

### DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 3, 1900.

ACT WITH WISDOM!

The sadness that has rested down upon the people of Utah through the awful calamity at Scofield, is accompanied by that sympathy which should be felt for the bereaved. The widows and orphans now in the throes of anguish do not despair, are ever before the mental vision of the humans. Aid for the afflicted is offered from all quarters. The rich are coming forward with their large donations, the poor with their smaller offerings as to amounts, but in many instances greater when gauged by their financial ability. This is the only pleasing feature in palliation of the horror, the magnitude of which has started the whole civilized world.

The movements of the municipal authorities in this and a number of cities in the State, and of various associations, societies and firms, for subscriptions for the relief of the suffering, is laudable and encouraging, and the responses are instant and generous. All this is gratifying in the extreme.

But there is a possible danger in the excitement of the hour, to which we direct attention. That is, an undue distribution of the means gathered from the benevolent. The circumstances of the families in distress are no doubt various, and require different in the amounts and manner of help bestowed. Indiscriminate giving of aids would be unwise and might be very unfair. Immediate relief is no doubt necessary in many cases and ought to be extended. But the funds that are being raised ought to be discreetly handled. If each city or individual contributing expends its own means, it will be easily seen that confusion and duplication will be the result, and the most salutary benefits will not be obtained.

We suggest that a central committee be appointed by the Governor of the State, to whom the various committees throughout Utah shall report and send the contributions collected, and who shall supervise the bestowal of that permanent assistance which will be necessary, according to the needs and circumstances of the bereaved. This will prevent that confusion and the many mistakes which would be occasioned by the indiscriminate distribution of help from a number of different sources.

Let the good work of subscription go on with energy and as rapidly as possible, while the warmth of the present sympathy remains at its great height and its wide-spread extent. The message of sympathy and condolence from President McKinley is gratifying and timely. It is a token of the universal sympathy of the world over this terrible catastrophe, unparalleled in the history of the nation and new to this ordinarily much-blessed commonwealth. Gather in the means as quickly as possible, but by all means organize a State committee for the wise distribution of the fruits of sweet charity.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

A very wise selection has been made in the appointment of Mr. R. H. Callister, of this city, as special census agent for livestock on the ranges and ranches of Utah. The information he is to gather will consist chiefly of statistics showing the number of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, quantity of wool, hides, etc., with their respective values, and other particulars relating to the livestock industries in this locality.

Mr. Callister is well known here as a man of great ability and energy, who is accurate in details and able in methods. He is the secretary of the Wool Growers' association of the State, and thoroughly familiar with the subjects required to be treated in this department of the census. He was recognized as a valuable member of the City Council while in that important office, and his care and attention coupled with vigor, persistence and decision accompanied by any evidence of pomposity or self-importance, marked him as a man of merit and one well suited for the work now entrusted to him.

It is hoped that all persons who are owners of ranches, or who have animals on them or on the ranges in this State, or who are interested in the livestock or wool industries of Utah, will give the census agent every facility and such particulars as are required for this purpose, that these features of our material resources may be properly represented in the national census of 1900.

DEWEY IN CHICAGO.

Chicago made a great display on Dewey Day, and the guest of honor seemed to enjoy it immensely. He is reported as having hinted at the propriety of making the day a national holiday. He said:

"I feel greatly honored to be the guest of Chicago, especially on this occasion. It was about this time two years ago that I finished the battle on the second anniversary of the fight in Manila Bay. I am glad to be here to make this a national holiday and feel the honor of having it called Dewey Day. I have looked forward to this trip ever since last October, when the mayor invited me here, with the greatest pleasure and interest."

Admiral Dewey certainly deserves the place he has in the nation and in the hearts of his countrymen. When the war with Spain broke out, it was by no means considered certain that the American squadron was so superior in every respect to the Spanish naval force in Asiatic waters. But Dewey did not hesitate an instant. Very few men under him had ever seen a battle, and the few war veterans did not know, by experience, how modern equipments would work when seriously put to the test. Dewey was thousands of miles away from his base of supplies, and failure would have been disastrous.

