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ANOTHER QUESTION FOR COURT.

It seems probable that the United States and Great Britain will have another case to submit to the Hague tribunal. Canada it appears, has all at once discovered that the Hudson bay is a mare clausum, while this country has always considered that arm of the Atlantic as an open sea, as free to the world as the Mediterranean, or the Gulf of Mexico. It is fortunate that the world has a tribunal that is competent to investigate and decide such claims. Formerly the dispute would have caused instant war, or engendered bad feelings that would have broken out, sooner or later, in hostilities. Now, a matter of that kind can be taken before the international court and decided upon its merits.

This court lacks the support of an executive arm to carry out its decrees. This does not matter, as long as the governments interested in any given case of dispute submits in good faith to the findings of the court; and we believe that is a condition agreed to before the court undertakes to try any given case. But some time, perhaps, a nation will refuse to comply with the decision, and what can be done as long as there is no executive branch of government at the service of the court? That, however, would be a very rare exception. The world is to be congratulated that it has a judicial tribunal to which such questions as the Hudson bay controversy can be appealed, in the interest of peace. Before that tribunal the question will be settled in accordance with justice which rarely happens in an appeal to the sword.

As noted formerly in these columns, there is one case now before the Hague court in which the question of certain rights of Americans in New Foundland waters are to be passed upon. The court that tries this case consists of five judges, and is presided over by Mr. H. Lammasch, an Austrian, professor in the University of Vienna and also a member of the upper house of the Austrian Parliament. A second member is His Excellency A. F. De Savornin Lohman, minister of state of the Netherlands government and a member of the second legislative chamber of that country. A third member of the court in Hon. George Gray of Delaware, one of the judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeal. Canada has on the tribunal Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of the supreme court of the Dominion, and the fifth and last member of the court is Mr. Luis Maria Drago, who will be remembered as the former minister of foreign affairs in the Argentine Republic.

The case of the United States is to be pleaded by Senator Elihu Root, and Great Britain's case will be pleaded in chief by Sir William S. Robson, attorney-general of England.

The court has authority to inquire into the facts and law and can render decision which has undisputable force among the nations. This great international tribunal being a court of equity, international law illuminated by the facts laid before the court will decide the question.

NOT A SANE FOURTH HERE.

Salt Lake had a less "sane" Fourth, if noise is considered, than it has ever had. Cannon crackers were in evidence from early Sunday evening until late Monday night, and their deafening explosions supplied a kind of infernal base to the hissing, spitting crackling of the smaller engines of death, and from several places paper balloons were sent up, which may, or may not, have descended upon dry roofs or haystacks and started fires.

The list of casualties will, no doubt, come up to the usual length. Among the more serious cases is the shooting of a boy through the abdomen, in honor of the day. Another boy had his skull fractured owing to the premature explosion of a can of powder, and a traveling man on a street car was severely injured when some young scoundrel threw a bomb, which exploded close to his head. Numerous injuries were reported.

And to think that the pain and sorrow and agony to the individuals injured and the families to whom they belong, could have been prevented by a proper ordinance by the City council and the vigilance of the police. If we had an administration in any way concerned about the welfare of the people, we would have followed the progressive cities of the country and had strict regulations of the handling of explosives, and these accidents would not have occurred. There is no excuse for this City lagging behind in the matter of desirable reforms. Public sentiment is in favor of everything that is good and laudable. The responsibility must rest with the administration that fails to take notice of the march of progress.

THAT FIGHT.

Well, Jeffries was knocked out. The black man was the better bruiser of the two.

There is nothing to say about that. The only regret is that both were not served as the famous cats that devoured each other, until only a couple of tails were left on the field of battle

It seems that the toughs gathered at Reno insulted the country by cheering for Nevada, as the only "free state in the Union." That was a deliberate insult to free America, and American laws, as well as to the millions of men and women who have entered their protest against that particular form of law-breaking.

The true answer to that insult would be a concerted movement all over the country with the object of inducing the people of Nevada to close the state against similar exhibitions in the future, and also for the purpose of prohibiting the exhibition of "moving pictures" of the fight.

Christians are wont to refer to the United States as a Christian country, but if there is any truth whatever in that boast, it should be possible to make the decent element predominant to the extent of making such violations of the law for money a risky and unpleasant enterprise. Let us vindicate our claims, or let us give up pretenses that are but a hollow mockery.

WAR IN THE AIR.

Admiral Evans, when here, expressed the opinion that the flying machines would play no role whatever in future naval conflicts, for the reason that they need solid ground from which to operate. This view is now about to be tested.

At Atlantic city there will, according to statements made in eastern papers, be a mimic conflict between ships of the ocean and ships of the air. If present plans go through, biplanes will sail over a man-of-war which will be supplied by the government, their object being to drop harmless "bombs" upon the decks of the vessel. In the meantime, the man-of-war will train upon the aerial craft guns which will catch their outlines in a camera, and by these means it will be seen just what is the efficiency of the biplane as an engine of attack.

