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BLUE PRINTING TRADES UNION COUNCIL SALT LAKE CITY

Sunday, May 12, 1907.

As to the Webb feat of climbing the flag pole, it would seem to be a duck.

And if another viaduct is to be constructed, will that be also a bridge of sighs?

Mr. Rockefeller would likely welcome National control of almost anything but the oil industry.

The weather man must remember that the storm center is never very far away from the White House.

Very likely Mr. Roosevelt will be willing to personally forego it, if only his big stick can have the third term.

Any man who knows that great will power is required to quit smoking could be told by his wife that she has plenty of it.

It may be all right to have a big fleet of warships in the Pacific, because there appears to be plenty of room there.

Even if it did cost him three hundred dollars, Joseph F. can claim the distinction of having been presented at court.

Yet if neither Taft nor Foraker can agree as to who shall be the candidate, Mr. Bryan might be called in as an arbitrator.

In that fuss which they are having in Omaha, the consumer will certainly hope that the packers will not can their employees.

Perhaps, too, Messrs. Taylor and Cowley will plead that their removal from the apostleship was due not to polygamy but to politics.

However, notwithstanding the priestly protest the brethren are giving a correct imitation of the noise made by gum shoes.

In his belligerent attitude toward Mr. Foraker, Secretary Taft should remember that he once visited Idaho in behalf of law and order.

That scientist who discovered that men can not live without milk probably had reference to the pap in which politicians indulge.

If, however, Mr. Peet desires that Utah should be properly represented, it will first be necessary for him to stop attempting to do it.

And while the junior hierarch's duties are to be in connection with religious bodies, they may yet have nothing to do with his own church.

But having determined to fight it out to a finish, San Francisco carmen and their employers will be expected to arrive at that stage promptly.

Probably the Democrats will not put up a municipal ticket next fall for the reason that they do not desire that their candidates shall outnumber their votes.

While Morrisites may claim that they began construction of the big conduit, other citizens will observe that in doing so they started something they couldn't finish.

Mr. Harriman may be fond of railroading, but it is doubtful if he could be heard to express himself in favor of the kind the President would like him to accept.

The Montana man who ten days ago declared that the world would now be at an end will surely be able to say that it was the year only in which he was mistaken.

THE HUMBUG SLANDER CRY.

With affected innocence and impudent leer, the Deseret News asks.

What effect does the dissemination of slander about the people of Utah have among the people of the United States generally? We have always been inclined to the opinion that it is less injurious than might be inferred from the noise made about it, and the boast indulged in by the arch-slanderers.

The impudence of an utterance of that kind is only excelled by the humbug of the pretense implied in it. Who has been disseminating slander about the people of Utah among the people of the United States or among any people? Who has been making any noise about the dissemination of this slander? Who has been making any boasts about the effect of slandering the people of Utah?

All that is the merest insolent claptrap. There is not the slightest foundation for any claim that the people of Utah have been slandered, or, in fact, that anything whatever has been said against the people of Utah by anybody.

It is quite true that some unpleasant truths have been told about the church leaders, the lawless traitors, the pledge-breakers, the filthy lechers who undertake here in defiance of God and man to pose as holy persons and as men whose lives are exemplars to their followers and to their fellow citizens. Nothing but the truth has been said, however, about these persons. There has been nothing said against them that is not clearly borne out by the record; in fact, the most of what is said about them is quoted from their own statements, and in large degree these quotations have been from the sworn testimony of the chief leader of the church himself. That testimony was so appalling in its depravity, so clear in its showing of the imposture this leader practices, so filthy in its sexual bearings, so absolutely revolting to common sense, common honesty, and common decency, that the Deseret News has never dared to print that testimony in full or even to give its readers any approximate idea of what it really is.

