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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 8, 1907.

PARTY PRINCIPLES IGNORED.

The so-called American party organ claims that "party names and party principles count for nothing in Utah." This is, of course, not true. It is one of the gross misstatements that form the chief assets of that organ. It is repeated for the only purpose of influencing citizens not affiliated with the Church to support it in its campaign in the interest of graft and moral corruption.

It is not true that party names and principles count for nothing in Utah, because the majority of citizens here are true and loyal to the party of their choice. But it is true that, as far as the influence of the autocrats of the so-called American party extends, the names and principles of the great national parties count for absolutely nothing. They are the Esau of the political arena. Their hand is against everybody that does not willingly obey their mandates. They are the enemies of both political parties, for their un-American aim is to obliterate party boundaries and array the citizens here against each other on religious lines. But they are too cowardly to come out in the open and ask the people to engage in their crusade upon a church; and so they endeavor to arouse the prejudice and inspire hatred by proclaiming the lie that the Church is plotting for political control in state and municipal affairs. It is a comfort to remember the great truth that not even a falsifier who has reduced lying to a science can fool all the people all the time.

The party organ says that until the organization of its party "there was denial of all the essential facts. There is no denial now." It is not entirely clear what this refers to. But in a preceding paragraph we are told that "it has been the American contention that the alleged division on party lines in Utah was a sham; and that 'the theocracy dominates political affairs.' If these are the so-called 'essential facts' referred to, and which are said not to be denied, the denial is hereby cheerfully and emphatically offered. The division on party lines in Utah never was a sham with the majority of the people here, whatever it is with the manipulators of the American party, who naturally are inclined to judge others by themselves; further, there is no "theocracy" here that claims dominance in politics. There is absolutely no other anomalous element in local politics, no other un-American factor, than the American party bosses themselves.

Those freebooters hoped to disrupt the two parties and gather enough followers to capture first the city government, then the county administration, and finally the state machinery, in order to gain their ambitious political aims. They have been only partly successful so far, and their prospects are not bright, because they have too many broken promises to their credit. The reputation of the falsehood that the Church is in politics will not help them to maintain a position in which they have excelled chiefly as the promoters and defenders of graft, Sabbath-breaking, and general corruption.

BRINGING THEM TO BAY.

The law and order citizens of Salt Lake will rejoice, just as certain crooks and police officials will tremble, at the news of the arrest in Kansas City of William Bell, the bogus officer who was assisted from the state and kept thoroughly informed on the developments in the Sheets-McWhorter case by birds of the same kind at home.

The chase has been a long and difficult one but the trail has been followed with wonderful fidelity, and in a manner that reflects the highest credit on the sheriff's office. It is many months ago since the crime was committed. Bell played a very prominent part in it. According to the various witnesses he was the dummy officer who did the go-between act from the victims to the police. He was the man Sheets took out into the hallway and held a private conversation with; the man whom he dickered with for the return of the \$1,000, and then permitted him to get away, in the full knowledge of who and what he was. His escape greatly hampered the prosecution, just as did that of the notorious O'Brien brothers. But his apprehension will be of vital value in the cases to be disposed of. It begins to look as though justice might yet prevail and thieves and thugs get their due. It is not likely that Bell will be able to put up a sufficiently effectual fight at extradition to prevent being brought back.

Of course the gang in this city may be depended upon to supply him with the needed money to attempt a legal resistance. But the state will doubtless do its full duty in the premises as well. Governor Folk is not the man to wink at technicalities when it comes to dealing with crooks. There is little question but that he will honor requisition papers from this state, and that Bell will be brought back for trial. How weak he regards his own defense is shown in his statement made shortly after his arrest that he had traveled 10,000 miles and spent \$1,500 to evade capture. He has been pursued all over the country. He has fled from the red light district of one city to another. Wherever he went he was followed. Detectives were ever on his trail. Some-

times they were so close that he is said to have seen them. Then he would board the train in the night time for another town, and startle at the shadows as he fled. Occasionally he would make a clean get-away and the trail would be lost. And here is where Sheriff Emery and Deputy Sheriff Sharp are entitled to all praise. Never once did they lose faith in the ultimate capture of Bell. The work they have accomplished is worthy that of the great Pinkerton Agency or of Scotland Yard. They have served this city and state in superb fashion and will be rewarded with the esteem and confidence of the vast majority of the people. Gradually the principals in the famous robbery case are being brought to book with prospects not at all rosy or flattering for those who participated in it. All of them may yet be in the toils, despite the assistance they have been getting from venal officials and desperate and misguided newspapers at home.