Incidentally we would think that this experiment, if successful, would furnish another argument for disarmament and the federation of the world. For when aeroplanes are so perfected that they can hover over forts and fleets and rain destruction upon them, war will have new terrors. The King of Italy is reported to have said recently that he believes in the United States of the World. "There should be one president of the world, to be elected every five years." That is the view of the Italian ruler, if Maxim Gorki quotes him correctly. And the rationality of it will be emphasized by the new methods of warfare introduced by the development of air navigation.

NON-PARTISAN APPOINTMENTS.

Milwaukee's Socialist mayor has shocked some of his partisan followers by defending the appointment of a man not identified with his party as health commissioner. His reply to his critics embodies a great deal of common sense. He says:

"No sane man would ask me, when my child is sick, to get a Socialist to cure him, but I would be expected, as a sane father, to get a physician, and if I were the right kind of father I would get the very best physician that I could possibly find, asking no question as to politics, color or religion. There is no such thing as Republican medicine, Democratic geometry or Socialist mathematics; hence, when it comes to the question of ability, the Socialist, as I understand him, proposes to do the best that can be done."

It will be quite generally conceded that this is sound doctrine, and that, if it were carried out wherever possible without injury to the party, there would be less graft in public places than there is. Many mayors are still in a benighted condition and fail to recognize it as a duty they owe to the community, to appoint men for their ability, and not for their politics which may change with the change of the wind.

POLICE AND THIEVES.

A most remarkable news item appeared a few days ago in New York papers. It is to the effect that when Mr. Roosevelt was expected in New York, the police "rounded up" several hundred of the professional thieves in the city, and locked them up. No charge was preferred against them save that they were known to be thieves, and the arrests were made after consultation with the magistrates, who held the prisoners for "safe-keeping."

From this interesting item many things may be inferred concerning New York. There are "professional thieves" in that city; they are known to the police; and yet they are at large, except on special occassions; they can be "rounded up," and kept in jail without any charge, because they are perfectly willing to accommodate the police; the relations between them and the police are entirely cordial. All this must be inferred from the curious news item. The question naturally arises, why, in the name of the law, does not the police keep them locked up all the time instead of suffering them to be at large to steal? If they are known to be crooks, why are they permitted to live on the community unmolested? Do the professional thieves pay tribute to the police, for protection? If not, how are they known and why are they not arrested?

It is probably but too true that in many cities thieves and crooks divide with the guardians of the law, and therefore get scot free. In some instances they are merely sent out of the city, when the citizens demand their punishment, and thus they escape, to begin anew in another place. Many of our police departments are both fearfully and wonderfully made.

Dead men tell no tales but an estate leaves plenty to talk about.

Oh! yes, people are still mining but not the stock exchange.

So they are circulating petitions to make Bryan a senator.

The usual Fourth of July barbecue of victims was held yesterday.

Judge Powers is quoting Roosevelt's, "While we speak softly, let us carry a big stick."

The same old story of "Too Much Johnson" was repeated yesterday.

Jeffries was evidently willing to eat the trimmings if he received half the gravey.

Some of us did not ask for this weather but we are receiving it just the same.

A point has neither length, breadth or thickness yet many people make their point.

It is an old expression that the good die young. That perhaps explains the long life of Indians.

Great men all declare they are willing to help their victims if they only know who they were.

An Aryian expression was "a man means one who thinks." Apparently there are only a few men left.

The Interstate Commerce commission has laid down rules for traffic, but the strap hangers we always have with us.

J. Ogden Armour does not believe the country will see $10 hogs again. At present the water hog bothers Salt Lake.

Undoubtedly Col. Roosevelt will cable his "Dee-lighted" to the French parliament on its proposed action to stimulate the birth rate.

Because Alfred Amundsen, brother of the explorer, has beri-beri he has no country. It is not always what you have that makes people like you.

President Taft recently hastened to aid the victim of his son's automobile.

The "safe and sane Fourth" could not use a sein to keep victims from themselves.

MONARCHS IN VIEW.

Washington Post.

A political philosopher saw nine monarchs riding in the obsequies of Edward VII. from Westminster to Windsor, and has leaped to the conclusion, expressed in the London Times, that the trade of King is looking up in the world, and that the principle of the republic is becoming decadent. This inference is somewhat distantly drawn from the fact that the British masses that lined the route of that funeral march were actually civil in demeanor toward the imperial and royal guests of the mourning nation. Hence it is to be assumed that the trend of political thought in the world has been reversed, and that the wave of democracy is receding among its peoples. But all this is to ignore the advances made during the past half century by that very democracy. The monarch who declared "L'etat, c'est moi" would be even more astonished today than if he had come back to this earth two generations ago. Even in the space since the Franco-Prussian war such an institution as the Reichstag might amaze a revivified German. Even the czar has to consider the Duma. The electorate in almost every country has been greatly broadened. Kings have become limited executives under obligation to the popular will that they do their duty. They govern only by consent of the governed, in a large sense. Their thrones are permitted to stand because of tradition and for the sake of convenience. Representative government cast in the form of a republic makes its mistakes; but it recovers from error and the principle makes progress is practice under whatever name.