Is it slander to tell the truth? Is it abuse of the people of Utah to show that the chief church leader is a self-confessed impostor, a charlatan, a lecherous law-breaker? What is all this clamor about slandering the people, anyway? Who has been slandered? Who has done the slandering? It is time to draw the line and see where we are at, as regards this master of humbuggery and imposture, so that the people can get some clear idea of what is meant when statements and denials are made. The attempt to identify the people of Utah with the chief law-breaker, pledge-breaker, and lascivious law-defier, is the real slander upon them, and must necessarily be a failure. The people of Utah are breaking away in disgust from the leadership of this unworthy chief. Hundreds of the Mormon people, good Saints, full believers in the doctrines of the church and in its mission to humanity, are coming to see with the clearness of truth and honest vision that the present leaders are not true leaders of the church; that the fount of revelation has failed; that the living voice is no longer a living voice to this people; that they are leaderless in fact, and where they are blamed that blame comes to them through the vices and dishonor of their leaders.

Let us have done with this preposterous nonsense that telling the truth about a lot of greedy and exacting impostors is slandering the masses of the people. There is nothing to it, and the people themselves are waking up to the fact. Let us get down to straight business and straight talk. Let us drop pretense and mockery, and be candid, fearless, and true. And when we arrive at that stage we shall see that nobody has been slandered, and that the masses of the people are free from blame; that the only reproach under which they suffer is a reflected reproach from the dry-rot and vileness of their evil leadership.

AN INTENTIONAL DECEIVER.

A few mornings ago the Smoot Mouth had a spurious dispatch from New York, claiming that Frank J. Cannon was that day (Wednesday last) in New York, soliciting aid from Mr. Harriman for The Tribune. That dispatch closed with the statement that an effort had been made, without any success, to have Judge Cornish verify the alleged fact of Mr. Cannon's solicitations in this matter. Naturally, any such effort would fail, for a thing cannot be verified if it isn't so.

We exposed the spuriousness of that dispatch, showing not only that Frank J. Cannon was not in New York on the day this solicitation was alleged, but that he was in this city, and had been since last Monday night. And every other alleged fact in that spurious dispatch was as false as the one that related Mr. Cannon's presence in New York on that day.

But now, so far from acknowledging its imposture, the Smoot Mouth has an editorial based on the spurious dispatch, and treating it as though it were true. This after its attention had been pointedly called to the falsity of that dispatch in all its allegations, both of form and of substance, and in its intent and effect. We therefore conclude that the Smoot Mouth delights in lies, and would rather lie than tell the truth. Its course in thus adhering to a known falsehood marks it as a totally unprincipled concern, whose deliberate design is to mislead its readers with false dispatches, and to impose upon the public spurious telegrams instead of genuine news. Its adherence to that spurious telegram and basing an editorial upon it when the falsity of the whole matter had been publicly exposed, shows a density of moral perception, a hardened seasoning in rascality that must completely dispel any illusions that any one may have had that the Smoot Mouth means well. Its course proves that it means ill, and that those who rely upon it for statements of fact are relying not only upon a broken reed, but upon one that is intentionally broken with intent to deceive and betray.

WOULD EXPRESS NOTHING.

We notice a suggestion that the Galveston plan for city government might advantageously be submitted to a popular vote at the coming city election; but we do not share any optimistic illusions with respect to advantages of this sort. For, as we pointed out the other day in these columns, the people do not take an interest in referendum votes of this character. We showed on Monday last that there have been a number of proposals before the people to amend the constitution. In 1898 five such proposed amendments were submitted to the people. The total vote on these amendments was 22,008, 18,107, 15,772, 14,914, 14,617, out of a total vote as shown by the poll for Representative in Congress at the same election, of 67,807; the average vote on the constitutional amendment being about one-fourth of the aggregate vote on Representative. Last fall, again, two constitutional amendments were submitted to the people. The total vote on one of these was 28,965, on the other 31,916; at the same time the vote on Congressman was 84,002, the vote averaging about one-third on the constitutional amendment propositions of that cast for Representative in Congress.

In this city the showing is even worse. On the first Tuesday in January, 1904, the taxpayers of this city voted on the proposal to issue $1,000,000 in water and sewer bonds. The vote on the issue of the water bonds was 1203 in favor and 1047 against, a total vote of 2250. The vote on the sewer bonds was 1268 for and 890 against, a total vote of 2158. Needless to say, a vote of this kind in a city like Salt Lake is absurdly inadequate as a general expression of opinion.