TROUBLE IN INDIA.

It seems that the trouble in India is growing more serious than it appeared to be at first. Attacks are reported upon mission buildings and homes of missionaries, proving that the outbreak is of an anti-religious character, as well as anti-European. There is an element of fanaticism in it, which must be reckoned with. But the chief motive is expressed in the demand of "India for the Indians."

The Hindus, it is said, have commenced to agitate for popular government through an Indian parliament. Their methods have mostly been those of the press and platform. But one of the leaders, it is claimed, has recently amused himself by having himself solemnly crowned in the privacy of his own home, as king of India. This self-anointed monarch holds a court whither have flocked some of the ardent spirits of the movement and many of the younger writers. His so-called coronation has not attracted much public attention. The British authorities simply stigmatized him as a buffoon. But who can tell what the development may be, particularly if foreign agitators step in and add fuel to the flames?

It is not probable that it will come to a formidable rising, but if the worst comes to the worst, Great Britain is better prepared to quell a mutiny now than it was fifty years ago. There are more British troops in India now. In 1856 the army in India was made up of 46,000 British and 215,000 natives. Today the British contingent is between 70,000 and 80,000 strong, while the native army in imperial pay numbers 155,000, or 60,000 less than in the pre-mutiny days. The great expansion of the Indian railroad system gives the British a facility for concentration, the lack of which greatly hampered them, and consequently prolonged the famous mutiny.

For some time it has been charged that Japanese agitators have been busy in India, endeavoring to create an anti-European sentiment. Japan, it has been said, is anxious to become the dominant power in all Asia, India included. If trouble comes, this should be investigated. If the 200,000,000 inhabitants were to act together, it is doubtful whether Great Britain would be able to control them. But they are not united. India consists of several countries with people so different in racial make-up, in thought and institutions, that vast regions might be counted on to throw their weight with the British simply to satisfy old-time grudges, or to prevent an ascendancy that would be more dangerous to them than British rule can possibly be. And as long as the Hindus fail to co-operate in unity and harmony, foreign rule will continue.

SHAW PREDICTS WAR.

According to ex-Secretary Shaw, we must look forward to a war for the control of the Pacific as inevitable. Mr. Shaw uttered this ominous prophecy in his speech at a banquet in Worcester. "I do not wish to pose as a prophet," he said, "but do you suppose that the Pacific will always be a peaceful ocean? God grant that it may. We have not a collier, a transport, powder or supplies to last forty-eight hours. Other nations have. There are many ships in the merchant service of foreign countries which are under contract to leave the paths of commerce at a moment's notice to enter that of war. We have not one such as these. Some day, as sure as Anglo-Saxon blood runs red, there is to be an awful war. There are two nations that can contest for the Pacific, and this war will be settled at an awful cost."

Japan is, no doubt, the other nation referred to. But the Japanese are just now very much interested in the peace movement. Early in March, last year, a consultation of the friends of peace resulted in the preparation of the following expression of the growing convictions relative to the organization of the scattered advocates of the cause: "Recognizing the beauty of peace, believing in the practicability of arbitration in the settlement of industrial disputes and international differences, and desiring to see the principles of peace made known more widely, we the undersigned hereby express our desire to be present at the Council to be held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Kanaka, Tokyo, on March 14, at three o'clock, for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a national peace and arbitration society suited to the present needs of Japan."

As a result, thirty-five signatures were secured. Since that time meetings have been held at "Peace Sunday" for religious meetings in favor of the movement. Instituted, and the Japanese society, "by means of correspondence and by the exchange of literature, has come into touch with peace-workers in England, Germany, and Sweden."

PRONOUNCED A FAKE.

The alleged marvelous discovery by the Altonas, Pa., shoemaker, that ashes, when water, salt, and oxalic acid are added, can be used instead of coal, is pronounced absurd, by Dr. A.

H. Gill, professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of technology. The statement was first brought to the notice of the general public in a dispatch from Altoona, and then it was commented on by a number of newspapers. The explanation was suggested that the addition of chemicals caused a more perfect combination and that the refuse, consequently, was considerably reduced. But Prof. Gill, in a letter to Power, characterizes the entire story as "rot" and suggests the necessity of having a "scientific censor to prevent the people from being fooled." He says he has seen a number of recipes similar to that of the Altoona cobbler, but none is of any value.

