

GOVERNOR CUTLER ON PATRIOTISM

Highly Interesting Address at
Third Ward Meeting-
house.

CONJOINT M. I. A. MEETING.

Discourse Listened to by Large Audience—An Excellent Musical Program Was Rendered.

Gov. John C. Cutler delivered a highly interesting discourse at the Third ward meetinghouse last evening, the occasion being a conjoint meeting of the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. associations. A splendid musical program was rendered, and the remarks of his excellency were listened to with rapt attention by the large audience. Gov. Cutler said:

It is as important to know the negative attitude of a man or a community as it is to know what one stands for. For in a negative sense one's point of view and attitude count for much, as well as in a positive way. What a person does not believe is often as important as what he does believe.

This is especially the case with our nation in its relationship to other governments, and with the citizen's attitude toward the nation. Certain principles in vogue in other governments our nation stands for, certain others it stands against. And in both these positions the stand it takes is stable and unflinching. We who are enjoying the privileges and benefits of citizenship in this nation, and have had an opportunity of studying its history and its attitude in times past on matters of public policy, are convinced that in the main it stands for what is good and against what is evil or mistaken in the policies of the world. For there are national policies harmful and erroneous, as well as policies beneficial and founded on correct principles.

It was against one of the most objectionable of these erroneous policies, oppression in the name of government, that the 13 colonies rebelled 130 years ago. In thus taking their stand, the colonies put themselves on record in favor of full representation in the government by those governed, and the nation has made that record permanent. So it stands today, and so we trust it will always stand, not only with reference to its own people, but, as far as possible and prudent, with reference to the oppressed of all nations.

AGAINST TYRANNY.

Against not only the one false principle of government before named, but against all kinds of tyranny and oppression, and against anarchy, the natural fruit of oppression, this government stands like a giant; for itself first, and so far as may be, for the world at large. Against all abuses of power and wealth, against the forces that make for injustice and inequality, against class distinction and sectionalism and factionalism, the nation has stood and must forever stand, if it would maintain its own integrity among the peoples of the earth. If in its positive and its negative aspects it shall fail to be in advance of, and superior to, all other powers and peoples, in that degree it has missed its destiny, and proved false to the trust reposed in it by Him who holds all peoples in the hollow of His hand.

As the nation stands against these evils and abuses, it is well that for the information and welfare of its future citizens it should be stated what it stands for. Being founded on the broadest possible rights of the individual citizen, the nation is entitled to ask of each one enjoying the privileges of citizenship, that he shall understand his rights and duties, and always be ready and willing to defend and exercise them. The nation stands for all those individual rights without reserve. It is a natural sequence of the possession of them, that he who knows and exercises them best, gives greatest strength to the nation. It is not by means of weak compliance with the terms of government, or mere assent

to its principles, or praise of its beneficence, that the citizen may give strength and efficacy to the government. More is required of him, and much that is active and positive. The "unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," form the fundamentals of our government; and he who neglects his own rights or curtails those of others, is so far an enemy to the nation. These can justly be abridged only when they trench on the privileges of others.

Our nation also stands for a strong centralization as is necessary to preserve its unity. While conceding to the individual citizen and the individual state all possible and prudent powers and liberties, the general government must and does insist on sufficient centralization of power to preserve it from loss without and disintegration within. Strength without tyranny, power without paternalism, government without oppression are the principles on which the Union stands, with reference to its component parts. These, together with an abiding faith in the God of nations, and His guiding providence, are the fundamentals on which this government stands, and we trust, will always stand.

DUTY OF CITIZENS.

With the understanding of the positive and the negative attitude of the government toward principles of public policy, it should be easy for the citizen to determine his own duty and relationship to the nation. And it would be easy, if each one would give his close personal attention to the study of the subject, and approach it in the spirit of loyalty. But too many neglect this important study, thinking it of no importance. Still others approach it in a spirit of antagonism. They are like the Irishman who came to America. He had been accustomed to antagonizing the British government because of what he considered its injustice to the Irish. Therefore, when he was approached on his arrival here with the question, "What's your politics?" he answered, "I don't know, sorr; but I tell you this right now, I'm agin the government."

It is unfortunate that this should be the attitude of any immigrant; it is much more unfortunate that it should be the attitude of a native citizen. Yet it is not uncommon for us to find men who have only words of censure for the government and its officers. I believe that every public act of an officer of the government, general or local, should be public property, should be without reserve in the limelight of publicity. But as one writer has said, the light should be white—not colored yellow with the prejudice of the observer and orange. The virtues of the official work of an officer of government should have as clear recognition as his mistakes. A man should not approach the study of his own relationship to the government from the wrong standpoint, lest his attitude to the government be wrong also.

