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Wednesday, April 27, 1904.

Salt Lake, you see, is not selfish enough to take every game.

For obvious reasons, Brother Roberts would much rather be a Solomon than a Moses.

Among the leading American exhibits at the St. Louis Fair is a strike of 500 painters.

As an educator, however, Apostle Grant has a decided preference for evening schools.

It is now settled that a Senate subcommittee will come to Utah, unless Mr. Van Cotte says that it must not.

Judge Powers, of course, took the trouble to go over to the House side of the capitol and pick out a seat over there.

Among the things favorable to the church that the subcommittee will hear will be the music of the Tabernacle organ.

Moses Thatcher, it appears, is the most distinguished man in his church, being the only one among the older members who has no ecclesiastical office.

As the Democrats feel that they could not in a contest secure any Judgeships in this district, they think it would be only fair to compromise, taking two and generously giving two.

There is an excellent chance for Senator Rawlins and Mr. Thatcher to get together again, on the proposition of the latter that the popularity of the former was a cause of his election.

The dispatch which tells of Russia's borrowing \$100,000,000 at 5 per cent, the lenders paying 98, shows miserable credit. Contrasted with the United States financial operations in issuing 2 per cents at a premium (U. S. 2's are quoted at 105 1/2), the Russian borrowing looks like bankruptcy. This financial operation is also a bitter commentary on the boastful vaunt put forth some time ago that Russia would not need to borrow any money for the prosecution of this war.

It is excellent to see that the suburban trolley road project is not dead, nor yet quite asleep. The move to increase the capital stock of the company that proposes to build the line, however, seems excessive; two million dollars will be too much capitalization, unless the system is to be far more extensive than hitherto laid out. But the line to be built is the main thing desirable; it is to be hoped that the move means its immediate taking up and pushing to an early completion.

The San Domingan sugar planters protest against the imposition of an export duty on sugar, resting their case on the agreement of last year that there should be no such duty imposed for twenty years. But no agreement can withhold the rapacity of the piratical government established in that unsettled country from time to time. Besides, the horrors and the fighting that have been prevalent there the past year have been ample to make the survivors think that the twenty years have gone by.

The method of paying the forty million dollars to the French canal company for their property and franchises on the Isthmus of Panama, is the natural one, and is easily carried out. The payment is made in Paris, on order, and then a draft is drawn on the U. S. Treasury for the amount. Immediately following this transaction will be the payment of ten million dollars to Panama for the concession of the canal strip and zone on each side of it, and the undisputed sway over the region necessary for the construction of the canal. We presume that no one has any other idea than that the Panama republic must come almost at once under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United States; for it would be absurd to entrust such vast interests as those involved in the protection of the canal to a feeble folk such as those of the new isthmian republic. The canal, as

well as all responsibilities for it and its thorough protection and control, will always be the business of the United States.

THE WATER DEVELOPMENTS.

Professor George L. Swendsen is busy in resumption of his work on the engineering problems connected with the Utah Lake Improvement. A corps of eight men, under charge of A. H. Horton, has just been dispatched to the lake, to push the investigations, and the surveys necessary to begin the actual work of construction. The engineers have very definite ideas on what should be done, and the way of doing it; but the carrying out of these must wait the action of the water users and land owners in getting up their security and pledge for the repayment of the money, the formal petition to the Government to go on with the work.

But the movement is by no means confined to the Utah Lake proposition; it embraces the whole of the general scheme of water improvement which was so thoroughly and ably presented to the Secretary of the Interior by State Engineer Doremus, from the Arid Land Reclamation Fund Commission. That embraced also the improvement of Bear Lake, the Bear River, and the region tributary thereto, both in Utah and in Idaho. To push on the work of surveys and preparatory details, Mr. W. P. Hardesty, an accomplished hydraulic engineer, has been detailed to attend to this Bear River part of the general plan, and there is no doubt but that it will be done thoroughly and well.

The Duchesne river portion of the general plan develops unexpected strength. The investigations of this stream by Mr. Tanner, just completed, show a low-water flow of 240 second-feet, with an unlimited increase in times of high water and floods. This immense flow is exactly the amount reserved by the four canal companies of this valley for their primary rights. It is evident, unless the cost of diverting the Duchesne to the Utah Lake watershed should prove altogether more costly than any one anticipates, that this portion of the improvement will be a very important one, and of high value in reinforcing the water supply.