Speaking further of the particular mixture in question he says:

"The explanation given of its behavior is utterly wrong and misleading, for soda lye cannot be produced by bringing common salt solution upon quick-lime even, much less upon coal. It is a fact that the only possible possibility acetylene could be formed, using its formula, and if it could, the quantity produced from two ounces of oxalic acid, supporting all the carbon contained in it to be changed to acetylene (which it cannot), would be about 2-5 of an ounce, equal in heating value to a piece of coal the size of a hazelnut. When this mixture comes into the furnace the fire appears brighter from the volatilization of the salt, which colors all the flames intensely yellow; this salt condenses on the cooler parts of the boiler and economizer and corrodes them. The oxalic acid is broken up by the heat of the fire into steam, carbonic acid, and carbonic oxide—all products of combustion, and, with the exception of the latter, valueless as fuel. The quantity of carbonic oxide produced is about 2-5 of an ounce, equivalent in heating value to a piece of coal the size of a pea. The effect of this can easily be imagined. Prof. Fischer, the eminent German chemical engineer, said of all such formulas: 'Such nonsense should not be patentable.'"

The public is entitled to both sides of the story, since it has awakened so general an interest. The cobbler himself does not seem to be very communicative. The formula given to the public was discovered by some of his friends, and if it is all a fake, reporters must be held responsible, for they stated positively "almost every household in Altoona is now converting his ashes into fuel, with great saving in coal bills;" also, "the ash-burning compound is now being used in many large industrial and mercantile places here, and it is claimed for it that it has reduced the fuel item more than half." These are positive statements of alleged facts, which, if they were facts, could be, and would be, a matter of general knowledge. There is no excuse for a reporter to send out his own fancies as facts.

Tipping, like everything else, has gone up in price.

Many point to the police force but how many with pride?

Commander Peary cannot cut any ice unless he has cash.

The grafters now cannot even steal a ride in San Francisco.

Like the sidewalks, the anti-spitting ordinance itself is spit upon.

"Actions speak louder than words." Especially actions for divorce.

Pennsylvania is doing all it can to wash itself of the "Black Hand."

Let Mr. Carnegie try his peace panacea on Mexico and Guatemala.

Thanks to the Queen of the May we are having genuine May weather.

Beecham, the pill man, is dead in England at the age of eighty-seven.

The New Yorkers are beginning to love Governor Hughes for the enemies he is making.

If San Francisco should fly to ill she knows not of she couldn't be any worse off than she is.

It wouldn't be a bad thing if flights of oratory could be put to flight before the crowd gets there.

Mark Twain has a double. The way to tell that he is the double and not Mark is that he doesn't wear a white suit.

The men who quit the A. S. & R. at Murray will never make good baseball players. They go out on strike too easy.

Lillian Russell's daughter, Dorothy Elbstein is going to marry a man named Rothstein. Like mother, like daughter.

The school children of Oregon have organized a movement to enable Peary to reach the north pole. It is a childish move.

A Chicago minister says that the world is too light hearted. Not a bit of it; though it must be admitted that at times it is rather too light headed.

It is said that Hicks, the miner who was entombed for seventeen days, threatens to commit suicide because the public has lost interest in him. Even if he should commit suicide he couldn't reap any benefit from the advertising it would bring him.

Mr. Birrell's Irish bill is not favorably received by the Irish though it is a very liberal measure. What the Irish want is home rule, and home rule is nearly if not quite synonymous with independence. No one can predict when that will be realized.

A friend of the "News" suggests that the brakemen of the railroad lines operating in this State, be instructed to call out at all the important railroad stations, where a number of passengers usually get off: "Leave no packages in the car." This, he thinks, would cause the travelers to look around before leaving their seats, and many of the boxes and packages that are now left forgotten in the excitement of getting off the train, would be taken along. The little extra trouble added to the duties of the brakemen would result in saving the passengers a great deal of annoyance, and the railroads the extra trouble of taking care of lost articles. Some roads, we believe, have made this rule. It is a good suggestion.

ROLLER SKATING.