What, then, should be the attitude of the citizen? The answer is easily given, though not so easily observed in practice. All men and women should regard themselves as citizens, friendly to the government, jealous of its honor, guardians of its reputation at home and abroad. They should speak well of it whenever possible, in public, and reserve just criticism for times and places where good and not harm will be done by it. They should praise its principles, and live them. They should give to its officials, so far as possible, the benefit of the doubt. Last, and most important, they should thoroughly inform themselves of their active duties to the government, and that with the friendly intention of performing those duties for their own benefit and the advancement of the state and nation.

A country like ours does not thrive in ignorance. We welcome enlightenment. The educated citizen is the best citizen, if he has the right education. No man can know too much of his relationship to the nation, if he has learned it with a constructive purpose. He who knows his duty best can perform it best. Whether the duty be the filling of public office, the performing of political labors, the correction of abuses, or the maintenance of high ideals, he is the enlightened, earnest man who can best perform that duty. Ignorance and darkness are always dangerous.

THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENT.

This, then, is the essential element of loyalty to the nation—to know one's duty and do it. That there is need of this active loyalty, goes without saying. The government lives by loyalty. It cannot exist without active fealty. It depends upon the faith and labors of its humblest citizen, as much as the army depends for its success upon the bravery and devotion of the best private in the ranks. And if each citizen would approach his daily duty with

the proud feeling that in his hands is the destiny of the greatest nation on earth, he could and would prove himself fully worthy of the heritage the fathers have conferred upon him. This is the loyalty the nation calls for and expects from all its citizens.

I wish now to fit these thoughts to local conditions. We who live in Utah are interested chiefly in Utah's attitude toward the nation and its underlying principles of free government. As I have proclaimed Utah's unwavering loyalty in the past, so I wish to proclaim it again. And in doing so I cannot justly be accused of "protesting too much." Deserved praise should be bestowed whenever a worthy occasion offers. The occasion for proclaiming and praising the loyalty of Utah's citizens is here and now. We are approaching the birthday of our government. No more fitting occasion for the re-statement of the fundamental principles of government, and the reaffirming of our loyalty to them, can possibly be found.

When the boy enters into the noise and jubilation of Independence day, it is the most fitting time for the parent to tell him why he does it. So when the people of a great and loyal state are engaged in the rejoicing attendant on this season, is fitting and proper that there shall be public declaration of the reasons for that rejoicing, and of the fealty of that state to the Union.

This is proper in a peculiar way, and in unusual degree, in Utah, for the reason that there have not been wanting those who have published to the world accusations of disloyalty against a large portion of the people of the state. So long as these accusations are being made, I deem it the duty of every citizen, and particularly of those who stand in official position, to make the accusations, and give proof in support of the denial. Not that every citizen against a person or a community can be answered in detail; but when with out the appearance of special pleading, and protestation the citizen against a loyal people can be disproved, it is our duty to say the word that shall disprove it.

UTAH IS LOYAL.

Nor do we need to bring up distant proof of our fealty. Philip's answer to Nathaniel, who asked, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" was simply, "Come and see." So to those who ask if Utah is loyal to the Union, we need only say, "Come and see." The man who looks with unprejudiced eyes and judges with unbiased mind can see evidences of loyalty on every hand in our state. Only he whose vision or whose judgment is servant to a base motive, can or will proclaim the contrary. Loyalty is manifested in the home, in the school, in the church, in the press; it is proclaimed in every act, and he hears it in every word, and we are, therefore, more than justified in proclaiming it abroad, where judgment is rendered on what is heard or read.

The love of country shown by Utah's citizens in the past, they are showing now. It is with them no theory, no glittering generalities. It involves active duty, as well as patriotic expression. In no great crisis of the nation's or the state's history, have the citizens of Utah been found wanting in love of country, and devotion to duty. What the men and women of Utah have shown and are showing in devotion to civic duty, they will continue to show in the future. And their children, taking from them the lesson their fealty teaches, will manifest a similar devotion when the time comes for them to assume the burdens of citizenship. This is my faith in the present and the future citizens of our state.

Having this faith in the intelligent allegiance of those who make our commonwealth, I think it only necessary that they be instructed in the nature and the duties of their citizenship in order that they may live the full life of citizens. I hope you will pardon me if the remainder of my address to you tonight is devoted to the thought evoked by the growing up in our communities of the thousands who shall soon be vested with full civil and political rights. On their understanding and appreciation of those rights, will depend in large part the nature of their service to the state, in the various capacities in which they shall act.

POLITICAL DUTIES.

First, I wish to emphasize the necessity of all citizens taking an active part in political matters. This is a hackneyed subject; yet it is often spoken of only because the need for its discussion always exists. There are always some even of the most intelligent citizens of a community, who regard participation in politics with a sort of abhorrence, as if moral degradation and personal pollution were inevitable results of it. They seem to lose sight of two important facts: 1.

