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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 14, 1909.

HE IS FOR PEACE.

Col. Samuel Newhouse, in his statement to the "News" on Tuesday, concerning the magnificent hotel he has planned as one of the great architectural ornaments and attractions of this city, gave one more evidence of his earnest desire to promote peace, unity, and co-operation among the various interests for the building up, and the advancement, of the community and the State. Mr. Newhouse has, on several occasions given expression to this sentiment, and he has proved that he means what he says. At home and abroad he has been a champion of peace, always using his influence for good. It was therefore not natural that in this new enterprise, he would again find a means of bringing citizens of different parties and faiths together.

That is, of course, the only sane way of promoting the welfare of any community. Where class distinction prevails, progress is retarded and stagnation is sure to set in. Look at the Oriental cities with their Jewish quarters, their Mohammedan, Greek, Catholic, Protestant quarters, etc. They are broken up in fragments, each almost making war upon the other, and the consequence is that the dogs are multiplying in streets and diseases stalk about in the open daylight. Some years ago a wealthy Englishman offered to give the City of Jerusalem modern waterworks, but the offer was not accepted, because the City could not see its way clear to take care of the conduit. That is a fair illustration. It kills enterprise. Our own City has lost, no one can tell how many millions in investments, through the almost insane warfare that has been waged upon the Latter-day Saints at various periods in its history, by bigots and unscrupulous fanatics, and lately by the hunger and thirst for revenge of disappointed office seekers. Anti-"Mormonism" has been a curse to this City just as the bigotry that has kept the people of different faiths apart, as if tainted with leprosy, has been to the cities of the Mohammedan world. Business men can see this. All honor to those who have courage to lead their influence for peace.

At present we have an administration that is completely in the hands of a professedly anti-"Mormon" crowd. As long as that crowd controls, there is little hope of the establishment of normal conditions. But we believe the citizens generally are getting tired of the un-American policy of that clique, and that the prospects for an independent citizens' movement for good government on truly American principles is very encouraging. If that principle is realized, there is no reason why this City should not go forward with leaps and bounds and catch up with some of the Western cities that have passed us in the race, because they have not had internal strife and contention. We have the resources. We have the brains, and the capital. Let us have peace, too, with normal American condition, and success is certain.

GEN. BOOTH'S MESSAGE.

A New York dispatch has sent a message from Gen. Booth to America to every part of the Union. It was read by Miss Eva Booth at a celebration in Carnegie Hall of the eightieth birthday anniversary of the founder of the Salvation Army. Mr. Booth in his message expressed the view that this country has now an opportunity for good upon the entire human family.

This view is shared by all who are capable of comprehending the meaning of the signs of the times. Dr. J. H. De Forest, in a recently issued pamphlet, says there is no world problem that looms up so large as the coming relations between the Orient and Occident. This is the greatest problem that ever confronted the human race. It involves profound changes, not only in diplomacy but in popular thinking. It affects the action of government and of nations, and "the burden of the solution of this magnificently great problem, so far as the West is concerned, must fall mainly upon the United States government and the people of our great Republic." This is only another way of expressing, from another point of view, the thought sent to America in the message from Gen. Booth.

The fact is now being recognized both at home and abroad that this country was founded by the ruler of the destinies of the world in order that the principles of liberty, political and religious, should be established and from here go out into all the earth, that this Nation should take the lead in the work of redemption of the human family from tyranny in every form, for the building up of a human brotherhood. The fact, we say, is being recognized that this is a "chosen nation," as was ancient Israel, with a special mission in the service of civilization and human progress. And never was this truth more clearly recognized than by the Prophet Joseph, and those who have the Gospel as taught by him.

Gen. Booth was born on April 10, 1829, in Nottingham, England. When about to enter the ministry, in his early youth, the medical examiner advised against it because, as he said, preach-

ing would kill the young enthusiast in a year. But, this was another mistake of an expert. Booth, not content with regular preaching in churches, organized a "mission" in the East End of London, and here he is said to have secured a great deal of success among the criminal and degraded element.