Kansas City Post. A Pittsburg school teacher (respectable) says that roller skating is ruining the schools. She says that the children skate before school, to school, at the noon recess and in the afternoon, and while in the school rooms fall asleep at their desks from weariness. It is so in all schools of the city. A quarter of a century ago roller skating was a rage, but it was thought to have died out. This revival is most noticeable.

HISTORY OF "MISS."

Pittsburg Dispatch. "Miss" is an abbreviation of "mistress," which, as an English law dictionary explains, is the proper style of the wife of an esquire or a gentleman. By Dr. Johnson's time it had become "the term of honor to a young girl." In the earlier part of the eighteenth century, however, it was used respectfully of girls below the age of 10 alone. After that age "miss" was rude, implying giddiness of behavior, and "mistress" implying an unmarried woman of mature years, and her maid are both "Mrs." It is curious that "miss" has grown older, so to speak, while "master" has become confined to boys.

THE CANTEN AND DIVES.

New York Evening Post. Advocates of the restoration of the army canteen have found their chief argument in the low dives and grogeries which surround most of the posts and barracks. "Give us the canteen," they have said, "or you compel our soldiers to go to the low resorts, which contain much worse temptations than strong drink." To this the Evening Post, among others, has replied that sufficient exertions had never been made by the war department and garrison commanders to induce the local authorities to regulate or drive away the obnoxious saloons. That this was not a counsel of perfection is shown by the action taken by the Illinois legislature in passing a bill forbidding any saloon from doing business within a mile and one-eighth of an army or navy post. This law was obtained by the officers garrisoning Fort Sheridan, and the citizens of High wood, the adjoining town, which has been so disgraced by saloons as to make it the stock "terrible example" of the canteen advocates. It was a detriment to the morals of the soldiers long before the canteen was abolished. If other states will but follow the Illinois example, the public will be in a better position to judge whether it really is not necessary for the government to supply beer and wine to its soldiers.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Moral Obligation. "But why do you keep your new maid if she is so awkward?" "Out of gratitude, Least week she upset all the sauce over my old gown."—Transatlantic Tales.

The Masculine Way. If you call a man a sad dog He will always be your friend. But just hint that he's a cur And he'll hate you to the end. —Chicago News.

The Distinction. Teacher—Johnny, can you explain the difference between "like" and "love"? Johnny—Yes, ma'am. I like bread and butter, but I love pie. —Chicago News.

Appropriate. Carrie—Have you seen that pretty little dressmaker who's working for mother today? Harry—Yes, she's ripping.—Philadelphia Press.

Wanted a Decision. "Get another doctor," demanded Mr. Gorkok, "to see how long my agent." "Are not four physicians sufficient?" "Yes; but I don't want to risk no tie vote."—Washington Herald.

Why the Show Failed. Do you know why that show at the opera house did not have any crowd to speak of? Well, the juggler got full yesterday afternoon and went around telling people he was going to juggle five cubes of dynamite at the evening performance.—Lansville (Col.) Light.

Red Hot Subject. "To Hell and Back" is the striking subject of a sermon by Rev. Chas. T. Rutter to be delivered at 10 o'clock tomorrow at Ford's opera house.—Baltimore Sun.

"How proper Gardner is under all circumstances. Look at him now. "I don't see any evidence of it." "You don't? Why he's fixing up his garden and he's wearing his seedy clothes." —

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May numbers of The Youth's Companion will be noteworthy for several contributions by distinguished educators. President Seeley of Smith College tells why a girl, or rather more girls, should go to college. Prof. L. H. Bailey of the Cornell College of Agriculture records "A Farm Boy's Summer," showing what he found of pleasure and profit in the world about him in the midst of the busiest season of the year. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools in Greater New York, contributes an illuminating article on "The Teacher and His Opportunities." It outlines the career which a teacher in New York may carve out for herself, if she has brains, "gumption" and good health.—Boston, Mass.

Charles Stokes Wayne has written an interesting romance in "The Marriage of Mrs. Merlin," the novel in Young's for May. A lovely woman of enormous wealth coolly selects a husband as she would a piece of bric-a-brac, and offers him the position with an income of \$100,000 a year. It's strictly business; he is a husband in name; in reality he is nothing more than a highly salaried employe to protect her from annoyances, including fortune hunters. But she overlooks the fact that he is handsome and interesting—and that she is a young and imprudent woman. Also, there arises dark shadows from his presumably dead past, which further complicates matters. It's intensely fascinating. The story will be published in book form for \$1.50, and it's worth the price.

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