Notwithstanding these considerations, he went straight at the enemy hiding under the cover of forts and land batteries, and won the day in one of the most remarkable naval engagements known to history. The promptness with which the admiral proceeded to execute the orders of his superiors, no less than the brilliancy of the victory, endeared him to his countrymen.

The battle off Santiago was as remarkable in its results as that off Manila, but Dewey had taught the people to expect some such outcome of the long blockade, and on that account the news of it was not received with the same degree of enthusiasm as it otherwise would have been.

All the prominent men of the late war deserve the best a nation can give them, but as to making the anniversaries of their achievements national holidays, it must be remembered that in the opinion of a great many, the number of such days is already larger than is necessary for the convenience of a well-regulated nation. Attempts to add to them are sure to meet with opposition.

SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

The resolution of sympathy for the struggling South African Republics, introduced into the Senate by Mr. Teller is framed in language that should be ineffective even to Great Britain. It amounts to a declaration of strict neutrality, and a desire that the government of the United States may through friendly offices assist in bringing the war to a speedy conclusion, in a manner honorable to both the contending parties. It should be possible to pass a resolution of that kind even by Congress. It can be no breach of diplomatic etiquette to express a desire for peace with honor.

When the history of the South African war shall be written, and the causes that led to it fully revealed, it will, perhaps, be made clear that the Boers are entitled to a liberal share of the world's sympathy. If the English writer, J. A. Hobson, has not misrepresented the facts, Great Britain has been deceived into an unnecessary war, the end of which is yet far off. According to his statement, the Transvaal mines are not owned chiefly by British subjects, but by French, German and Russian capitalists, representing the Rothschilds and other continental banking institutions. Cecil Rhodes is largely interested, and he and his friends, believing that the value of their stock would be greatly enhanced by a change of government, combined with the owners of the diamond fields at Kimberley in a scheme to destroy the government of the republic. The Jameson raid was a movement to further this plan. After that the British government was drawn into the net, the assistance of Chamberlain having been secured. Public journals in South Africa were subsidized and every means employed to make the existence of the Boer government bitter. Charges were made that British subjects were maltreated in Boerland, and appeals for redress were frequent. The war, Mr. Hobson thinks, could have been avoided, had not Cecil Rhodes been determined to force it on the republics.

These statements, although made by a British author, represent the Boer side of the controversy. It is not necessary to express an opinion as to the evidence on which they are based. History will in due time pronounce its impartial verdict. But there can be no doubt of the terrible power possessed by the commandments of millions of dollars. And if they put their forces in motion, aided by greed, malice, and all the other agencies that generally are in attendance upon the heartless god Mammon, they can cause much misery and wretchedness among the children of men. Still, in international politics sympathy is generally accorded to the winning party, not the one that is borne down in the struggle for existence.

GENERAL BOTHA.

General Botha, who is now the commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, is, according to an article in the Review of Reviews, only thirty-six years old, and he does not profess to be a soldier, but a common farmer and cattle raiser. It will be remembered that he was the hero of Colenso and Spion Kop, and at both places he exhibited not only courage, but strategic ability of no mean order. Botha is about the only Boer commander, who has successfully taken the offensive against the invading armies. If he continues as he has commenced, the advance of General Roberts on Pretoria will be one of thrilling interest, from a military point of view.

Botha was born in Gutytown, Natal. As a young man he fought against the Kaffirs with much success. He has served as a prominent member of the Volksraad at Pretoria, and he is said to possess a high degree of cultivation. He has a fine library, and his wife has a modern piano. He is described as of attractive manners, and very modest.

One who has seen the Boer leader gives this description of him:

"Like all Boers, he is a democrat of democrats, and when he told the story of the battle he was clothed in a suit of clothing that might have been dear at ten dollars when he bought it. He wore no collar or cuffs, an old, stained broad-brimmed hat, and a pair of trousers, and the above of his coat were worn through. Apparently, he left his flock of sheep, and without changing his clothing went to the battlefield to assume command of his burghers. He did not seem to be proud of his victory, and spoke only of the bravery of the British soldiers and the injustice of the war which made such slaughter necessary. From one of the men who went up the hill at Spion Kop, I learned that General Buller was one of the first to reach the summit, and that he himself took two rifles from the hands of British soldiers, one of whom he knocked to the ground with the butt end of his revolver."