That it is the duty of every citizen to do whatever possible to rid politics of whatever evil is in it, and endow it with elements of good. 2. That politics can be thus bettered only from within. Undue exploitation and persistent exaggeration and criticism of the evils of politics will never cure them. If there are a few real evils in politics, and a great many imaginary ones, he who would better these conditions must go inside to do it.

I am reminded in this connection of the class of people in our country whom President Roosevelt has characterized by the expressive title, "muck rakes." They are people who, seeing evil in any public capacity, go out of their way, in season and out of season, to proclaim it to the world, exaggerate it, misstate or overstate the facts, loudly and insistently demand a reformation—and then stop. They have simply made the last state of the matter worse than the first. The evil they thought to remove has merely been advertised, exaggerated, spread broadcast, but it has not been corrected. The work of these people is not confined to political matters. It permeates all lines of business and social life. The work shop is not free from it; the home is not safe; business enterprises become its victims. And through the work thus done, interests as important as the life of the nation or the honor of the individual are attacked and sacrificed to the public's love of exaggeration and sensationalism. About the only enterprises that thrive through this nefarious work are the yellow journal and the cheap magazine.

In saying this I do not wish to appear to belittle the work of the earnest, honest reformer. Nor do I wish to proclaim against the man who exposes evils with the honest intention of helping to correct them. These are necessary in every community. But when men speak and write of evils that exist, as if they were infinitely worse than they are, and proclaim them in this garbled form at home and abroad, and sacrifice to morbid love of sensationalism that which should be sacredly guarded, then they are not reformers, but destroyers. I am safe in saying that the damage done by the reckless work of these enemies of the country's interests can not be estimated from the financial or the moral standpoint. And the little good that results from what they have done could have been secured without this fearful sacrifice of money and reputation, if the work had been approached in the right way.

TO THE COMING CITIZENS.

And now in conclusion, I wish to summarize in an appeal to the young people here present, the deduction to be drawn from what I have said. You are the coming citizens of Utah. Do your duty. It is a proud heritage you are receiving. Show yourselves fully worthy of it. Work in political matters, but be fair and open. Be clear in your work, and politics will therefore be clear. If public office comes to you, accept it as a sacred trust, to be held without hope of further reward than comes from the consciousness of duty done. Avoid graft and all its train of evils. If the acceptance of public office involves temporary sacrifice of money or comfort, it will be more than made up to you in time and the providence that events up all things. Be strong and brave and hopeful and honest, and loyal and active. There is no happiness in evil; there is no joy in idleness. To the call of the state or the nation, never turn a deaf ear. Wherever the call may lead, whether to the battlefield, to the rostrum, to the chair of office, to the political primary, to the polls, remember it is your country that calls, and you are in the line of duty. The place may be humble, but remember the words of the great Greek general, whose enemies thought to deceive him by electing him scavenger of his native city. He accepted the menial position, and performed its duties faithfully, and, merely remarking, "The man is not elevated or debased by the office; the office is elevated or debased by the man."

If, with this spirit and feeling, you will go into the work awaiting you as citizens, and see with clearness and perform with zeal the duties that come to your hand, your native state will maintain the proud position she now holds, and you will be as your parents are, worthy representatives of Utah's strength and loyalty.

KAISER RETURNS TO KIEL.

Berlin, July 2.—Emperor William has again returned to Kiel. The report that he went to Potsdam on account of the condition of his health of Crown Princess Frederick William was incorrect.

\$2.95 to \$5.50 Wash Suits for \$1.55. K.O.B. Round Up.

\$5.50 to \$15.75 white Eton suits \$3.95. K.O.B. Round Up.

TO CHANGE THE NAME.

One Hundred Dollars in Cash to the Person Suggesting the New Title.

The board of directors of the Calder's Park company have decided to change the name of the resort, and to this end have inaugurated a name contest, the winner to receive a prize of \$100. The contest will open July 4, 1903, and close July 24, 1903, at 12 o'clock midnight. The names suggested will then be canvassed by the officers and directors of the company and the result announced at the park, by electricity, Wednesday evening, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock. Each person entering the park during the time of the contest will be entitled to one vote. In the event that more than one person suggests the winning name, the awarding of the prize will be determined by casting lots.

"BILLY" CORNELL DEAD.

Life of Crime and Dissipation Came to An End in City Jail.

Billy Cornell, one time jockey, hotel owner, fence for thieves and having quite a police record himself, came to the end of a career of dissipation and crime on Saturday night in the city jail, when he died as a result of the constant use of powerful drugs, including morphine, opium and cocaine.

Cornell was born in the city at 11 years of age, and at an early age was mixed up in the Clark murder case. He was sent to the state industrial school and after leaving that institution was arrested several times on various charges. On Thursday night he was arrested for what proved to be the last time, on the charge of vagrancy. His condition was something frightful. His entire body was a mass of festering sores caused by the constant use of the needle. Dr. Paul, who attended him, said that death was caused by septic infection.

