

enterprises are carried on through incorporations, and the humbler employees merely receive orders from other employees in a higher (official) station. It is natural that the old familiarity does not exist, while the sense of comradeship is entirely eliminated. Hence the strikes and heartburnings. There is another feature. In the old days it was natural for employees to struggle for preference on merit. The modern system is to give the sluggard and shirk the same reward that the energetic and faithful receive. In the old days the rich were few, and as riches are now estimated, even the most fortunate did not as a rule have wealth enough to excite envy or discontent. Now millionaires are common and their displays of wealth are breeders of discontent among the hosts of the less fortunate. And patriotism seems to be losing its saving grace. It was formerly a custom among kings, when their people became discontented to the verge of danger, to precipitate a war to kindle the latent patriotism of the masses and bring them back to a more settled and true allegiance. But the world has outgrown that; there must be some better way.

Then in the old days there was rigid discipline in the homes, for the very necessities of the situation made the children work and taught them that they must share the responsibilities of life. That in great part is eliminated now. Even out on the farms, since money has become so plentiful, the rigid economy and the steady labor has in great part become unnecessary. And it all seems leading up to a time when the land will be on the brink of chaos.

Looking around for a remedy, there is none in sight except a more wholesome and practical education for the young and a sterner enforcement of the laws. Too many people are cleared when tried for greater or less offenses. A great many who should be tried escape. Not enough are taught useful ways of making a living; not enough are taught that money cannot buy either happiness or contentment. This is a golden age in many ways, but with millions the age is one where the rage to get gold is making barren millions of hearts, for every generous attribute is dwarfed in its pursuit, and the gentler instincts have no more chance to expand than do the bandaged feet of the Chinese girl.

When the High School cadets went to San Francisco to see the fleet the best feature was not their going, or what they were going to see and experience, but it was the training and discipline that they had acquired, which made them worthy to go. In like training and discipline lies the best hope of our country, and if we can reach the point when all the youth of the land can be trained for some earnest work in life, the country will be safe.

One of the Elect.

Looking over the rapid advances which our Governor Cutler is making in statesmanship, one naturally recalls the remark which Lord Chesterfield once made in the House of Lords, which was: "We, my lords, may thank heaven that we have something better than our brains to depend upon." The remark has a direct application in the case of our Governor. Lord Chesterfield had in mind the titles which those around him, with no effort on their part, had been born to. In this our Governor has a large advantage over the lords. The English law requires a man to be born and to spend several years in growing up, while in our Governor's case his glories come to him as did those of the goddess of wisdom and of war, who sprang fully grown and perfectly equipped from the head of Jove. So with our Governor. With the consent of the First Presidency he sprang fully equipped from the brain of Apostle Smoot, without the preliminary of ever having so much as read the Constitution

of the United States or even the great Bill of Rights of his native country; without ever having attended a primary or ever having wrestled in a convention; but who, at the right moment, had the divine grace of the Lord's accredited agent descend upon him, making him from that moment prepared to repeat Lord Chesterfield's remark: "We, my lords, may thank heaven that we have something better than our brains to depend upon."

This Picture and That.

The News draws a tearful picture of the two kinds of men whom it says make up the citizens of Utah, and puts it out in the form of a question as to which people intrusted in the material and spiritual progress of the state, will sustain. It declares that the one kind is represented by such men as Senators Smoot and Sutherland, Congressman Howell, Governor Cutler and others, great souls to whose splendid efforts is due the recognition which Utah has received in Congress and national gatherings. That is touching, sure enough. And when the services are summed up we find that a battleship is to be named after Utah and that in a Congress that made appropriations of over a billion, Utah was given about one three-thousandths part to secure needed postoffice facilities. In addition, when the President asked all the Governors of all the States to come to Washington to meet him in conference, through "the splendid efforts" of these gentlemen in Congress, the Governor of Utah was included.

Then the News includes with the others some elders of the church to which it belongs, and tells of their exalted work. That needs no review, because, so far as we know, they are individually well-meaning men, save when they are a good way off they will, some of them, sometimes be shamefully about their holy religion, even as the News does at home. These men, the News tells us, always when away speak well of their homes. Strange, is it not? Then it pictures the other class as defamers of Utah, men who picture Utah as under the rule of a hierarchy, which is a treasonable body, etc., that Utah is a menace to the American home, etc.

Right there comes up the question. If such charges are made, are they untrue? How did the four gentlemen named above obtain their offices? Was it not by the favor of the chief of this church? Could either have been elected had he opposed their election? Have we not the authority of the books that Mormons are taught are holy books, and have we not the testimony of Senator Smoot himself that this head of the organization has a divine right to rule this people in all things, temporal as well as spiritual? And is that American? Is it in accordance with the Constitution of the United States or of the State of Utah? Again, were twenty-five more states of this Union under the same rule that Utah is, would there be any Republic on our soil in a month? And as to the menace to American homes, will the News inform us at about what time it is proposed to re-proclaim the divinity of polygamy, and that the manifesto of President Woodruff was never a revelation, but a mere makeshift gotten up to get the Saints out of a hole and to save the franchise to them?

The News closes with a false statement, or a tissue of false statements, regarding affairs in this city under American rule. That needs no reply except to point out a few facts, as follows:

The man and system which the News applauds held undisturbed control of this city for forty years. They spent all the revenues and did not leave one monument to which they "can point with pride." There was repeated malfeasance in office and not one offender was ever punished.

The fire department was a burlesque; the police department a terror.

There was not a sewer constructed, not a foot of pavement laid, not one sanitary precaution was taken—not so much as the sprinkling of a street.

The first year that the Gentiles obtained control the death rate of the city was reduced 60 per cent.

There were shamefully unjust discriminations made against Gentiles in levying taxes. Not one Gentile was permitted to hold office, even after Gentiles paid more than half the taxes. It was a clear case of taxation without representation.

In the three years that the American party has had control more improvements have been made than under forty years of Mormon rule. Property has advanced in value everywhere 25 per cent and in places 100 per cent. There has been a transformation. Finally, no demand has ever been made of the dominant party in the state except that they come in under the laws which Americans obey everywhere. Which party offers most attractions to any free people?

Campaign Expenses.

Mr. Bryan wrote Mr. Taft, suggesting that as leading candidates they unite in asking Congress to pass a bill requiring publication of campaign contributions prior to election. Mr. Taft replied, stating that he had already taken the initiative to bring around that result, and the action of the distinguished candidates has received much favorable comment. Such a rule might stop some of the wholesale corruption that in the cities and some of the states has heretofore disgraced political campaigns. The bad feature of it is that while honest men would obey such a law, corrupt politicians would find a way to evade it. For instance, in many cities, notably New York, it has long been a custom to buy the votes of corruptible voters on election day. The money for that could easily be raised and distributed by interested parties without the candidate for President or his party managers knowing anything about it. And so many such schemes could be worked that we have always had the impression that the cry against wholesale corruption funds in Presidential elections was never very serious. But the New York Nation springs the point that it would be a good beginning for Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft to make an accounting now of what has already been spent in trying to fix things in a way to if possible make sure of the nominations. In this connection the Nation says: "It might easily happen that an election would be comparatively pure, although a non-

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