Gen. Booth could not work with committees and conferences. He was adapted for that democratic method of work; so he conceived the idea of organizing his forces according to a military pattern. He nominated commanders, brigadiers, colonels, captains, and lieutenants; he called their meeting places "garrisons and barracks," and the common workers were soldiers. Instead of committee meetings he held councils of war. He issued War Cries, and furnished his followers with uniforms, brass bands and drums. And he became the commander-in-chief, with absolute authority in everything pertaining to the "Army," spiritual and temporal.

Gen. Booth is now an aged veteran. He has given his entire life to the study of social and kindred subjects. His message to America on his eightieth birthday anniversary, calling this Country to exercise its influence in the world for the salvation of the race should be heard and heeded. For that is the very mission with which God has entrusted this chosen people.

REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

The dispatches yesterday brought news of what seems to be a serious revolutionary outbreak in Constantinople. What the trouble is about is not very clear, but the attack seems to have been directed against the parliament.

In Turkey a mysterious committee seems to dominate the government. It is the same committee that engineered the revolution by which Turkey obtained a constitution and a parliament. It is called the Committee of Union and Progress.

The committee assumes to rule everything. When the grand vizier, Kiamil Pasha, dismissed his secretary of war and secretary of marine without obtaining the consent of the committee, he himself fell from power, though he had the support of the parliament. Hilmi Pasha, formerly high commissioner of Macedonia, was appointed to Kiamil's place. Now it seems that Hilmi Pasha has been forced to resign and that his predecessor, Kiamil Pasha, has been charged with the duty of forming a new cabinet. The uprising, therefore, appears to be a revolt against the self-appointed committee that ought to have surrendered the government to the people, as soon as it had established a popular government. The Liberals seem to have become tired of a secret government behind the men elected by the people.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

That membership in the National Guard is desired by many who do not know how to become members, or what the qualifications are, or the duties required of members, is made evident quite often. Inquiries regarding this matter are often received by the "News." In today's mail is a request for information upon this point from a writer signing himself "L. C. G., Sandy, Utah."

The State law provides that all able bodied inhabitants of the State between the ages of 18 and 54 years not especially exempted are subject to military duty. As a matter of fact, all such persons do compose the militia of the State. Those who are members of what is termed the National Guard of Utah are of the enrolled militia, while the others are of the unorganized militia, but are subject to call when their services may be needed, by draft, or conscription, if occasion should arise for such procedure.

For the information of our correspondent the following is given:

To become a member of the National Guard of Utah, any male between the ages of 18 and 21 must secure his parent's or guardian's consent to his enlistment for a period of three years; between 21 and 45 years of age he may enlist of his own choice. While the enlistment is for three years, there are many circumstances under which the service may be terminated at an earlier date than the normal expiration of the three-year term. Good character, good physical condition and ordinary intelligence are the only requirements for enlistment. Application for enlistment should be made to the company commander of the organization the applicant wishes to join. In this City are stationed Companies C and H, both infantry or foot troops, Signal Corps, Hospital Corps, First Battery and Band. The drills are held at the Armory in Pierpont street in this City, beginning at 8 p. m. The battery and Co. H drill Monday evenings, the Signal Corps Tuesday evenings and Co. C and Hospital Corps Wednesday evenings. Band practice is held Monday evenings.

NO NECESSARY EVILS.

Some time ago an open letter addressed to the members of the Church in Ogden, in behalf of the W. C. T. U., appeared in the Ogden Examiner, in which the "Mormons," as usual, are blamed for certain conditions to which the writer takes exception.

The letter calls forth a reply by J. Fuller Critchlow, which also appears in the Examiner. Mr. Critchlow was once an officer and has given a great deal of thought to the questions raised. He claims that the saloons are closed during the hours prescribed by law, from 1 o'clock till 5 o'clock a. m., and during Sundays, and that the gambling is restricted by a high monthly license. As a consequence the patronage of the gambling dens is mostly from the transient element.