It is probable that this general will figure largely in the events that now seem imminent in South Africa. Some knowledge of his characteristics will aid in giving a better understanding of the struggle that is taking place, and that in so many respects has been, and is, a puzzle to the civilized world.

**MOHAMMEDAN MISSIONS.**

At the recent ecumenical conference of missionaries, one of the speakers, Dr. Wilson, spoke of the difficulties encountered in Mohammedan countries. He said it is almost certain death for a Mohammedan to embrace Christianity, and should he escape with his life, he will meet the certain and unqualified contempt of his friends and relatives.

He thought, however, that a brighter day would dawn for the Mohammedan world. "There is," he said, "in the Holy Land today a sentiment looking forward to the visitation of some great prophet. The oppression of the Ottoman empire is doing much to dissatisfy the people with Mohammedanism, and will be effective in time in bringing them to Christ."

The question of making proselytes in the Mohammedan world presents numerous difficulties, and one is this that the "Christians" with whom they have come in contact do not, as a rule, inspire them with confidence. Particularly not in Palestine. The thousands of pilgrims who yearly throng the sacred places, furnish about as disgusting a spectacle as was ever seen under the cover of religion. A great many of the "Christians" that have settled in the country and are conducting various kinds of business, are doing this in a way in which the most depraved traits of character are laid bare to the observer. Dishonesty, greed, deceit form part of the business method. The missionaries there very often draw considerable salaries, live in comfortably furnished houses, attend to their own pleasures and generally play the part of lords among a people struggling with poverty and ignorance.

"The 'Christians,' whenever they settle in sufficient numbers, establish places where intoxicants are sold. And gradually the naturally sober Mohammedans is attracted. He will leave his poorly furnished coffee-house and steal away to the saloon, hiding as well as he can his entrance, and exit from these establishments that spring up like mushrooms in the path of European civilization. It all serves to lower the 'Christian' religion in the estimation of the better class of Mohammedans and to retard its progress.

There should be no reason why a follower of the Arabian reformer cannot be won for true Christianity. He believes, in his way, in Jesus of Nazareth. He has his conceptions of sin, of virtue, of prayer and of a life after this. But the one who will make any impression among the people of the East, must understand thoroughly their sentiments and not treat every peculiarity as a despicable prejudice. He must know the ethics and the theology of the Koran and learn to retain that which is true in it. Those that throw away the wheat with the chaff will never succeed as missionaries anywhere.

But above all, the successful missionary must be one called to that work, as was Aaron, or John the Baptist, or Paul, of Tarsus. He must be filled with love toward his fellowmen, and regard their salvation as the aim of his life.

Just now the country has a controversy on hand with the most prominent of Mohammedan rulers. It is all on account of lands said to have been sustained by missionaries in his dominions. The controversy has at times seemed to threaten to assume a serious character. It should be understood that the manner in which "Christian" America settles this matter with Mohammedan Turkey, will have an important bearing on the missions for the future. It is a most delicate matter. American citizens cannot afford to have their just rights trod under the feet of mobs, but "Christian" missionaries can as little afford to enforce their claims with sword and shell, particularly when such claims are surprisingly high. To do so would be to render future missionary work still more difficult.

To the humble layman it would seem that star-gazing would not be needed for that prognostication.

DENVER'S GOOSE CREEK DAM HAS GONE OUT.

The dam at Castlewood is leaking. There is danger of a great destruction of property there in one way or the other.

ITALY, FRANCE AND RUSSIA ARE NOW BECOMING HEAVY PURCHASERS OF AMERICAN COAL.

A trade like that is an immense barrier to any hostile action on the part of the countries named toward this nation. In this way is commerce a powerful element of war.