But it was even worse at the election on the 20th of April just past, when the question of issuing $250,000 in school bonds was submitted by the board of education. The total vote in favor of these bonds was 377, and 262 against; that is to say, a total vote of 639, and this on a money proposition involving a quarter of a million of dollars.

It is true that the vote on these bond questions was confined to those persons on the assessment roll and otherwise qualified. At the same time, no one will claim that over one-tenth of the total taxpayer vote of this city was cast on the question of the issue of these school bonds.

It may be replied that a vote of the whole people on the Galveston idea would develop in a much large vote than would a vote of the taxpayers alone on a question of issuing bonds; which is probably true. At the same time, it is practically certain from the record that the masses of the people would pay no attention whatever to the proposed referendum vote on the Galveston idea. Those who are in favor of that idea would undoubtedly be active and would work up a vote in its favor that would by no means express the real opinion of the whole people with respect to it. And right here is the central objection to the referendum on this or any other question. Those in favor of the proposition submitted would always be extremely anxious and vigorous in urging it. They would get out every possible vote in favor of it, no matter what the scheme might be; whether it was for the public advantage or not, or whether for private advantage exclusively. The referendum would undoubtedly lend itself to jobbery of every kind, for the very reason pointed out. The friends of the proposition would see that every possible vote in its favor was polled, while those who might be disposed to oppose it would probably be indifferent and would fail to express their views.

We conclude, therefore, that a vote on the Galveston idea, if referred to the people, would merely be a vote by those who favor it, and complete indifference to the whole question by the masses of the people who would be neither in favor of it, nor earnestly against it. And a vote that would be only from one-fourth to one-tenth of the actual vote cast could hardly be reckoned as an expression of popular opinion that would be worthy of any special attention.

FORAKER'S LOSING FIGHT.

Senator Foraker is making the fight of his political life in Ohio. His enemies show him no quarter. They will not hear of his candidacy for the Presidency, and insist on his being eliminated even as a candidate for United States Senator to succeed himself. The whole weight of the Federal patronage is thrown against him, and the tone of the dispatches gives one the idea that Foraker's friends are weakening, and asking things which his foes scornfully refuse.

It may be that this tone in the reports is not quite justified from the Foraker standpoint. But it certainly is probable from an unbiased standpoint. For, the drawing power of political pap is something enormous. With the pie-counter barred to Foraker's friends, large numbers of these will go to the other counter, where pie is free. This will mean a constant shifting of strength from Foraker to Taft. And the arrogance of the latter's friends in giving it out cold that they won't even consider Foraker in the Senatorial race gives an impression of strength that will add to their chances of victory over Foraker.

The misfortune of the latter has been that he played the other fellow's game too long. He was content to follow, and didn't strike out on a lead of his own. And when he did strike out on his own account, it was on a case where the other side had all the cards; absolutely commanded the game. There was one case, a case determined almost exclusively on political lines, where Foraker could have led off with signal advantage to himself; but he contented himself with following in the wake of the President, and gave his influence and vote to the support of the White House politics, whereas he could, by taking a course of his own, have won a tremendous following and put himself at the head of the strength-giving forces of the country. We refer to the Smoot case. In that, Foraker sided with Roosevelt, for political reasons, apparently unconscious that the Roosevelt cult must inevitably win against him or any one else who opposed Roosevelt. But by taking the opposite political tack, he could have called to his support such an array of enthusiastic, high-minded men and women as would have made his campaign a crusade for virtue and a triumphant victory for clean politics and American loyalism. But he failed at the crisis; at the forks of the political road he went with the White House partisans, and now he stands alone, abandoned and unsupported, save by some interests that are ready to abandon him at any moment to serve his enemies. When one fights the administration, he must have a force at his command that is of a different mind and purpose from the administration force, or he is lost.