As to the other social evil, the correspondent takes the view that it is a "necessary evil." He says that a warfare was kept upon women of the undersocial until the Liberal party got into power, when a system of regulation was introduced. "The large Portico house known as No. 10 was built and recognized by a system of monthly fines, and from that time on Gentile mayors were in power until the elec-

tion of John A. Boyle, in 1896-7. The population almost doubled and a system of keeping fallen women in one place was then in vogue. I understand that each administration has taken up the question of the social evil and have made a careful study as to what is best to do with the fallen women."

The writer points out that the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are no more responsible for any of these evils than are members of other churches. Honest and faithful members of all churches are united in exercising their influence against moral evils of every kind. In this Mr. Critchlow certainly is correct.

But when he regards the so-called social evil as necessary, and argues that the best way of dealing with it is "regulate" it, we beg to differ with him, notwithstanding the authorities he quotes. It may be true that law-breaking cannot be entirely done away with, but it will exist, notwithstanding law, and in spite of the penalties imposed. But, must it, therefore, be tolerated and legalized? Must we let the weeds grow in the garden under "regulation," because they are sure to grow up again after each hoeing?

The social evils have become "necessary" because they have proved profitable to unscrupulous investors; because those profiting by them have obtained access to the council chambers where politicians plan political campaigns, and because they are very seldom fought with sufficient force. Remove them from politics and make them unprofitable, and they will soon be reduced to a minimum. Let the officers of the law go after not only the drunkards and the fallen women, but those who are responsible for their condition. Let the law empower them to prosecute those who sell intoxicants to drunkards, and those who own the houses in which virtue is outraged. If the property owners were held responsible, equal with those who resort to their places of infamy, prosecution would have the desired effect. The "necessary" evils are "necessary" to the extent that they are so considered by many—only because the maintenance of the law is a sham. Let us have good laws and honest officials, and many evils can be corrected.

A stiff sentence—the death sentence.

Consoling news—consols are higher.

A speedy divorce often follows a fast life.

Castro may yet have to take refuge in vaudeville.

The tariff bill and a grab bag are not totally unlike.

Governor Haskell is a devout believer in Marshall law.

If a man is short sighted in business no glasses will help him.

It will not be surprising if the upper chamber raises the tariff rates.

A blunt man's tongue sometimes is sharper than a serpent's tooth.

The prospect of a big alimony is often an inducement to marriage.

The King of the Gypsies is dead. Long live the king, whoever he may be.

A dumb man often makes a better showing than the man who tells all about it.

The City Council should mend its ways, particularly some of its paved highways.

There is no secret of success. It is simply hard work guided by good common sense.

"A fat dog is always disgusting," says the Atchison Globe. Not to an Indian epicure.

Really those new hats look as though the girls were trying to hide their light under a bushel.

It begins to look as though the Turks themselves were preparing to hand the Sultan some ultimatums.

A consumer's or a producer's measure, the Payne tariff bill has not been much of a consumer of time.

"If a man ever speaks the truth it's when he is angry," says our Chicago namesake. To be profane isn't to be true.

The House has more time on its hands than it knows what to do with. Why not start in and produce good times?

Boys, don't leave the farm. By following the plow the late James Oliver gathered together a modest competency of sixty million dollars.

"Is conversation, like letter-writing, rapidly becoming one of the lost arts?" asks an exchange. As an art it may be, but the raw material of conversation—talk—was never cheaper nor more abundant.

"The combined powers of the world would perish in an attempt to conquer the American people and hold possession of this country," says Senator Carter of Montana. At least not until we have a fleet of twenty-six battleships on the Pacific coast. Without battleships galore our country is nothing.

NEW CRY IN POLITICS.

New York Mail.

"Retrenchment and reform" is really going to be something better than a campaign cry or a congressional slogan. Economy is again becoming a popular policy, as it has long been a national necessity. The outlook is for a steady progress toward the adoption of a system under which income and outgo may be adjusted to each other with some approach to exactness. This is a promise altogether new to American politics.

SOURCE OF FOREST FIRES.

Philadelphia Record.

