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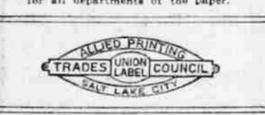
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Saturday, October 28, 1905

AMERICAN CITY TICKET



Mayor—EZRA THOMPSON; City Attorney—GODEN HILES; City Recorder—J. E. MORETON; City Auditor—RUDOLPH ALFF; City Treasurer—FRANK A. SWENSON.

AMERICAN COUNCIL TICKET

First Municipal Ward: Long Term—L. D. Martin; Short Term—H. H. Brautze; Second Municipal Ward: Long Term—E. G. O'Donnell; Short Term—A. E. Carter.

Before the campaign is over, either Mr. Lynch or Mr. Morris will be completely won over to the American view of church interference.

Possibly it was felt by the company that as the city had not granted all that was asked of it, it deserved to have a trick played on it.

Mayor Morris wishes the voters to understand that he is going to have a good, large conduit, whether he is able to get any water for it or not.

Brother Fernstrom's opinion probably is that the Light and Railway deed to the city was much improved by the addition of the forfeiture provision.

The Republican view is that Thompson will run ahead of Morris, and the Democratic opinion is that Thompson will beat Lynch, and both are right.

Perhaps the company had a sincere desire to cause its friends in the Council to modify its franchise slightly and thus make the forfeiture clause operative.

On the other hand, perhaps it is felt that an appearance of estrangement between Apostle Smoot and other church leaders would help him at Washington.

Mr. Hartenstein will doubtless refuse to forgive the company for putting those forfeiture words in the deed, unless it works harder to save him from defeat.

As for Mayor Morris, he must surely feel that it was wrong to slyly insert that forfeiture clause, now that it has been discovered, and is likely to cost him votes.

In the opinion of the Light and Railway company, one of the things this city is suffering from is inquisitiveness, and it can prove it by the detection of its forfeiture clause.

Chief Lynch should remember that Apostle Smoot may be too busy at

Provo with religious affairs or his growing liquor business to take any part in Salt Lake politics at present.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

It turns out that the scandalous reversionary provision in the Smith Light and Railway company's deed to the city was not seen by the City Attorney at all. In another place in this paper will be found his repudiation of the statement that he had passed upon it, and his condemnation of the clause itself.

This is decidedly a curious, and perhaps it is a treacherous, situation. The claim was made in open court that the whole matter had been consummated, the deed approved and filed for record, and the ordinance published. This latter proved incorrect; but the deed had apparently been approved by the City Attorney. If it was not, then treachery is afoot, for which the Morris administration must be held responsible.

That clause provides that the water right claimed by the Smith company and the land conditionally conveyed, shall revert to the Smith concern in case that any of the provisions of the monopoly franchise are invaded. It was decidedly fortunate, then, that the suit of Mr. Homer was brought, for it was this which enabled Mr. Sanford to detect this impudent gouge upon the city; this attempt to make its million dollar water investment stand guard for the protection of the monopoly concern's interests. The provision does not even put it that if the city does the thing that the company might object to, the deed shall be vacated, but it makes the forfeiture apply if it is done at all. So that if the court itself should "invade the rights" of the insolent concern, the forfeiture of the city's million dollar plant would follow just as surely as if the city had done the thing objected to itself.

We are glad to note Mr. De's emphatic disclaimer of being any party to this attempted sneak fraud upon the city. But what sort of an administration is it that we have, when a clause of such destructive character can apparently pass through all the departments, seem to be approved by all, and the fraud and imposture only be detected at the final and critical moment by a proceeding which in itself did not necessarily call for an examination of this deed? It was a discovery made purely by accident, the credit for which clearly belongs to Mr. Sanford. And it is a high credit to him, and will be of immense benefit to the city, for there is yet time to correct the enormous blunder.

But surely this is the cap sheaf in a succession of dreadful blunders and derelictions of the Morris administration. Nothing more is needed to cause it to stand utterly discredited before the people. If any great private corporation had in its employ a set of officials that had served their employers so ill as the Morris gang has served this city, how long would that corporation retain them in its employ? The answer is so easy as to give itself: only long enough to put on the big bouncing boot.

The organ of the church monopoly and the light and railway trust whines that the company is badly used because people object to letting it have its own way, putting the city for fifty years completely at its mercy, for fifty years under pain of the forfeiture of its million dollar investment, unless for all that time the company is allowed to wreak its sweet will. And that organ cites the signature by Mayor Thompson of an ordinance sought by this same company, apparently as an excuse for Morris.