"BLEED THEM! BLEED THEM!"

This exclamation by Superintendent Ben Rich of the Southern States mission is still the watch-word of the priesthood toward their followers.

To show how the Mormon people are continually bled by the ecclesiasts, The Tribune presents herewith a copy of a circular letter, by means of which funds are filched from them aside from the regular ten per cent tithe imposition. The extracts herewith presented are quoted from a letter sent out last year by the bishopric of the third ward in this city, as follows:

We have two funds in the ward which are maintained by the voluntary donations of the saints; the fast-offering fund, exclusively used for the support of the worthy poor, and the general ward expense fund, used for current expenses, such as lighting, heating, repairs, care of the meeting house, etc.

The ward expense fund is collected by a committee of brethren and sisters who have been appointed to that work, and we bespeak for them courtesy and promptness on the part of the saints. The members of this committee make many sacrifices in order to perform their duty, and their work should be appreciated and commended by every member of the ward, and all the assistance possible should be rendered to make their work as light as possible.

It has been customary in the past for the saints to leave their fast offerings with the clerk, and wait until the proper credit had been given. This has often caused inconvenience and delay, and therefore we have instituted a system which, if followed out, will overcome this difficulty.

We are handing you herewith a little slip and an envelope, and it is desired that you place on the slip the amount you wish to contribute to the fast offering fund, and after signing your name place the slip with the contribution in the envelope and seal it. The envelope is to be left with the clerk on fast day at the fast meeting. It is suggested that when you find it impossible to attend, and still desire to contribute to the worthy poor, that you send the envelope to the fast meeting.

At the end of the year, when you come before the bishopric to settle your tithing, the accounts of your donations to both the ward expense fund and the fast offering fund will be shown you for your approval. As to the disbursement of these funds, a financial statement will be read at our regular ward conference for your acceptance.

What care is taken to be very definite in the matter of collections! Never mind about going to meeting, but be sure to send the money! But a significant matter is contained in that letter. The bishopric is careful to say that an accounting will be rendered as to the disposition of the funds contributed. Not so with the tithing, however. That belongs to the chief prophet, to do with secretly as he sees fit. The Deseret News has said that the tithing accounts are open to the inspection of any tithe payer. So they are, to this extent: The tithe payer will be permitted to know how much he has paid—and that is all. As to where the money goes to, he can find out nothing. It would seem to be rather strange that an accounting should be considered necessary in one case, in order to deal honestly with the contributors, but not in the other, where the larger amount is involved. And it would be interesting to know how long this accounting has been in effect, and what started the bishops to making it.

Whenever proper information as to the disposition of the tithes has been demanded, the ecclesiasts have retorted that it is no concern of the public what is done with the money. But it is to the public that this information belongs. It is the public concern that no illegitimate use be made of these funds. The hierarchs collect approximately two million dollars each year in tithes alone, and probably an equal amount is annually collected in the shape of ward and special donations. Even the little ones who attend school have their "nickel Sunday;" the children who belong to the primary classes are compelled to pay their donations; the mutual improvement associations have their "dime Tuesdays." Everything is paid for by donation aside from the regular ten per cent tax. And all of this money is withdrawn from the resources of the State, making it the business of everybody in the commonwealth to know what becomes of it. Every citizen has a right to know if much of this fund is shipped out of the State and into foreign countries, as has been indicated in the hierarchial possessions in Canada and Mexico. Utah needs all the money she can get for her own advancement. Enterprising citizens are bending every effort to induce the investment of outside capital here; and it certainly can not be considered fair for the church to take millions of dollars from the people of this State and send the money into foreign countries for the sole purpose of establishing refuges for polygamy.

