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SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 12, 1902.

THE FIGURES AND THE FACTS.

In criticizing the statements made by the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. before the Ministerial Association, we simply desired to correct the mistakes that were made in reference to the alleged numbers of fallen women in this city, compared with the number of Sunday school teachers; and also the exaggeration as to the number of "legalized saloons." We did not wish to oppose the gentleman or the society he represents, in laudable efforts to stem the tide of immorality, or in any other good endeavor, but we could not permit the assertions he made to pass by without correction.

We understand that Mr. Axton spoke without proper data in regard to the latter-day Saints' Sunday schools. He had been informed that they were graded so that each had four divisions with one teacher to each grade. But he has now learned that there are at least six hundred Sunday school teachers in this State of Zion, which, with the number engaged in the Sunday schools of the other churches, makes a total far in excess of the number at which he placed the inmates of places of low report.

He now alleges that there are about two hundred and fifty of that unfortunate class. The police, however, place them at eight-nine, which is more than common, as the total ranges from that number down to fifty-four, with an average of seventy. Looking at the matter dispassionately, and taking the figures presented on either side, it is evident and beyond fair contradiction, that Mr. Axton erred, though we have no doubt unintentionally, in making the comparison to which we objected.

As to the number of "legalized saloons," he was also mistaken, by his own showing, as he included "clubs where no license is required," and "saloons on the edges of the city where the license is paid to the county." The condition of affairs, as we have heretofore stated, is bad enough without being highly colored and magnified beyond correct proportions. His first statement was as to the number of "legalized saloons" in the city.

It should be understood that Mr. Axton's paper was not designed for newspaper publication, but was read at the meeting of the Ministerial Association for the information of that body, and had for its object the correction of rampant evils, the main purpose being laudable, and worthy of the support of the respectable elements of society. Mr. Axton expressed the opinion that the morals of Salt Lake City were better than those of the average city of from fifty to sixty thousand inhabitants, so that his intention was not to defame Salt Lake, but to make it appear in bad contrast to other places in the Union. We desire to give him full credit for this, but it will be admitted we believe by all impartial persons who have paid attention to his paper and to the facts, that the figures used, and the comparisons drawn really place Salt Lake very low down in the scale of morality, and made it appear many degrees worse than it really is.

In this connection we repeat the remarks we have frequently made concerning those resorts which go by the name of "rooming houses," and which need thorough and systematic police surveillance, and many of which ought to be broken up. They are the cause of very great evils, and are more to be condemned than the open and notorious places of assignation and vice, as they pass under a thin veil of respectability, and are made the means of deceiving innocent persons.

We hope that when the tangle in the executive department of the city and the dispute with the City Council are unraveled, some active steps will be taken in the direction of possible restrictions of all the social evils that exist here. As we have said, they cannot be entirely extirpated, but their proportions may be considerably reduced, and our city placed on a moral plane which will entitle it to the encomiums passed upon it in years gone by.

We need a thorough cleaning up in Salt Lake City, and if the proper authorities do not attend to the work, they cannot reasonably complain if social reformers, connected with the religious societies and otherwise, take the matter in hand and cleanse the municipality from its grosser excrecences. While rectifying mistakes made in figures and comparisons, we have no desire to hinder the accomplishment of any good had in view by the Y. M. C. A. or other organizations for the public welfare. Success to them in their praiseworthy endeavor!

A QUEER CONTROVERSY.

The contention in Europe as to which of the leading powers was our best friend, when the war with Spain was contemplated, is becoming decidedly interesting. The statement made by the Krons Zeitung was quite specific, and evidently came from official sources. It was to the effect that on April 14, 1898—only a couple of weeks before the battle of Manila bay—the German foreign office furnished the information from Washington, that Lord Pauncefote had proposed a collective note declaring American intervention in behalf of Cuba "unjustifiable." The statement was denied in London, but reasserted in Berlin by a high official. And now it is again denied in London. Lord Cranborne, in a reply to a question by a Liberal member of parliament, said emphatically that "her late majesty's government never proposed through her majesty's ambassador or otherwise, any declaration adverse to the action of the United States in Cuba." If this is to be taken literally, Lord Pauncefote must have acted on his own responsibility, and not in behalf of "her late majesty's government."