The investigations of the Ogden and the Weber rivers, whose flow was also included in the general scheme, have not yet been formally entered upon, but will be taken up, no doubt, in due season, and pushed with the energy and skill that have characterized all these operations thus far. The engineers have in fact kept far ahead of the people in all this matter, and can easily do so in the future. The people must hustle to keep up with them, and prevent them being idle.

THE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

It is unfortunate that whenever any great enterprise is on, matters are so shaped that a strike of more or less violence among the workmen is brought about. The expected has happened in this respect at St. Louis, a small squad of painters demanding double time and on its being refused, five hundred other painters struck in sympathy. Of all forms of strike, this sympathetic strike is the most detestable. The employer may be doing everything that in him lies to do the fair thing; his men may be perfectly content, and yet they will strike because some other employees may have a grievance against some other employer. It is a modern application of the old idea of retaliation practiced by the American savages, that because some white man has wronged them they would kill the first white they could find.

Terence V. Powderly has just made a strong talk against strikes of all kinds, and against lock-outs, characterizing both as brutal and barbarous. Both, in his judgment, are relics of an age of low civilization, and should be abandoned for settlements that will be more in accord with modern enlightenment. It is a good thought, and coming from Mr. Powderly, a proved and firm friend of labor, it ought not to fail of having a profound effect for good.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has directed its chairman, Mr. Burrows, to ask the Senate's authorization for it to sit during the recess. This will without doubt be voted, and also the liberty to sit at any place the committee may think best for the purpose of the Smoot investigation, which is the occasion for the request. This is generally supposed to mean that the committee will visit Utah, and have here such sittings as may be deemed fruitful in the inquiries it has in hand. Undoubtedly, here is the place for the committee to sit; here can be taken a mass of testimony on the points under fire that will be absolutely conclusive upon them.

We are glad to see that the prospect to extend the paving of State street southward is still alive, and that the City Engineer has made reasonable estimates for connecting the paving as it is proposed to be extended, with the macadamized State road. This should be done with as little delay as possible; in fact, it ought to have been done long ago, for the present situation gives the farmers a good right to complain and to say that in a muddy time the worst roads they find are after they get inside the city limits, and it is a shame that any one could say that with any show of justification for the reproach.

We are glad to see that the County Commissioners have passed an ordinance providing for the planting of trees along the county roads. The trees are to be one foot from the gutter, and

two feet on each side of the road is reserved for the planting of the trees. Owners of trees which move them to correspond with these requirements, will be paid twenty-five cents for each tree when it reaches the age of four years. It is a good and wise move; it will result, if persisted in, as we trust it may be, in the permanent beautifying of this valley, and the addition of a vast tree wealth to our resources, especially if good species are selected and they are properly cared for.

MUST ENFORCE QUARANTINE.

It seems astounding that the turbulent element in Carbon county cannot be made to understand that their breaking of smallpox quarantine regulations is the very worst thing that they can possibly do, both on general principles and for their cause. No one, no matter how fervent a friend of labor or of the strikers' cause he may be, wants to be exposed to smallpox on account of it; no one can in the least justify the acts which are liable to spread this terrible scourge broadcast. By so much as they persist in disregarding or trifling with the quarantine regulations, and making that disregard a part of their cause, their case is a lost one from that moment.

The people cannot in any way palliate or suffer the breach of the law and assault upon the public safety which is involved in these repeated breaches of quarantine. No support whatever can be had for such conduct. On the contrary, the people must soon look upon the strikers and all concerned with them with utter loathing, if they are to be menaced with this scourge on account of the willful and untruthful acts of the strikers and their sympathizers.

It does not in the least help matters for those who are doing this dangerous work to say that they know the laws must be respected. If they know this, they should respect the laws, and not trample upon them. The act should correspond with the sentiment; the laws must be respected in act as well as in word. The officials in Carbon county appear to be well able to cope with the law-breakers, and they must, for the safety of the whole State, enforce with unrelenting vigor the quarantine regulations, and deal severely with all who undertake to set them at naught.

TIME FOR MORE EXCLUSION.