If the Mormon people are not entirely subdued in superstitious fear they will surely some day demand that there be accountings in the matter of tithes, such as they seem to think are necessary in other funds which they donate. And as a secondary, but nevertheless important, consideration, the whole public is entitled to know what becomes of the money which the whole citizenship helps to produce.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The most striking incident in the business world the past week is the strike at the American Smelting and Refining company's plant at Murray. About a thousand men, largely composed of Greeks and Austrians, walked out suddenly without making any coherent demand upon the management and refusing an offer which was posted on Friday of a 10 per cent advance in wages. It is understood that the American employees were satisfied with the concessions made by the company, but the foreign element, being largely in the majority in numbers and apparently thirsty for a strike, refused to report for work, and kept away all those who were really disposed to accept the company's offer. The works are shut down absolutely, a thousand men are out of employment, and the ores that were being reduced at this plant are now being sent to Colorado points for reduction. It is said that a number of the more influential ones in fomenting and forcing the strike have already departed, and others no doubt will depart in a short time, which will probably allow of the reopening of the plant before very long. A reprehensible incident in the trouble was the freedom with which merchants in Murray and Salt Lake sold guns and knives to the disorderly element, thus fully arming them and putting them at an advantage as compared with the peace officers, which they have no right to possess. The sheriff's office is doing its best to preserve the peace and repress the disorderly element so far as it makes its demonstration against those who would, if let alone, be disposed to go to work; but the deputies appear to have no better success in this matter than the police of this city had in repressing the demonstration in the street car strike of two weeks ago. There appears, in fact, to be no sufficient civic power to repress these demonstrations when large bodies of sympathizers with the strikers or large bodies of the strikers themselves undertake to hold the field against the corporations upon which the strike is declared. In case the shut-down is prolonged, the effect is certain to have an important and unfavorable effect upon business conditions.

Business in this city has been very good during the week, the increase in bank clearances showing 34.6 per cent in bulk over the corresponding week last year; and last year's corresponding week in like manner showed an increase of 22.9 per cent over the clearances of the like time the year before. The two together show an increase of 65.1 per cent in the bank clearances of this city in the two years that the American party has had control; which is certainly a healthy, substantial growth, much to the credit of that party, as well as to the fame of the city.

The real estate market is active and strong, with considerable records of sales constantly reported, and occasionally sales of magnitude appear in the lists. The realty situation is certainly one of great confidence here, and the certainty that this city is bound to be the great metropolis of the mountain region grows with the passage of the years and with the consideration of the surroundings and of the circumstances involved. We have here a city that is already one of the most famous in the country, that has immense resources in mines and agriculture, which has an unapproachable railroad supremacy, and which is in the center of a radius of five hundred miles in every direction, with no possible rival in that whole area. With the growth of the country it is absolutely certain that this city, with the start that it has, with the commanding resources and situation that it enjoys, must be one of the great cities of the United States.

The building operations of the present year are showing up strong and active. The extensive plans gotten out for Mr. Newhouse for the construction of his two eleven-story buildings, and the Railroad Exchange under way by Mrs. Judge, give the lead to the lower portion of Main street thus far this season. But other structures, many of them good business blocks, are being put up in other portions of the business district, and the whole city is alive with the construction of dwellings, cottages, flats, apartments, and rooming-houses. It is practically assured that there will be more building in Salt Lake the present season than ever before in a single year.

The mines of the State continue to pour out their wealth in a rich stream which gives returns of something over $3,500,000 per month, with the prospect of a definite continuance and good growth in volume and richness. The great reduction plants being put up at Garfield to the west of the valley will considerably increase Utah's output in value of minerals; and the mines by their skillful, conservative, and business-like management keep up well with the enhancing demands of the smelters for ore supplies, and command the confidence of capital and of the investing public.

The railroad situation is as good as can be. The Western Pacific is pushing on beyond the Nevada line westward from this city, and work is being crowded on every section of the whole construction between this city and San Francisco. The promise that this road will be finished from San Francisco to Salt Lake by September, 1908, will, from all appearances, be surely fulfilled. The Moffat road, building from Denver hitherward, is promised of completion within three years, and the present season is likely to see a great deal of activity in the Colorado part of this line, and also the beginning of construction for it in Utah. The railways already constructed and under way from this city to the coast will make Salt Lake the most desirable point of junction for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Burlington, the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Rock Island and Pacific, of any point in the country. All must build here to get their connections with Portland and Los Angeles, and the double connection with San Francisco. In addition to the advantageous connections thus to be had by building to Salt Lake City, those lines would get from five hundred to a thousand miles additional haul of freights and passengers on their own rails, as compared with what they receive now. The advantages being so noteworthy and so evident, it is practically assured that the construction of those lines to this city cannot much longer be delayed.