TWO NEW STARS IN FLAG.

Kansas City Journal.

The final granting of statehood to Arizona and New Mexico will close the territorial history of the United States. When the forty-eighth star is placed in the flag there will be no further change in our national emblem—unless it be deemed expedient at some remote future date to include Alaska as a member of the sisterhood. We may have other territories in our insular possessions beyond the seas, but it is entirely unlikely that the United States proper will ever be extended beyond the present continental boundaries, unless there be cessions for unions with Canada or Mexico, which is unlikely. For these reasons statehood for Arizona and New Mexico marks an important epoch in the history of the republic. If they come into the Union in 1911, it will make the territorial epoch of the United States 124 years in duration. Delaware was the first of the original thirteen states to ratify the Constitution—on December 7, 1787. The last state admitted was Oklahoma, in 1907.

FRATERNAL "FREEZING OUT."

Salem News.

The New Bedford Standard speaks of the "freezing out" process in fraternal insurance organizations. There has been altogether too much of it, and it spells ruin for some of them. The Arcanum was a shining example of the "freezing out" process five years ago, and the Workmen reason is that, after members have been in these organizations for 30 or 40 years and got along where they are too old to secure insurance in a regular insurance company, the younger members combine and load them down with assessments, intending to drive them out and take advantage of all the money these older members have paid in for years. If an organization finds that its assessments are too low, and most of them start that way, when rates should be raised. But when the increase is made, it should be just to the older members as well as the younger ones. But the younger members do not allow this; they place the entire burden on the older ones. No consideration is given to all the years the older ones have been paying in their money. They do not assess these older members what they ought to have paid at the age they were when they joined, but they assess them at the rate they would pay if they were joining today, which of course is unfair. No one of them would join an organization and pay the rate, but they are there and too old to get insured anywhere else. All their savings may be in the assessments they have paid this organization, and they are forced to remain and submit to the injustice, hard as it is. That is why the younger element pushes up their assessments, knowing full well that it is pay or get out.

MONEY AND HAPPINESS.

Pittsburg Press.

It is not the mere accumulation of money that hurts men. It is the sacrifices they are willing to make for money. It is the desire to abandon themselves to unwholesome self-gratification; to become walking appetities; to loose all obligations of self-restraint, all obligations for laborious days and temperate nights—this is what persuades philosophers that the root of evil is money. For without labor and self-mortification and the acquirement of that strength, both moral and physical, which comes to him who has learned to say "No" to his own appetites and his own desires, there is no true greatness, no advance to those higher levels of character and spiritual discernment which mark men off from one another as they mark men off from the beasts of the field.

JUST FOR FUN

"You are always looking into the mirror. You should not be so vain."

"I'm not vain. I don't think I'm half so good looking as I really am."—Judge.

She (sweetly, as they sip their tea together)—Isn's this delicious?

He (absent mindedly)—Yes. I love to take tea with a little lemon.—Columbian Jester.

"Can you introduce me to any men of standing?"

"Well, I know several floorwalkers and a few members of the traffic squad."—Buffalo Express.

"What is a young man to do when his attention has been arrested by a pretty girl?"

"Why, carry his case to court, of course."—Red Hen.

"Why should you beg? You are both young and strong."

"That is right, but my father is old and weak and can no longer support me."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Tommy's Mother—Why arn't you a good boy like Willie Bjones?

Tommy—Huh! It's easy enough for him to be good; he's sick most of the time.—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Hoyle—Covered with jewels, isn't she?

Mrs. Doyle—Yes, it is hard to tell at first glance whether she belongs to the mineral or animal kingdom.—Life.

New at Farming.

Mrs. Blobbs—Does our hired man make many mistakes?

Blobbs—Does he? Why, he was just asking where to find the milkweed to feed the cows with.—Chicago News.

Only the Conductor.

His hand neared hers, he whispered low,
She heaved a little sigh,
And gently put her hand in his—
"Fares, please!" she'd heard him cry.
—Chaparral.

Did'nt Like the Company.

The Narrator—And from my tee shot the ball, caught the dog, lifted him over a bush and landed him in a pond; and I've never been able to induce the dog to come onto the links with me since.

The Listener—Perhaps he objects to be seen out with Ananias.—London Opinion.

Practice Campaigns.

"I don't know whether I ought to take you seriously or not," says the fair young thing to the gallant officer who has just proposed. "I've heard that you were engaged to 10 girls last summer."

"My dear, those weren't real engagements. They were just—er—sham skirmishes."—Judge.