It is said officially that locomotives do not set off 99 or even 75 per cent of the forest fires, but they do set about 66 per cent of them, and the forestry commis-

sion in New York has notified the railroads that traverse the Adirondacks that from April to November they must use oil-burning locomotives. It was found that the expense of electricity would be prohibitory, and the use of oil will add about \$50,000 a year to the expenses of the railroads. Forest fires, however, are a pretty serious menace to life and property, and the railroads will have no ground of complaint if the states shall take adequate measures for preventing the other 40 per cent of them.

POLICE POWER OF STATES.

Boston Transcript.

The decision of the supreme court that the provisions of the immigration laws designed to suppress the "white slave traffic" are unconstitutional and therefore null and void is another argument for the federal government's being clothed with greater powers for the protection of aliens within the United States. If the rescue of "alien women" is left to the "police powers" of the states it may be accomplished in some but not in others, according to the zeal, humanity, and energy of the local authorities. The "traffic" is a shameful fact, Congress passed what it deemed appropriate legislation, but the supreme court now says that in so doing Congress transcended its powers.

JUST FOR FUN.

"Now," said the distinguished representative, "we have arranged the tariff precisely as it should be and all you have to do is to say 'Amen.'"

"No," answered the distinguished senator, "not 'amen,' 'amend.'"—Washington Star.

"What are you reading?"

"Paradise Lost."

"Why, no you're not, you're reading 'Reveries of a Bachelor.'"

"That's what I said."—Houston Post.

"Widow" and "window" are very much alike.

"Well, and what's the answer?"

"When I get near either I always look out."—Boston Transcript.

"You know him, don't you? He's a fine musician. Plays second fiddle in one of the best orchestras in the country."

"Yes, I've known him since long before he was married. He plays second fiddle in his own house, too."—Chicago Tribune.

"If they are looking for a poor man for ambassador to Great Britain," said the tall passenger in the aisle, "I'm willing to go."

Busby looked him over.

"But they don't want a poor ambassador," he growled.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gyer—There goes the greatest living detective.

Myer—Indeed. What made him famous?

Gyer—He once discovered the plot of a comic opera.—Chicago News.

Knicker—Did Jones lose control of his auto?

Bocker—Entirely; his chauffeur won't let him use it at all.—New York Sun.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The People's Magazine for May contains the final instalment of Dr. William Bayard Hale's exciting tale of adventure, "The Enterprise of Empire." It is a strange and stirring story of a revolution in Haiti, full of storm and intrigue, of bloodshed and love. Dr. Hale has a happy turn of description, and also a drawing character, and the interest of the second portion of the novel in no way falls below that of the first.—79-89 Seventh avenue, New York.

The following are some of the features of the Circle Magazine for April: "The Battle for Ohio," where rum is on the run in sixty-two counties out of eighty-eight, by Hugh C. Weil; "My Experiences As a Physicist at the Chinese Court," by Brian Sinclair Headland, M. C.; "The Young Lawyer," sage words from one who has been through the mill, by John S. Wise; "Unknown Celebrities," Caroline Bartlett Crane, a woman who does things; "Saying the Next Generation," a problem for parents and teachers, by William Allen Johnston; "Canned Goods," a strike in oysters, by Leo Crane; "The Dark," by Rosamond Nesbit Black; "Old Vocation," by Charles Lee Bryson; "The Garden in the Wilderness," a serial story, by A. Hermit.—Madison Square, New York.

"Madame Katharine Goodson, the noted English pianist, had an experience with Leschetizky that is worth recording, writes Allan W. Gernert in the May Smiths. "She had played the Tchaikovsky concerto at one of Leschetizky's receptions, and when she had concluded the lesson of the following day she placed the fee for her instruction in the piano, in compliance with the usual custom with European teachers. Instead of taking the envelope containing the fee, the great teacher surprised Madame Goodson by handing it to her with the remark: 'No, my child, I cannot take any more from you; your playing of the Tchaikovsky concerto yesterday quite astonished me. Come to me whenever you like; I am quite at your service.'—72-83, Seventh Ave., New York.

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