

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 7, 1900.

NOT SUCH A WONDROUS CHANGE

Many comments have been made by the American press, and by leading politicians in both the great parties, respecting the alleged wonderful change in the Utah vote, as recorded by the returns to the recent general election. They always refer to the vote in favor of Bryan here in 1896, and figure on the wonderful difference between his plurality of 51,033 four years ago, and McKinley's of 2,140 this year.

They seem to be ignorant of the fact that Utah, being then what is called a silver State, the great mass of voters, Republicans, Democrats and Populists, cast their ballots for Bryan as the representative of the silver cause. Since that time there has been a gradual return of the silver Republicans to the regular Republican party. This has been manifest in other elections. The special election for Congressman to fill the vacancy, last March, gave a plurality of only 427 to the Democratic candidate, notwithstanding his personal popularity. Many Republicans voted for him on that occasion. There was no particular national interest then involved. It was a contest between two respected gentlemen for the honor and the seat.

The result this year should not, then, be set against that of four years ago, but be compared to the returns of a few months ago. We do not care to go into the question of the causes that led to the change in the popular vote in this State; they were numerous, and all contributed to the general result. But they were natural and were, in most respects, similar to those that swayed the minds of citizens in other parts of the country, turning Democratic into Republican majorities or pluralities, and reducing materially the Democratic and Populist majorities in several States.

All we desire at this time to point out, is the error of taking the returns of an election in which voters of the three parties united on a special occasion, by way of contrast to the results of the recent election, when their issues were each in force and their votes were cast for their own party principles and candidates. There was no wonderful turn-over as statesmen and editors comment upon but simply a change that will compare, in many respects, with the difference of votes in other localities, where the policy of the present administration received endorsement, or where the fear of a change had its effect upon many thousands of the people of this country.

## CONDITION OF THE FILIPINOS

The President in his message to Congress stated that the pacification of the Philippine rebels was progressing favorably, and that the opposition to our forces was mostly by scattered bands obeying no concerted strategic plan and operating only as guerrillas. This view seems amply sustained by impartial reports from the disturbed districts of the islands.

The Boston Transcript some time ago published a letter from an American now in Manila. He states that those in rebellion constitute but a small part of the population, although the great body of law-abiding citizens have no special affection for the Americans. Manila, he says, is as orderly and safe as Washington. General MacArthur has extended curfew to midnight, whereas a year ago people were required to retire from the streets at 7 p. m. A similar improvement is noticed in other places.

Outside the military lines, however, it is not safe. The troops are in possession of every important point in the archipelago, but beyond their protection the country is unsafe. A person cannot safely go more than nine miles from Manila without a military guard. He is liable to be fired upon from ambush, or openly attacked if he travels alone, or in a very small company. That simply means, we presume, that the condition in the islands is similar to that of some other oriental countries, where travelers run the risk of being robbed by natives, whenever the latter think they can attack them safely. It takes time to change such conditions. There are even European countries where brigands make the highways unsafe and dangerous to lonely tourists.

The question is whether the transformation can be effected by the military forces alone. The correspondent of the Transcript says even army officers doubt this. The American soldiers do not admire the Filipinos, and the latter reciprocate the feelings to such an extent that it is doubtful whether they can ever come to an amicable understanding. The pacification must be done by the officers in the civil branches, and it is believed that when once commenced, its progress will be rapid.

The recent report about the surrender of 2,000 natives to the troops of the United States indicates that a change

is coming over the people. It seems there were not enough of our soldiers to guard the voluntary prisoners, and the latter were therefore told to keep away until their right to the treatment as captives of war could be established. That sounds almost as a burlesque. But it proves that the followers of Aguinaldo are at the end of their resources, and that they are commencing to look to their liberators for support. It then becomes our plain duty to give them the very best government they are capable of—one under which the rights to life and property are secured, home industries fostered and commerce developed.

The Filipinos are said to be taking a lively interest in the schools established. They show great aptitude for clerical work, and there is no doubt that with a correct educational system, they will rise to a high degree of civilization. At present the masses are ignorant. But they are natural musicians and artists, and rapidly learn to write an excellent hand. They are very good raw material for citizenship under free institutions, and the work of their development is far from an formidable as it has been depicted by some who know them but from a distance.

## M. BLOCH ON WAR.

M. Bloch, the writer on military matters, who before the outbreak of the Transvaal war, published his views that the improvement of modern war machinery would go on, until war itself would be an impossibility, is again stating similar opinions, and defending them. He even draws on the South African conflict for proofs of his position.