The entire controversy seems hardly worthy of the time spent on it. It is known that Austria put forth every endeavor in behalf of Spain, and that very polite expressions of hope for a peaceful settlement were made in Washington, which were received with equal politeness, though the powers were given to understand that interference was not desired. What transpired in the diplomatic corps, with or without definite instructions, continued their efforts in behalf of peace, they should not be blamed, but rather lauded. The expression "credited to Lord Pauncefote," that our war was "unjustifiable," is subject to criticism, as a foreign representative is not supposed to express opinions on the politics of a nation to which he is accredited, and it is difficult to conceive that he did so. But if he did, he said no more than what some American citizens have said ever since the war broke out.

To this country it is immaterial what nations were our special friends during the crisis that is past. No assistance was needed, and none asked for. No sacrifices in our behalf were expected. To this country it is enough to know what friends it has now and for the future, in the enterprises that tend toward the building up of industry and commerce. Europe may profitably leave off the puerile quibble now going on, and leave to history to shed light upon the points that seem dark, but the clearing up of which may have historical interest. For the present there is more important business to engage the attention of statesmen.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

John T. Buchanan, in the February Forum, deals with the problem of assimilating the foreign element of the population of the United States. He thinks that unless an intelligent effort is made for the protection of our national ideas, the country will be in a fair way to become un-Americanized. It is not necessary to feel alarmed at imaginative dangers, or shy at shadows, but it can hardly be denied that the problem with which the writer in the Forum deals, presents some difficulties of more than an imaginary nature. A great many immigrants from the Old World never become thoroughly Americanized. They live in the past. They never can adjust themselves perfectly to the new surroundings. Their children remain foreigners in sentiment, in thinking and living, but the "old folks" remain strangers amid strange surroundings. They become easy prey to unscrupulous agitators who find it unprofitable, by various means to keep up national distinctions and national prejudices.

Mr. Buchanan's remedy for this is compulsory education, and certain educational qualifications for all who seek to obtain the privilege of citizenship. This deserves consideration. The country should not be closed against any desirable immigrants who come here because they desire liberty from oppression, and who come willing and able to help build up the country. But at the same time, no person ignorant of the fundamental principles of government is really fit to take any part in government. We are not justified in surrounding our shores with insurmountable barriers against desirable additions to our industrial army, but it is necessary, when they come, to teach them that they are not here for the purpose of forming factions in order that they may become generals. As Mr. Buchanan puts it:

"St. Ambrose said: 'When I am at Rome, I do as they do at Rome.' And we should be entirely justified if we were to say to the incoming alien when he arrives: 'Thou shalt do as we do; in our land our language shall be thy language; our customs shall be thy customs.'"

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The news from London, that a definite alliance between Great Britain and Japan has been concluded, is of extraordinary interest. It is entered into for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of China and Korea, and is, consequently, a notice to Russia that further encroachments in either direction may cause war.

The essence of the treaty is, that the two powers pledge themselves to defend their particular interests in the two countries; if either of them should become involved in a war, the other power will remain neutral and endeavor to persuade other powers from joining in hostilities. But if any other power join in hostile actions against the ally, the other party to the agreement will come to its aid. Any two or more powers commencing hostilities in either China or Korea would thus have to count with Japan and Great Britain combined.

That this is fraught with the gravest consequences, cannot be doubted. Those best acquainted with conditions in eastern Asia are of the opinion that Russia and Japan must meet on the battlefield. Russia is steadily seeking supremacy over Korea, and Japan takes the stand that that country must not be Russianized.

The contest about this country has

fostered a race hatred that only needs a spark to break out in uncontrollable flames. To the Japanese, the Russians are but "hairy brutes," and the Russians generally refer to the Japanese as "little monkeys." This race hatred pervades all classes, and it is fostered by the political leaders.

It is not believed that either country is as yet ready for a conflict. But both are making preparations, by training and drilling their soldiers and increasing the revenues. And it is evident that the present agreement with Great Britain is a part of this preparation. It may serve to postpone the evil day, or it may not. But whenever the day of contest comes, it will be fierce. The Russian army is composed of men of stalwart build, rigorous training and a larger degree of endurance than any other fighting force in the world. The Japanese proved themselves great fighters in the war with China. And since then they have been even more marvellously drilled. They have a mobility that will count for much against a physically and numerically stronger enemy.

ECLIPSES LONG AGO.

In reply to a question as to what authority affirms the incident of the going back of the shadow on the sun-dial of Ahaz, we can state that, according to the information we have, the question is fully discussed by George P. Chambers, a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of England, in his "The Story of Eclipses," a work that no doubt can be obtained through any large publishing house. The late J. W. Bonquet is said to have made the necessary computations, and ascertained that in the year 689 B. C. there was a partial eclipse of the sun at 11:30 a. m., visible in Jerusalem.