CAPTAIN CARTER'S CASE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Since the finding of the court-martial and the confirmation of the sentence by the President, attempts have been made to recede part, if not all, of the stolen money, but there again the efforts of the government officials have been thwarted by the same social, financial and political influences which were at work to prevent the execution of the sentence. But for the stand taken by an independent press the leading army officer would have been permitted to enjoy the usufruct of his crime in peace.

MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN.

The triumph of justice over the power of wealth is extremely gratifying. It is not often that justice is fully done in a case of this kind, as the laws are full of loopholes through which the lawyers manage to squeeze rescally clients while they in turn squeeze the client's purse. But there are some pleasing slips, and this is a notable one.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

It is not only for the good of the army that Carter is in jail, but for the good of the government. It is a pity that those guilty with him stand a chance of escaping all punishment.

CHICAGO CHRONICLE.

How long before he will be pardoned out remains to be seen. In the meantime attempts to recover the stolen millions for the loss of which he was responsible are balked or possibly abandoned.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

Mr. Carter now goes to prison to the world's public, why should he be a contractor, since the same evidence on which he was convicted would be adduced to prove the guilt of his partners in crime.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

The crime of professional corruption and speculation of which he was convicted is one so unusual in the army that everyone must have rejoiced if he could have established his innocence. Since there seems no reason to doubt his guilt, there will be a general acquiescence in his punishment.

BALTIMORE HERALD.

The Carter case is here like nearly every noted murder trial which is tried from one court to the other, and in which the ingenuity of lawyers at finding flaws is stimulated by liberal fees. There is not a scintilla of proof that anyone connected with the government has wrongfully exerted himself to stay the sword of justice.

JAPANESE INVASION.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The influx of Japanese is having its expected influence on Pacific coast politics. But the cry for restriction in this case must of necessity receive far different consideration than that which was accorded the demand for the exclusion of the Chinese. There is a great difference between the two peoples, and it is all in favor of the "Japs."

WORCESTER GAZETTE.

There are some suspicions that the recent arrival of several shipments of Japanese immigrants on the Pacific coast is the result of systematic effort to flood the American labor market.

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS.

British Columbia is becoming alarmed over the influx of Japanese laborers. The little brown men are pouring into the country by thousands, and scarcely a steamer arrives at Victoria which does not bring anywhere from 100 to 1,000 of these people. Already the labor leaders are settling from the extreme of high prices that has been swung into.

The railway strike in Montana is already getting serious, in making probable the closing down of the Boston & Montana smelter, because of lack of ore. Something should be done to prevent this burden falling on workmen who would be thrown out of employment by the threatened event.

Another small body of American troops has been surrounded in Panay, Philippine Islands, and only escaped after desperate fighting, and that with severe loss. Either the Filipinos are doing better fighting now, or the Americans are less watchful than formerly, to their own cost.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The April Forum has articles upon the following subjects among others: "The New Financial Law," by Frank A. Vanderbilt, assistant secretary of the Treasury; "The Porto Rican Relief Bill," by Congressman Albert J. Hopkins; "The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty," by James G. Whiteley; "Immediate Naval Needs," by Capt. William H. Jacques; "A Public Health Quarantine Not Practicable," by Dr. William B. Mann; "Canals from the Great Lakes to the Sea," by Major T. W. Symons of the special canal committee appointed by Gov. Roosevelt; "The Truth About Zionism," by M. Gaster, founder of the English Zionist federation; and "Literature as a Profession," by Prof. Brander Matthews.—Fifth Avenue, New York.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD FOR MAY.

Universal Brotherhood for May has an article on "The Death of the Soul," in which he argues for the complete extinction of the consciousness of the wicked in the hereafter. "The Lessons of a Life," by Carolyn Paville Ober, and she treats of her home as a temple to be kept sacred and to be a place from which may radiate happiness and joy. In the continuation of "Egypt and the Egyptian Dynasties," Dr. Alexander Wilder discusses the gradual decline of Egypt after the achievements by Rameses the Great and his immediate successors. A fine half-tone cut is given of the famous rock-cut temple of Hathor, built by Rameses, the Great at Abu Simbel, in Dubia. The month of April brings a short-hand report of a debate upon "Christianity and Theosophy," held in New York.—The Theosophical Publishing Co., 144 Madison Ave., New York.