According to an extract from a forthcoming book of the author, reproduced in the Literary Digest, the conclusion to be drawn from the conflict with the Boers is, that if war is to bring about in a short time the results for which it is waged, it will cause such losses that no army would be able to support them. Tactics would therefore be adopted with the purpose of reducing the losses as much as possible, and by those tactics the struggle would be prolonged, until the economic resources would fail, and peace would have to be established.

Future wars, he argues, in which millions of men are pitted against one another, would bring indescribable confusion in our whole economic life, catastrophes in commerce and industry, the dissolution of social bonds, misery suffered not only by the combatants but by women and children, and the aged. The life of modern nations represent a more complicated lot of machinery than a watch. War will disturb all this machinery; it will stop its movement.

M. Bloch goes into further details in this chain of reasoning. The naval part of a great war would mean the interruption of all communication by sea. Prices on the necessities of life would rise beyond the resources of the common people. England and France would have to consider this result of a conflict. Germany, it is said, could not carry on a war with Russia for three weeks, if the imports of wheat were stopped. The mere rumor of a war between two great countries sometimes causes a panic, and the cost of military operations has risen to enormous figures. War therefore means economic pauperization for the nations that engage in it, and for their individual members, resulting in the formation of an immense proletarian class.

M. Bloch's reasoning is sound. It is well illustrated by the Chinese invasion, in which the victorious forces seem to be willing to make considerable concessions from the original program, perhaps more for fear of the financial problems involved in a conquest of that magnitude, than because of any consideration of the Chinese people. War, it is predicted, will finally cease. And if it is true, as M. Bloch contends that the governments of the world will gradually be convinced of the utter impossibility, financially speaking, of carrying on military operations except on a small scale, there is nothing unreasonable in those predictions. When nations no longer can make war, the Hague court of arbitration will have an abundance of business to attend to, like civil courts established for the adjustment of disputes between man and man.

Then the armies and navies will be reduced to a minimum. The guns may be remounted into ploughshares and the cruisers sent on missions of peace.

## A TABLE OF CRIME.

In Town Topics for Nov. 29, Hon. Joseph M. Douel gives in tabulated form a review of the moral tone of 100 cities of the United States, as revealed by the police statistics. The cities selected represented all parts of the country, and every State is included except Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The basis of computation is the number of arrests made for a period of twelve months, and the various offenses are classified under proper headings.

From the tables published it appears that the average of the 100 cities makes a formidable criminal record, the figures being 56,355 arrests to every 1,000 inhabitants. Norfolk, Savannah, and Lexington, Ky., lead in this dark procession, the volume of crime being 124.56, 106.88, and 112.25 respectively. The three most orderly cities are Allegheny, Pa., with a record of 22.59; Woonsocket, R. I., with 28.47; and Dubuque, Ia., with 17.44.

A very striking feature of the tables is the fact that, contrary to popular impression, the ratio of criminality does not seem to increase with the ratio of population. The largest cities are not worse off than the smaller ones. New York City, with over three million inhabitants is not in this respect ahead of a great many places with a less pretentious population. The total for New York is 42.11; for Chicago, 42.01; for Philadelphia, 47.38; for San Francisco, 51.01; for Washington, 55.05; but for Atlanta, Ga., it is 139.19, and for Norfolk, Va., 158.54.

Two Utah cities are represented: Ogden with a record of 86.38, and Salt Lake City, with 42.12. These records, as

analyzed, show for Ogden 6.49 serious offenses; 2.02 assaults; 14.77 disorderly conduct; 8.08 intoxication; 2.76 gambling; 12 illegal sale of liquor; .73 keeping of disorderly houses; 20.47 vagrancy, and 4.94 all other offenses. For Salt Lake City the specifications are in the order named: 8.34; 2.03; 7.57; 15.17; 1.57; and 4.65 vagrancy, with no record for selling liquor unlawfully, and no case of keeping houses of ill-fame. The table is very instructive, although it is well known that the moral status of a community can be but imperfectly represented by figures. When all allowances for imperfections are made, the fact remains that the element of transgressors of the law is alarmingly large at the close of this century, notwithstanding all the forces at work for the moral elevation of the human family, especially in this country.

The cause of lawlessness in this, and every other country was never more strikingly put than by Dr. Rainsford, in his recent lecture before the Twentieth Century club, Boston. He said in part:

"If God ever spoke to a nation He is speaking to us on this question of lawlessness. The rich men are the worst law-breakers in the United States. By the very same law under which the optic nerve grows and shrinks, by the same law has the Creator implanted in men the religious instinct. This should be appealed to to prevent the growth of lawlessness. The respect for law never has been and never can be divorced from religion."