Well, if Mayor Thompson signed an ordinance they wanted, they certainly ought to be friendly to him for doing so. Are they friendly to him? No one has heard of it. Even the robber organ does not applaud the signing which he made. Why is this? Evidently because it was not what the Smith monopoly concern wanted. For further proof that it was not what they wanted, see their efforts of the present year, in which they cast away all that Mayor Thompson did, and seek this monstrous raid upon the city that the Morris administration granted them. And so sure were the hold-ups that Morris would yield anything they demanded, that they prepared and almost rushed through this final piratical trick, by virtue of which they expected to more completely tie the hands of the city, and perhaps find occasion to rob it of the million dollar plant it is putting in. It was as bold a sneak robbery as was ever planned. And now that it is exposed, and that the City Attorney denounces it, we shall see what the Council and Morris will do about it.

POINTS OF CONTRAST.

The amiable morning exponent of the ecclesiastical push is courteous enough to say:

Still, if the West Temple Street Wall insists that the employment of Japanese on the Big Cottonwood conduit contract is a crime, we'll just have to let it have its way. But let the crime be charged to a representative of the "American" party. That's all.

There is no talk here of crimes, but of that which Fouche meant when he said, "It is more than a crime; it is a political fault." The Morris administration, by omitting from its contract the clause which Mayor Thompson always insisted upon putting in, has committed that political fault. It was an entirely needless fault, too, for by letting the form of contract alone, the point would have been covered, as Mayor Thompson covered it.

Neither is it true that the "crime" is to be charged to "a representative of the American party." It can be charged

to no one outside of the Morris administration. For the bidders all had to bid as the conditions were specified; and as the door was held open to Japanese labor, all had to bid on the basis of Japanese labor.

The force of the objection to this act of the Morris administration in letting down the bars has hardly been appreciated by the defenders of the incompetent gang which is now in control of the city. It was one of the stupendous blunders which make nugatory all of the protestations that this gang of imbeciles and their backers may make, of devotion to home interests. The natural reply to all protestations of the sort is, "If you love home interests so much, why don't you protect them? If you want to protect them, why did you remove from the Thompson form of contract the clause that favored home labor?"

Pursuing the parable further, the same organs squib:

Mr. Thompson is certainly the friend of any laboring man who knows how to drive a fast horse. True, and he is, as he amply proved when Mayor, the friend of any laboring man who works for the city, as he proved, first, by seeing that the laborer's pay was increased, that a clause in the contract for public work insured the home laborer employment on it, and that he should receive his pay weekly.

A GOOD GREETING.

President Schaeffer and Treasurer Wilkinson of the National Educational Association had a good day in the city yesterday. They were shown about the town, and among other things took note of the commodious, well-built school-houses, and admired the city generally, its location, and its great educational advantages.

President Schaeffer has been here twice before, and warmly appreciates the city. He was delighted yesterday with the educational care and preparation shown in the construction of the city schools, and of the University buildings. In his talk at the luncheon in the Commercial Club rooms, he laid special stress upon the divine calling of teaching, citing the example of the Great Teacher of all the ages. Though you know of him as a great master and exponent of the law, he is never called the Great Lawyer; though he was a healer above all who ever lived on earth, he is never styled the Great Doctor; though he was a carpenter, he is never called the Great Carpenter; but mankind through all the centuries has known him as the Great Teacher. And as the teacher emulates the Master, so that teacher will succeed.

The presentation made by Messrs. Christensen and Harris of the capacity of Salt Lake City to take care of the teachers who attend and of the convention itself in its meetings, was most favorably received. While, of course, no pledge could be made other than that the facts collected and the claims of the city would be presented to the general committee, enough was apparent to make sure that this presentation would be something more than a mere formality.

The distinguished gentlemen made distinctly a pleasant and deep impression upon those who met them here. They will address the teachers this morning, and at 1 o'clock will depart for the East.

NOT SUCCESSOR, BUT NEW.

The church organ, with its usual Chinaman way of reverting things, speaks of "The promoters of the un-American faction," saying that "they now acknowledge that their movement is a revival of the old Liberal party, and they call attention to what that party did for this city." Now, of course, there is no "un-American faction" and consequently no promoters of such a faction, as the News very well knows.

But there is a great and glorious American party, strong, aggressive, triumphant. It is in no sense the successor of any party. The Liberal party was a party of splendor in its day, but that day has gone by, and the issues now are wholly different. No one now goes back of the manifesto of 1890 for any text or grievance.

