

investments, and even his ordinary every day purchases. Under the laws enacted, provision is made for the rigid examination of banks, insurance companies, investment concerns, and all scales and standards of weight and measurement. Moreover, stringent legislation discourages the activities of speculative corporations of a questionable character, and wildcat concerns have found that it is no longer profitable to operate within the state.

The Republican administrations have been friendly to labor. Ten strong measures in behalf of the laboring classes have been written into the statutes, and have been enforced. These laws provide for the eight-hour day in mines, mills and smelters, the inspection of hydrocarbon mines, the nine-hour day for females, a female minimum wage scale, the creation of a state bureau of labor with power to enforce labor laws, the bonding of employment agencies conditioned that they will act in good faith, that preference be given to citizens of the United States on public works, the creation of a commission to inquire into the subject of employer's liability, a penalty against peonage, and last but not least a child labor law. These laws are all alive and are rigidly enforced.

Under Republican administrations the public school system has been established and developed to a higher standard than that of any

other state. It is unnecessary to say anything further on this subject, except that Utah has the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any state in the union.

There is no end to the record. One might continue to recite how the national guard has been organized and raised to a high state of efficiency, how the fish and game department has been made effective and self-supporting, how the Indian war veterans have been pensioned, how provision has been made for the public support of dependent mothers, how the state has advertised its industries and resources at the great international expositions, and how, because of all these things, the people at home have become more powerful and prosperous, and the people abroad have come to respect Utah for what she really is.

It is all a very wonderful story. Its realization required far-sightedness, courage, and a safe and sound financial policy. It may be that Utah people will forget the record and follow the call of Democracy this year. We do not believe it.

But whatever the fortunes of the Republican party in the future, the fair record it has written on the early pages of our state's history will stand to its everlasting credit.

POLITICAL NOTES

The kings of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Spain, and the queen of Holland are making no plea for the approbation of their subjects on the ground that they kept their respective nations out of war. Those countries are upon the border of the battle grounds. There are a thousand opportunities for those countries to become involved where there is one that might involve the United States. Why, then, should President Wilson and his campaign managers seek to evade the issues of this campaign by an appeal for sympathy upon the false plea that "he kept us out of war?"

President Wilson says he wants the producers of the United States to compete "on even terms" with the producers of all the rest of the world. Let us see what that means. According to a bulletin of the Department of Finance, of Japan, the wages of tailors working on clothes such as are worn in America average about .86 yen, or 43 cents per day. Japan, under a Democratic tariff law, is increasing her sales of clothing "Made in Japan," but "sold in America."

Another difference between Woodrow Wilson and Grover Cleveland is that when Cleveland was a candidate for re-election he did not seek to cover up any of his administrative acts by asking Harrison, "What would you have done?" He stepped to the front, told what he had done, gave his reasons for it—and took the count on election day.

Has it never occurred to the apologists of the president that he is not compelled to hold his job unless he wants to? He sought the office and he is trying hard to hang on to it. That the presidency has its difficulties, everyone knows. But why blubber so much about it?

Many a book printed in the English language and sold in America, was printed in Japan. According to a bulletin of the Department of Finance, of Japan, the average daily wage of printers in that country is about .53 yen, or less than 27 cents. President Wilson says he thinks American producers should compete on even terms with all the rest of the world. What the American printer thinks about it is quite another matter.

The Boston and Maine railroad is in the hands of a receiver, who announces to his stockholders

that he will at once ask for permission to increase his rates because of the added cost of operation which the Adamson bill makes necessary. The Boston and Maine serves the greater part of Northern New England, all of whose people will thus be laid under tribute to pay for Mr. Wilson's surrender.

The effect of the war in creating a market for American sugar is indicated by a report of the British War Trade Restriction Department, which says:

"In consequence of the inability of Germany to continue the export of sugar, Norway has had to look to America for supplies since the early part of 1916, and the value of the United States exports of sugar to Norway during the period January to May, 1916, was some \$5,000,000."

The export of sugar from this country to Norway during the five months referred to is greater, by over \$3,000,000, than our total export of sugar to all the world during the entire fiscal year ended June, 1914, before the war broke out, the value of our export of sugar for that year being \$1,839,983. The total value of our sugar export for the fiscal year ended June, 1915, was \$25,615,016, and for the fiscal year ended June, 1916, \$79,390,147. But, according to Vice President Marshall, Senator Simmons, and the Democratic leaders in general, this was a commercial invasion of the territory of our foreign competitors, not attributable in the slightest degree to the war.

President Wilson says he feels that the war in Europe is going to do this country a great service. Going to! It has already dragged the business of the country out of the industrial depression into which it was thrown by the Wilson-Underwood tariff law. It has afforded the Democratic administration a pretext for a "prosperity" claim. What more does President Wilson ask or expect it to do?

Joseph Pulitzer is dead. He left a great newspaper property—the New York World—and an estate running into the millions. During his lifetime the columns of the World were filled with the praise of Charles E. Hughes—as investigator of the gas and the insurance scandals and as governor of New York. In Joseph Pulitzer's will he named Charles E. Hughes as executor and trustee of his estate, a duty which Mr. Hughes, being then on the bench, declined. Joseph Pulitzer is dead and the present editor of the New York

World evidently knows not Joseph—for the World today is filled with absurd and venomous attacks upon Mr. Hughes' integrity of mind. The World has apparently taken a contract to re-elect Wilson and finds that it cannot fulfill.

The juggling of the National guard still continues and will doubtless continue until after election. A regiment is withdrawn, a regiment is ordered to the border. The troops are paraded, the troops are sent on a hike. All this is faithfully emblazoned to the country by Democratic press agents and the wearisome farce of pretending that the soldiers are down there to "defend their country" is kept up. When the curtain will be rung down no one knows. But the signal for the final act will be given on election day with the repudiation of the first president who ever attempted to play politics with our foreign relations and with our national defense.

What's in a name? The Republican county headquarters are at The Wilson.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE ARCH

There is a laugh going the rounds regarding just what happened to the triumphant arch on Main street after it was purchased by Chief Bywater, who, through the goodness of his heart and his interest in the welfare of the city—because the arch might get afire—paid a hundred dollars for the pile that has caused so much political grief and general contention since No-Ni-Shee turned her pretty back upon it. As we understand it, the space on the arch was rented to the State Fair people for \$200 and then was subsequently given back to them. Then Mr. Bywater and Harry Joseph had an understanding by which Mr. Joseph was under the impression that he could do what he wanted to with the arch until the end of the campaign. Then, when the Republican placards appeared and the yell went up, the Ross wrecking people bought the arch, and it is said they had a bill of sale pre-dating the Joseph agreement. Of course, there wouldn't have been any trouble about it whatever had it not been for the partisan placards appearing, but when they went up and the bold face type appeared in the newspapers, citizens who had contributed to the fund to build it became indignant, and there was necessity for quick action, and there you are. Now, if somebody will tell the real story of all of the transactions in detail, it will be worth a laugh, if nothing more.