As to how this appeal to the religious instinct should be made, and by whom, there may be wide difference of opinion. But there can be no doubt that morality without a religious basis is unsubstantial as the sound of brass, or the tinkling of a cymbal. Its glory is that of the soap bubble, which, however delightful, bursts and is no more.

## COMMERCIAL INTEGRITY.

A practical business man, Mr. J. W. Morton, who has over thirty years of experience, in an article in the International Journal of Ethics, takes the view that commercial integrity is higher today than ever before. This should be comforting to those who fail to see any moral progress, and his reasoning is of general interest. He says in part:

"In former years, when the average house did a small business and when competition was not as great as it is now, there was an opportunity for deceit and dishonest methods to be to some extent temporarily successful. There were few trade papers giving quotations, and it was exceedingly difficult for a purchaser to keep thoroughly posted, which made impositions, in the way of excessive prices for goods, possible. As a natural consequence there was irregularity, and customers of the same class could be charged different prices and those prices kept track of. The very large profits obtained were an invitation to deceit in defending them. The retail stores pursued the same practice; they charged what they could get, and the favored clerk was the one who could, by the smoothness of his tongue, get the most exorbitant prices. These conditions have all changed and can never prevail again. This is proved by the fact that the largest concerns and the ones most favorably situated and best organized are content to make two and a half to three and a half per cent net on sales, and from five to seven and a half per cent on their capital."

"If a business of any magnitude is worth conducting, it is worth perpetuating, and it can be perpetuated except by the selection of the best and most efficient men obtainable to take charge of the important departments in it. These men, who are expecting at some future time to occupy still more important positions, understand full well that they must carry out the policy of the house, and if the policy of the house is honorable they must rigidly adhere to it. The young men who are employed from time to time are acute of observation and are not slow to recognize this, and they naturally emulate the example of those who are over them."

Priesthood meeting this evening in the Assembly Hall at SEVEN o'clock.

The oleomargarine bill should not experience much trouble in passing.

Boer courage is quite a different thing from the proverbial Dutch courage.

The emergency ration is said to be a howling success, with the emphasis on the howling.

The window glass combine is to be fought. Evidently the combiners do not live in glass houses.

Because the House has passed the army reorganization bill it is no sign that the dogs of war are to be let loose.

Turkish naval authorities express themselves delighted with the Kentucky. Doubtless it is a fiend delight.

The International Board of Arbitration doesn't seem to have anything to do in times of disputes and wars.

Parliament is omnipotent but it occasionally indulges in acrimony and prodding just like ordinary human legislatures.

Denver's board of aldermen has authorized prizefighting. That's nothing. In Limon they indulge in burning people at the stake.

Down in Mexico they believe in doubling the third term for their president. Diaz has just been inaugurated for the sixth time.

If Lividita bulletins are to be relied upon, the czar has improved so much the past fortnight that he should be entirely recovered by this time.

The difference between the expressions of a cultured gentleman and of his extreme antipodes may be seen in the columns of this morning's Herald.

Lord Kimberley objects to the brevity of the queen's speech. There are many members of Congress who would cheerfully swap him a copy of the President's message for it.

It is to be hoped there will be no "scare" inaugurated here sufficient to keep from our beautiful and healthful city the expected attendance at the great live stock convention in January.

England is too great, her history too glorious, her place in the front rank of nations too prominent to adopt in South Africa the Spanish policy of reconcentration. Yet a Johannesburg dispatch says that the authorities there are preparing on the race course ac-

commodations for four thousand people from farms in the vicinity of the Rand; and that the burghers will be herded in a laager and closely watched.

Comment is made on the fact that Sarah Bernhardt brought sixty trunks with her when she came to this country. This is in no way remarkable. Let it be remembered that the "divine Sarah" herself is approaching sixty.

Chicago is going to try the experiment of a "municipal free lodging house." This would make Chicago a Mecca for tramps and hoboes, were it not that it will be harder to pass the conditions for admittance than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven.

According to the Baltimore Sun a member of the faculty said that the Johns Hopkins does not require so much a man of scholarly attainments as it needs a man of financial experience to look after the welfare of the university. Such being the case why would it not be well in every way to invite Mr. John D. Rockefeller to occupy the place soon to be made vacant by the retirement of President Gilman?

## GENERAL DEWEY'S EXPLOIT.

Boston Transcript.  
The capture of Dewetadoff indicates that the Boers are not confining themselves wholly to guerrilla tactics. As usual, the ubiquitous Gen. Dewet was near the scene; and, as usual, made good his escape. Hard fighting is also reported at Krugersdorp. These engagements naturally show considerable strength on the part of the Boers. Meanwhile, Mr. Kruger is enjoying himself in France, and is being cordially received on all sides. Both the French senate and the chamber of deputies have passed resolutions of sympathy for the exiled Boer president. Holland also looks favorably on Mr. Kruger, and the government is being commended on all sides for allowing him the use of the Gelderland. This act, one Dutch leader says, "the whole world applauds."