COLLER'S WEEKLY FOR APRIL 28 CONTAINS:

"My Captivity Among the Filipinos," by James C. Gillmore, U. S. N.; "The Automobile," by Charles H. Allen, the first American governor of Porto Rico, is the subject of a brief character sketch. The methods of fighting the bubonic plague in Honolulu are described by Mr. Reuben D. Stillman, who gives a graphic account of the great fire of January 29. It is published the announcements of 200 great convocations, congresses, and other gatherings to be held during 1900 in this country and in Europe.—New York.

IN CASSER'S LITTLE FOLKS FOR MAY.

The Review of Reviews for May, has among other notable features, editorial comment on Admiral Dewey's candidacy for the presidency of the United States under the law recently passed by Congress, on the proposed government of Alaska, and on the developments of the mobby in finance and the industrial circles. Charles H. Allen, the first American governor of Porto Rico, is the subject of a brief character sketch. The methods of fighting the bubonic plague in Honolulu are described by Mr. Reuben D. Stillman, who gives a graphic account of the great fire of January 29. It is published the announcements of 200 great convocations, congresses, and other gatherings to be held during 1900 in this country and in Europe.—New York.

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The April Forum has articles upon the following subjects among others: "The New Financial Law," by Frank A. Vanderbilt, assistant secretary of the Treasury; "The Porto Rican Relief Bill," by Congressman Albert J. Hopkins; "The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty," by James G. Whiteley; "Immediate Naval Needs," by Capt. William H. Jacques; "A Public Health Quarantine Not Practicable," by Dr. William B. Mann; "Canals from the Great Lakes to the Sea," by Major T. W. Symons of the special canal committee appointed by Gov. Roosevelt; "The Truth About Zionism," by M. Gaster, founder of the English Zionist federation; and "Literature as a Profession," by Prof. Brander Matthews.—Fifth Avenue, New York.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD FOR MAY.

Universal Brotherhood for May has an article on "The Death of the Soul," in which he argues for the complete extinction of the consciousness of the wicked in the hereafter. "The Lessons of a Life," by Carolyn Paville Ober, and she treats of her home as a temple to be kept sacred and to be a place from which may radiate happiness and joy. In the continuation of "Egypt and the Egyptian Dynasties," Dr. Alexander Wilder discusses the gradual decline of Egypt after the achievements by Rameses the Great and his immediate successors. A fine half-tone cut is given of the famous rock-cut temple of Hathor, built by Rameses, the Great at Abu Simbel, in Dubia. The month of April brings a short-hand report of a debate upon "Christianity and Theosophy," held in New York.—The Theosophical Publishing Co., 144 Madison Ave., New York.

COLLER'S WEEKLY FOR APRIL 28 CONTAINS:

"My Captivity Among the Filipinos," by James C. Gillmore, U. S. N.; "The Automobile," by Charles H. Allen, the first American governor of Porto Rico, is the subject of a brief character sketch. The methods of fighting the bubonic plague in Honolulu are described by Mr. Reuben D. Stillman, who gives a graphic account of the great fire of January 29. It is published the announcements of 200 great convocations, congresses, and other gatherings to be held during 1900 in this country and in Europe.—New York.

IN CASSER'S LITTLE FOLKS FOR MAY.

The Review of Reviews for May, has among other notable features, editorial comment on Admiral Dewey's candidacy for the presidency of the United States under the law recently passed by Congress, on the proposed government of Alaska, and on the developments of the mobby in finance and the industrial circles. Charles H. Allen, the first American governor of Porto Rico, is the subject of a brief character sketch. The methods of fighting the bubonic plague in Honolulu are described by Mr. Reuben D. Stillman, who gives a graphic account of the great fire of January 29. It is published the announcements of 200 great convocations, congresses, and other gatherings to be held during 1900 in this country and in Europe.—New York.

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