Another unpleasant feature of the immigration from Hungary, apart from the undesirable nature of the immigration itself, is the manner in which it is now being conducted and supervised. Heretofore, Hungarians have to some extent come over with a view to remaining, and some of them have invested their earnings here, and have made this their adopted country. Now, however, as reported by Frank Dyer Chester, U. S. Consul at Budapest, the emigration laws of Hungary, binding on the Magyars and Croats, the emigration must only be temporary; "the Slovaks usually emigrate after marriage, but do not always send for their wives and children, who, as with the Magyars, often recall them from prosperous employment to penurious country life, and return to old habits in the land of their nativity."

The emigrants from Hungary are now impressed with the fact and legal requirement that their absence must only be temporary; that they must retain their Hungarian citizenship and domicile, and remit their earnings regularly to their native places, instead of investing them in American business or land. It is the expectation of the Hungarian authorities to keep track of these immigrants while they are in this country, through clergymen, newspaper men of their nationality and others, and thus hold them under tutelage. All the salaried Consuls of Austria-Hungary in the United States are now Hungarians or Croats, says Mr. Chester.

We submit that this sort of thing is not one whit better than the Chinese system of immigration in the old ante-exclusion days, with the Six Companies and contracts of return. And as the United States broke up that old skin-game operation, so it ought to break up this revival of it by the Hungarians. The law now excludes contract laborers; the would-be immigrant who has his place of labor awaiting him and his employers known, is turned back. But the man who comes without knowing where he is to get work, and may be a burden on the community, both for support if he falls ill and in the withdrawal of money if he is robust and draws work, is allowed to come in if he can show a small amount of money, which may be advanced by the shipping agencies, to be handed back at the office up town, and not in fact be his at all. Surely it is time to have a Hungarian exclusion act, as well as one against the Chinese.

Professor Muensterberg's notion that the Monroe doctrine is a mere sentiment, which it is against the material interests of this country to keep up, and which it will abandon as a "caprice," shows that the eminent German (who has been long enough in the United States to know better) is badly off his base. He has evidently been carried away by the folly of anti-imperialism, which assumes that in retaining the Philippines we surrender the principle on which the Monroe doctrine is founded. If the European powers make the same mistake, and proceed on the theory that Professor Muensterberg is correct, they will have a bad awakening some fine morning. They had better keep their hands off while they are off, and not put them in the way of the eagle's claws.

SITTING ON TACKS.

From the New York Press.
Apropos of the objection of the Moseley educational committee to the preponderance of female teachers in our public schools: A fair young woman with a primary class of fifty-seven boys and girls on her hands said to me: "Two of my boys are simply horrible. One is as black as the ace of spades, and he is the worst boy in the class. He was caught in the act of scattering tacks in the chairs of the other pupils for them to sit upon. Just to think—suppose I had sat upon those tacks!" "Terrible! What would you have done?" "Oh, I daresay I should have yelled." "Is that all?" "What else could I have done? We are not allowed to punish children."

ANXIOUS ASKERS.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The Department of Agriculture was asked by a small boy to explain why popcorn pops. And the obliging department tells him it is by reason of the volatilization of the oil contained in the kernel by heat.
And now will they kindly tell us how the kernel gets into the peanut shell?

SPICE.

—He—Blank's wife is peculiar—she admits her real age.
—She—That's because he gives her as many dollars as she is years old every birthday. She can't afford to grow younger.—Detroit Free Press.

—The Major (not so young as he feels)—Ah, Miss Muriel, in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of you.
—Miss Muriel (who wishes to avoid a proposal)—What a memory you have, Major! —Punch.

—"Your husband," said the physician, "has a serious attack of gastric fever."
—"You don't say?" exclaimed Mrs. Outcake. "How in the name of goodness did he ever get it when there's no gas in the house?"—Chicago Daily News.

—Tess—May Sharpe won't marry that old Mr. Rosley.
—Jess—Has she broken off the engagement?
—Tess—No, but she's trying to make him mad so that he'll break it. In that way she'll have a chance of getting his money anyway by suing for breach of promise.—Philadelphia Press.

At the end of thirty years Hiram had accumulated a fortune. His wife and daughters were delighted. "For," said they, with becoming modesty, "we now not only have money enough to cut a splurge, but poor dear papa is too broken down to appear among the best people."—Life.

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