Other eclipses of the sun mentioned in the Old Testament, have also been verified. Sir H. Rawlinson found a tablet at Nineveh recording an eclipse which is supposed to have taken place on the 15th of June, 763 B. C. In this, it is thought by some, the darkness predicted by the Prophet Amos found a literal fulfillment, though the literal fulfillment by no means exhausts the full scope of that prophecy. It was an event to which both ecclesiastical and secular writers seem to have attached special importance.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Another cure for consumption is announced. Dr. John F. Russell has made a series of experiments at the New York Post-Graduate medical school and hospital, which are said to have been a complete success. The experiments were begun several years ago, and two physicians were asked to report on the tests. They have now submitted their fourth report on the matter. In this they say in part:

"Of the fifteen patients heretofore reported as apparently cured, all have been heard from within two months, excepting two, whose addresses are unknown. The remainder have either been seen or have replied to letters, and all are in good health and have gained or remained stationary in weight. Dr. Russell wishes your committee to state that he will accept for treatment any patient with uncomplicated pulmonary tuberculosis in any stage of the disease, who is able to come to the dispensary twice a day, and to obtain suitable food. About all the patients have more or less hemorrhages before they get well, but in ordinary cases the attacks are not severe enough to send them to bed for any length of time, and hence do not interfere seriously with the routine."

According to the accounts in the New York Tribune, the ingredients used in the medicine administered by Dr. Russell are beef fat, peanut oil, oil of cloves and coconut oil. He does not claim that his mixture will be of much benefit in advanced stages of the disease, but he seems to think that it can be cured if taken in time. A great many consumption cures have been announced, but it does not appear that there is any diminution in the number of the afflicted. Time alone can tell whether this remedy will have better success than its predecessors.

It is sort of betwixt and between weather, being neither winter nor spring.

If people could see themselves as others see them it would at best be but a see-saw affair.

When young Roosevelt's lungs get well the whole country will join him in giving the Groton school yell.

As Ogden is rejoicing over what she already had, Salt Lake has no occasion to mourn that which she never had.

The Vassar girls all went wild over Paderewski. It must have been his hair that attracted them.

Lincoln, Neb., will have the first McKinley memorial—in the form of a chime of church bells. Ring out, sweet bells.

What an obstinate and obdurate old man Senator Hoar is! He insists that the Declaration of Independence is good American doctrine.

The moral condition of the city being so very bad, according to Mr. Axton, all we can say is, "Johnny, get your gun."

At his levee yesterday King Edward permitted the favored few to kiss the back of his hand. It doubtless is a privilege, but scarcely one that Americans will seek.

For some four or five days past the weather bureau has predicted "light rain or snow." If the forecast is persistently adhered to it will be correct some of these days.

Professor Baldwin of Indiana, wants to send up a thousand balloons and explode them all at once and see if it will not produce rain. To insure success he should enclose a few barrels of water in the baskets of the balloons.

It was Lincoln's birthday today, it is a day sacred to Americans and his life is an inspiration to the young of the land. It was a life at once simple and grand, ending in a tragedy that will be remembered for all time.

Really the solicitude of some of the powers for China's welfare is much the

same as that of the boy for the little lion that was in the lion den. Asked why he was crying, he replied that he was afraid the little lion would not get any of Daniel.

Count Sternberg, an Austrian, says America worships Mammon. That may be true to some extent. But he might have added that all Europe at present seems to be worshipping Uncle Sam. That would finish the picture.

"It was a western wind freighted with rich and delicate gifts which blew soft upon Boston at Symphony hall last night. Miss Gage, the beautiful soprano, is of Salt Lake City, a granddaughter of Brigham Young, by the way, and Florio is another man from Iowa," says the Boston Transcript.

Lord Cranborne having made a specific denial of the statements (said to be official) in the Berlin press that Ambassador Pauncefote proposed a second joint note to the United States against armed intervention in Cuba, it is up to the Kaiser's government to produce documentary evidence that he did.

The Commercial Club having become incorporated and its organization being fully effected, is ready for business and we have no doubt that it will prove of great benefit to Salt Lake City. The officers are well known in the community as energetic, intelligent and progressive business men. A portrait of the president will be found in this impression of the Deseret Evening News. His associates are capable, reliable citizens, and the club is launched on what we believe will be a career of prosperity and usefulness. May its flag forever wave!

The German Emperor seems to have concluded that his brother shall speak only English, while in this country. That is a pretty broad intimation that he comes here, not to flatter the vanity of citizens who glory in a hyphenated citizenship, but to pay a visit to the American people. The decision is in line with the rebuke the Emperor is said to have once administered to some "German-Americans" who sought an audience. He is reported to have said that he knew what Germans are, and also what Americans are, but not "German-Americans."