About two years ago Billy Cornell was the picture of robust health. Within a year and a half he was a physical wreck. He was asked for an explanation of his rapid decline and simply stated: "Oh, about a year and a half ago I went again the 'dope'."

When he appeared before Judge Diehl on Thursday, he was given six days for vagrancy. This was done more out of mercy than punishment as it would afford chance for medical treatment. Dr. Samuel G. Paul began treatment, but little or no hope for the man's recovery. About 1 o'clock Saturday night, following convulsions, Billy asked the jailer for a drink of malted milk. While the jailer was gone for the milk Billy died. He was always well supplied with money, the source of which he kept a secret. It was well known that he stood in with crooks and was able to dispose of stolen diamonds and jewelry. Cornell boasted that at one time he was worth \$50,000. He has relatives in Butte.

The body was taken to O'Donnell's undertaking parlors where it was prepared for burial.

Did you ever attend a Round Up? Save your money.

Busy all the time—Boosting Utah and supplying Pure Foods for the City of Ogden and the Mount Pickle Factory of Salt Lake.

DENVER EXCURSION

July 14th and 15th. Round trip \$17.75. Limit 20 days. Elks Special train via Colorado Midland leaves Salt Lake July 14th. Splendid itinerary. Held's Band. Stops made at Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Manitou and Colorado Springs. Make reservations now at Midland Ticket Office or Elks Club. Reduced rates to City of Mexico and eastern points.



ONE DAY OF OUTFITTING AND THEN COMES THE FIREWORKS.

A few moments of your time, and comparatively little of your money spend with us Tomorrow will put you among the fittest for the celebration wherever you may go. A Siegel Suit that will make good in any company supported by the essential furnishings of the Siegel Sort, will contribute the dignity and the cool clothes comfort that the occasion demands.

OUTING SUITS,	THREE-PIECE SUITS,
\$13.50 to \$22.50.	\$10 to \$32.50.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,	STRAW HATS,
\$1 to \$2.50.	\$1 to \$3.50.

UNDER- CLOTHES. **Siegel's** NECKWEAR. HOSIERY.

228-230 MAIN STREET.

CELEBRATE THE GLORIOUS

Fourth at Lagoon

Something to Keep You Busy All the Time at Lagoon.

For the OLD MAN who hates the noise, there is fishing, and a boat, and the grove, and a guaranteed cool, quiet and restful afternoon and evening.

For the YOUNG MAN and MAIDEN, the dancing floor was made perfect, and the orchestra enlarged.

For the CHILDREN the grove was planted, making the "Petties Spot in Utah," also the best playground.

The Flowers are in BLOOM.

The FAMILY will want to Shoot-the-Chutes, and sample a trout dinner at the restaurant. Appointments perfect.

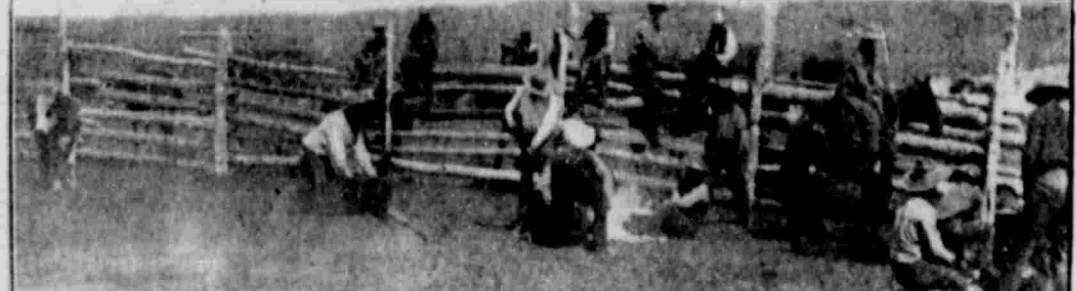
The AUTOMOBILIST will find a garage for his car, and a splendid RESTAURANT SERVICE for his party, whether en route to Ogden or touring to Beautiful Lagoon, the resort that gives everybody pleasure.

Keith O'Brien Company

Annual ROUND-UP Sale

Today is Proving a Record-Breaker. And the Sale justifies the great crowds. Did you read the two-page bargain announcements? Those pages are well worth studying. Each item means a saving. Altogether it is the strongest array of reductions Salt Lake has seen—far-reaching reductions

The reductions affect almost every item in the store. Certain departments have had sweeping sales in the past, but the ANNUAL ROUND-UP is emphasized by all of the departments joining hands in one mighty effort. Our guarantee of satisfaction is back of



every sale—no misrepresentations—no inferior qualities—no shelf-worn goods.

The reductions are principally from 25 to 50 per cent—mostly the latter.

