banner tenders her its heartfelt sympathies. We, too, have our sorrows and our dark hours.—Hollon (Mo.) Banner.

Restraint of Noise.

Let us hope that the Administration

will not touch off the Powder Trust before the glorious Fourth.—St. Louis Republic.

## Different Methods.

Bronson: "My wife writes to me every few days from the mountains for more money."

Woodson: "Well, I gave my wife all the money I had before she went away, and now I have to write to her when I want some."—Harper's Weekly.

## A Treasure.

Mrs. De Witt: "The Dobsons at last have a girl they hope to keep."

Mrs. De Witt: "Absurd! Where is such a girl to be found?"

Mrs. De Witt: "She was born to them yesterday."—Harper's Weekly.

## Demonstration.

Grace: "And did you ever propose to a girl in a canoe?"

Fred: "Yes; and I'll never do it again. The girl jumped at my proposal and upset the boat."—Harper's Weekly.

"Well?"

"What is a pipe line?"

"The kind of a road your Uncle Bill is always building."—Washington Herald.

Hippo: "I'm so fat that it nearly bankrupts me every time I have to buy a shirt."

Gracie: "But think of me when I have to buy a collar!"—Kansas City Times.

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