Throughout the State the agricultural prospects are first-class. There is an abundance of water for all purposes of irrigation, and undoubtedly it will last well throughout the season. The fruit has been somewhat damaged by frosts, but we look to see a fair orchard crop this season. The wool clip has been unusually good, and the price remarkably high. The flockmasters have had a profitable year, and the $4,000,000 paid to them through the banks of this city will go into the channels of commerce, enriching them and promoting the general prosperity.

In the country at large, crops bid fair to be up to the normal standard, this being the declaration of Secretary Wilson, but the market holds different. In spite of reports of slowing down, so freely circulated, the general business and industry and prosperity of the country are evident in a marked degree. There is a maximum production in iron and steel and other industries, and higher prices for cereals, cotton, and other farm products, which makes money plenty and insures its effective distribution. Building operations throughout the country are considerably in excess of last year, which was also a very active year in construction. Business failures are below the average and the timid, almost panicky, conditions in New York have now passed away.

The stock market is still somewhat weak by reason of the reluctance of the public to take railway securities. This reluctance is based largely upon the uncertain character of the regulating legislation which may be proposed by the President and worked through Congress. The attitude of some of the States in apparent hostility to the policies of the railway managements has also affected prices and added to the reluctance of the public to buy railway stocks and bonds. But in spite of all unfavorable conditions, the railroads are adding to their equipment and strengthening their facilities for handling the enormous bulk of traffic at a rate never before known. Cars not by the thousands, but by the tens of thousands, are ordered. Locomotives, not by the scores, but by the hundreds, are ordered. Steel rails and railway equipment are ordered in such tremendous quantities that the manufacturers find difficulty in filling the orders within any reasonable time. It is evident, therefore, that the railway management do not share the timidity of the public with respect to the future of the railway properties and the railway situation. This confident attitude of the railway managers and the tremendous orders they are placing for equipment and added cars and locomotives is bound to have its effect on the investment public, and to open up a market for railway securities stronger than ever before. The financial and industrial situation is one of very high promise and of present strong fulfillment. While we may not in all respects have a record-breaking year in this country, we are sure to have one that is well up toward the highest mark.

THE CLERK OF THE HOTEL.

In journeyings oft through many a clime
I've scanned the ways of the truly great;
But the greatest man in the tide of time,
Without whose nod the world scarce moves,
Is the lordly clerk of the swell hotel.

While he showers his smiles on the rich and the proud
You patiently wait in the far background
Till his regal Highness's served all the crowd.
And you modestly ask for letters from home
Of the lordly clerk of the swell hotel.

And scarcely deigning a glance at you,
Nor looking at all through letters or mail,
He answers quickly, and impatiently, too:
"There's nothing at all in the lot for you."
Does the lordly clerk of the swell hotel.

But when your journey is o'er and you hail
Your return to friends in the dear old home,
You write to the big hotel to please remail
The messages of love that never were found
By the lordly clerk of the swell hotel.

—New York Sun.

Spirit of Idaho Pr

MERELY FIGHTING FLE

Salmon Recorder.

A Federal grand jury at Salt L returned a small sheaf of b against the Utah Fuel com some of the company's employe ing fraud in connection with entries. In detail this is but a of the old familiar story—the ment of "dummy" entrymen the easy process of perjury, su ston of valuable coal tracts u homestead law, assigning them the coal company. There is no in the circumstances. The on of the case worthy of remark. indictments do not strike blo

The indictments are directed half dozen mere underlings—a neer, a private secretary to the an attorney, a salesagent and clerk.