THE DANISH ISLANDS.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The text of the Danish treaty, favorably reported from the Senate committee, discloses the fact that Secretary Hay has driven a good bargain in West Indian islands. If the treaty is ratified by the Senate we get the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John. In the West Indies, for the sum of \$5,000,000 in gold coin. Considering the increased value of these islands to the United States as a result of the Spanish-American war and in consequence of our control of the proposed Isthmian canal, the price asked by Denmark is a trifling consideration, being little more than the cost of a first-class battleship.

San Francisco Chronicle.

We trust that the change will be as desirable to the lenders as to the parties to the trade. On general principles one would suppose it would be disagreeable to have one's nationality changed in the twinkling of an eye without even being asked. But it is the fate of the weak, and in this case the islanders will probably gain. The principal product of the islands is sugar, and the sugar trust wants it to come in free. Consequently it will be free. We suspect that the planters will have to get our labor laws with the rest, but free commercial intercourse with the mainland is assured.

Poultnie Bigelow in Collier's Weekly. It is no triumph of diplomacy—this securing of more West Indian property for administration. We are taking what is gravitating irresistibly in our direction. It is a property that has been administered at a loss by nations that have several centuries of colonial experience behind them. It will make our school atlases look more attractive to have a larger area under our flag, but let us not imagine for a moment that the addition to our territory is as a productive and conquering power by taking of the West Indies any more than is essential for one or two coaling stations. But if we have the matter settled for us, if we are to be dissuaded from this bargain, then let us tackle the future difficulties in a businesslike manner.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Immediately on the ratification of the treaty "by both the contracting parties according to their respective procedures," and the exchange of the ratifications, the United States has the right of immediate possession, formal delivery of the ceded territory and property is to be made by Denmark, immediately after the payment to the Danish representative in Washington of \$5,000,000 in gold coin of the United States, which payment must be made within ninety days of the exchange of ratifications. Congress has to make the appropriation, but that will be a matter of course. When the treaty is ratified it becomes the supreme law and Congress would not more refuse to make the appropriation than it would refuse to provide for payment of interest on the public debt.

Chicago News.

It is especially gratifying that the treaty not only permits these people to retain their allegiance to Denmark but expressly stipulates that they shall be free to choose for themselves in this matter. They will have two years in which to make up their minds. During that time they may either renounce their allegiance to Denmark and become Americans or, if they prefer, they may reaffirm their allegiance to Denmark and remain Danish citizens. No discrimination will be permitted as to their individual rights no matter what course they pursue, and the United States will bring no pressure to bear upon them save as it may impress them with its good faith, its wise administration and its friendliness. This is as it should be. The intelligent Danes of the islands, moreover, when they find that they are perfectly free to follow their preferences as to citizenship, will be far more likely to feel a friendly spirit toward this country than the would have the transfer of the territory been regarded as involving also a transfer of their allegiance.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The principal topics discussed in Guntion's Magazine for February are: "Growth of Useful Economics," "Some Free Sugar Fallacies," "The Great Northern Deal," "Excise Problem in New York," "British Industries and Labor," "Prospect of Domestic Sugar Production," "The Public School and Citizenship," "Labor Laws in Europe," and "Cuba's Presidential Election." The Guntion Co., Union Square, New York.

The February number of Health Culture opens with an article on the "Philosophy of Eating," showing how the body is sustained. In "The Con-

servation of Youth," James Leonard Corning quotes Adeline Patti on that interesting subject. "The Temperaments in Their Relation to Disease" is discussed by Dr. V. P. English. "Pure Water" by Dr. A. L. Wood, Hygienic Home Treatment for the "Stimulant Habit" by Dr. Felix L. Oswald, and the editor considers "How to Become Strong," "Modern Clothing and Some of Its Injuries Effects," and the "Essential Factors of Business Success." The magazine devotes its pages to many important topics, and is well illustrated. —432 Fifth Avenue, New York.

In the National Geographic Magazine for February, E. J. Hill, member of Congress from Connecticut, describes "A Trip Through Siberia." The article is illustrated and is highly entertaining throughout. "The Teaching of Geography" is the subject of a paper by Ralph S. Farr. "The Latest Route Proposed for the Isthmian Canal" is another interesting article on a timely topic. The number ends with "Geographical Notes," and "Geographical Literature," and announcements by the Geographic Society, McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

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