Kansas City World.  
There is no reason to think at present that the Boers are completely subdued or that by any means over, notwithstanding the late rejoicing in England and the withdrawal of English troops. The latest turn of affairs would seem to indicate that there is still left a well organized body of troops under Dewet and that their number is not by any means small. The latest and most notable instance of the Boer activity was last week when 400 of the English were captured, together with all their artillery, which is now in the possession of the Boers. England must by this time begin to feel that Lord Roberts' proclamation of six weeks ago that the war was over was a little premature.

Worcester Spy.  
It strikes us that the conditions in South Africa now are much like those after the fall of Richmond in our own Civil War. The South might have maintained the struggle and sacrificed the war by any means over, notwithstanding the late rejoicing in England and the withdrawal of English troops. The latest turn of affairs would seem to indicate that there is still left a well organized body of troops under Dewet and that their number is not by any means small. The latest and most notable instance of the Boer activity was last week when 400 of the English were captured, together with all their artillery, which is now in the possession of the Boers. England must by this time begin to feel that Lord Roberts' proclamation of six weeks ago that the war was over was a little premature.

New York Evening Sun.  
The difficulty of running down the Boer generals, crushing their command, gerrisoning the towns, poisoning the farming districts, and checking Dutch disaffection, may be understood when it is stated that the area of British South Africa, including Cape Colony (now its dependencies), the Vaal and Orange River colonies, and Natal is 379,341 square miles, a territory more than nine times greater than Luzon, whose area is 40,024 square miles. If Steyn keeps the field and Dewet's successes continue, the problem of pacification may become insoluble except on a basis of compromise.

Baltimore Sun.  
This week the "ubiquitous Dewet" captured a British garrison of 400 men, and other Boer commands are harassing Lord Roberts' army at various points in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The Dutch farmers of Cape Colony, embittered by the harsh treatment of their kinsmen, are almost in a state of revolt, and Roberts has asked for reinforcements, and the war seems no nearer an end than it did several months ago, when Pretoria and Johannesburg were occupied by the British forces. Great Britain is expected to pay \$5,000,000 a week in "completing the conquest" of the South African republics, and it is stated, will soon have to sell more bonds to replenish her depleted exchequer. No doubt the Boers will be crushed in time, but when the British people reckon up the cost in blood and treasure they will find that the "game has not been worth the candle."

New York World and Express.  
The danger, point is not Europe—it never was Europe—but South Africa, encouraged by the academic sympathy of the continent and exasperated by the burning of farms and the devastation of districts in the name of war. The psychological moment for a general Afrikaner uprising would seem to have passed a year ago, when an opportunity for concerted action was presented, but enough has been shown of the Boer character meanwhile to make it hazardous to prophesy that an extreme policy in the Transvaal will not work mischief to British authority in Cape Colony. The annual congress of the Afrikaner Union next week merits close attention from the world.

Boston Herald.  
It is not easy to see in what way the Boers hope to profit by maneuvers of the kind. They can, of course, harass their enemy, but the effort must entail an exhaustion of supplies which cannot be easily replaced; and, when the munitions of war are practically used up, this form of warfare, carried on by relatively large bodies of men, will, of necessity, come to an end. The capture of 400 prisoners is a brilliant exploit, but we should suppose that its brilliancy would not compensate for the embarrassment which the care of this body of dependants would throw upon the victorious army.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the December Forum, Hon. Perry S. Heath discusses the Lessons of the Campaign. John Ball Osborne writes on "The Work of the Reciprocity Commission," and Charles Denby explains "The Chinese System of Banking." An interesting article is that of Henry Litchfield West on "The Program for Congress." John P. Young discusses "The Economic Basis of the Protective System," and Y. I. Rodriguez replies to the question: "Can There Ever be a Cuban Republic?" The author takes a negative view of the proposition and quotes authority for his opinions. "Progress in Penology," is the subject of a timely paper by Hon. S. J. Barrows, and Hon. Truman B. Hale writes on "The Education of a Millionaire." Other subjects treated on are: "The Development of British Shipping," by Benjamin Taylor; "America in the Pacific," by Henry John Barrett; "Vacation Schools," by Dr. Helen C. Putnam; "American Coal for England," George C. Lockett, and "Higher Education of Women in France," by Anna Tolman.

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