The American party originated primarily in movements made by the wide-awake loyalists of Utah in the spring of 1904, when the awful, sickening, damaging testimony of Joseph F. Smith at Washington was published. To protest against his contention that the Gentiles here condoned his perjured life, was the inciting object of the meetings held, the principles agreed upon, the protest signed—signed by thousands of Utah's best citizens.

The principles adopted by that early movement, and more fully stated in the continuation of that movement, objected to the pledge-breaking of the leaders of the church; to the restoration of polygamy; to the commercial monopolies of the oligarchy of priestcraft which dominated the city and the State, and continues that domination. It demanded that the piteous pleas made by the seekers after amnesty, the plighted honor of the church leaders that the laws would be obeyed if the President would pardon past offenses, should be kept by those who made those pleas and the promise on honor.

It demanded that the heavy hand of the church should be lifted from civil affairs; and that the Mormon people

should no longer be mere political puppets in the hands of crafty priests to carry out the will of these prelates at the polls.

It demanded that the Mormon church organization should cease to be used as a political machine, as it had been used ever since Statehood, and as the political manifesto of 1896, adopted by the Mormon conference in April of that year, confessed that it had been used.

All these things were new; the things they opposed were new, and could not have formed any part of the arsenal of the glorious old Liberal party, which did such magnificent work for law, for loyalty, and for the inculcation of American principles at a time when that work was so urgently needed. By its efforts, almost for the first time, it was brought home to the people of Utah that there was such a thing as the Government of the United States, a Nation free and independent, where men might of right live lives unfettered and unafraid.

So, while yielding all honor to the shining memory of the loyal and splendid efforts of the Liberal party, we do not claim for the American party any connection with it. New conditions, new problems, new issues, demanded new treatment. The modern had to take precedence of the older work, and on a different basis.

But in the freeing of this city from the clutch of a law-defying, ruthless, robbing, commercialized, hypocritical, lecherous, sullen, mean, grasping, avaricious, meddling, intruding, impudent, usurping priesthood, the result will be the same now as in the days of 1890, the city will forge grandly to the front, and will regain somewhat of the ground it has lost through this degrading grasp of the intolerant priestcraft which has so long held it back.

A VISIT TO ROYALTY.

A well-authenticated rumor has been floating about the city that on Wednesday of this week the entire Congressional delegation from Utah paid a formal visit to President Joseph F. Smith. The delegation was accompanied by a few of the leading Republican politicians, who had evidently assembled for the purpose of this visit. It is not known, of course, what was done. But the inference is irresistible that the purpose of the visit was political.

It has been asserted and denied repeatedly that the church influence this year is to be for Mr. Lynch, the "Republican" candidate for Mayor. The same assertion and denial is made in behalf of Mr. Morris, the "Democratic" candidate, and the hope and anticipation of the "Democrats" or "Republicans" have risen or fallen according, as one or the other of these rumors seemed to prevail. The latest rumor affecting the situation, which came with a great deal of force and apparent authority, was that Apostle Smoot had been deposed as the political boss of the church. This meant, necessarily, that the church influence this year would not be for Mr. Lynch, but would be for Mr. Morris. Accordingly, it was reasonable to suppose that this large and important Republican delegation, which visited President Smith, made that visit for the purpose of straightening out the situation and helping the "Republican" candidate for the Mayoralty.

It is not possible, of course, for any one except those who were present, to say what was talked of at this meeting, nor whether all approached the ruler with the appropriate genuflections and humility. Assuming, however, as apparently it is necessary to do, that the approach was in due form and that the object was political, it would be certainly follow that the effort was to switch the church influence over to Mr. Lynch.

There has been a great deal of talk for the past week or more that the church influence had sent Mr. Lynch into eclipse and had exalted Mr. Morris and magnified his chances for election. This talk apparently was by authority. If it is continued, if the Mormon Republicans continue to talk for Mr. Morris as they have been talking, then it will be known that the visit of the Congressional delegation to King Smith was in vain. If, however, the talk changes, and the Republican Mormons begin to talk for their own candidate, or at least for the one who should be their candidate, then it will be known that the visit was a success, and that the church has ceased to boost Morris and will help Lynch.

But what a spectacle it is to see the whole Congressional delegation of this State waiting upon the master of the church in order, on the one hand to induce him to stop his political effort in a certain direction, and on the other hand to obtain the benefit of his political activity for the opposing candidate! Surely nothing of this kind could be seen in any State in the Union except Utah. It is a sad commentary on the evil of the despotic dominance of ecclesiasticism in politics, and it is a perfect justification in itself for the formation and the energetic efforts of the American party, and not in this city alone, but it is a powerful argument for the organization and helpful efforts of the American party in every election district in this State.

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