Such procedure, though it of precedents, is farcical. It than a futile trimming of the evil, leaving the body of untouched. Public sentiment mands something more than gling sort of "justice"—justice terly fails of reaching the end the people. There is also ques as to the connection between the lings and their superiors, who and financed the frauds and profits. There is ample evide tify the agents of the Govern striking higher than the rank salesagents and private secretar

In these great fraud cases the istration is merely fighting taking credit to itself for bat giants.

UGLY CHARGE MADE

Boise Capital-News.

That is a serious charge State administration made in published in this paper yesterd and as it is made by, or at ent ently sanctioned by, the Forest which stands close to the Sta istration, there may be some the charge.

The charge is that the state have selected certain timber jacent to Idaho City with an ing, made beforehand, that sell the timber to a lumber Now, the State may have a p to make timber selections chooses, and it may also have to sell the timber from those whenever it chooses, but it right to make certain selection request of any lumber compa because the timber may be bo ably to that company so purchase it. That kind of offer so much opportunity for and favoritism in the admini State affairs that the people dure it.

The Capital News has not the particular location of the ciently to know whether the cials have worked an unnece ship upon the people of the not, but, generally speaking, seem that the State could fo lections to make which would vantageous to the public without at the same time wo ship upon individuals or lo

But in any event, if there dation whatever for the the selections were made for pose of giving some lumber opportunity to get the timber its benefit, the action of the sponsible would be one to strongest condemnation.

NEW RASCAL-CATCH

Weiser Signal.

It begins to look as States District Attorney Ru promoted to the position of cutor in the coming land fra Idaho and that another man pointed as United States Dis ney. If this change is made lieve Mr. Ruick of all other he can devote his whole prosecution in this one special Government is probably begi lize that to harvest the crop of grafters and rascals it must have more Heneys than that the Secretary of Agri been quietly developing a new rascal-catchers. We hope and that Mr. Ruick is one if a few more Heneys were distributed throughout the annual crop of grafters and ras soon dwindle into insignificance.

COURTS AND POLIT

Wallace Times.

Take the courts out of pol inate only men who are know the required ability, and men tations for honesty, square fearlessness are established, courts will maintain the re people. While there are as upon the bench as in any oth life, the reverse is also true shame that those who are bear a certain portion of the upon the courts because of th lous ones. When the position is no longer a part of the po and when the independent and control the elections, the that are open to censure will and the American people will their full confidence in the in judgment upon the man who civil rights and the man who of crime.

MAY BECOME PROMISED

Montpelier Examiner.

As Idaho is now the only which a residence of six mo quired as a preliminary to a it is said that our fair State become the "promised land" never-ceasing multitude of women who desire to break monial bonds. South Dakota tofore been the Mecca for ers, but the recent session a residence of one year party can sue for a divorce. cruel of those Dakota solons "the high society folks" or come 'way out to Idaho to divorce.

SOMEWHAT SARCA

Hailey Times.

Former Senator Fred W. president of the Camas Pra bank, came to Hailey today Hastings is an honest man there is no doubt; for did he a railroad pass when he was legislature? Yet, he actually 000 last year some farm which he paid less than $1 nually. Still there is nothing in that. Only it illustrates with which property is appr the prairie.

IT LOOKS BAD

Coeur d'Alene Press.

Senator Borah says that he favors from the President in of his reported indictment in in timber lands. This may there is no denying the fact activity among a bunch of over the matter—there is some ing, and the anxiety to get the District Attorney looks like

HAS A HARD T

Lewiston Tribune.

The fruit crop has a hard If the frost doesn't get it mists do.

If you have a task, my
Pitch right in and get it
"Well begun's half done,"
Says the maxim, and it's
Jump into your work with
When you've finished, stop
Get busy!

Boy, be at your toil today
All tomorrow you may rest
You'll enjoy the recess more
If your work you do before
Only one way to get through
Keep hard at it till you do
Get busy!

Boy, it's such a little span
From the far rear to the van
Dash ahead and win the
You can do it; make the
Rest and holiday are where
Work is done. Strike out
Get busy!

—Indianapolis