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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 15, 1901.

DO WHAT IS RIGHT.

It is understood that Mayor Thompson will disapprove of the new form of contract adopted by the City Council, and will recommend several changes. We hope and believe the majority of the Council will support the Mayor in his suggestions as to needed amendments. What they will be we are not prepared to say. They should be sufficiently radical to meet the expectations of thoughtful citizens, who hold in higher estimation the public welfare than the interest of any corporation or contractor, or the personal dislikes of any official or private person.

The peculiar idiosyncrasies or antipathies of an individual or a board should not be considered in a measure designed to regulate public affairs. The office is more than the man, and continues when he is defunct officially or physically. A scheme devised out of desire for discomfiture of an obnoxious official—whether he is deservedly so or not—ought to be set down upon with emphasis. The good of the city, apart from its effects upon individuals, should be the only end in view, when measures of a public character are to be adopted. Anything that is devised for other purposes will be surely condemned by the people, and a close watch is being kept on everything that has the appearance of a job, or to be in the interest of companies or persons looking for fat pickings at the city's expense.

We hope the Mayor will get down to bedrock on the present proposition, and exercise the power vested in him to protect the public interest, no matter who may be displeased or what the consequences to private animosities or speculations. The citizens expect that he will do what is right in the premises, and they will support him in the conclusion.

GONE TO HIS REST.

The sudden demise of William Calder was a surprise and a shock to a large number of people, especially to old residents of this city, who knew him for many years and recognized his worth. But a few days ago he was mingling among them, apparently in good health, though a little depressed in spirit because of his lack of occupation. Yet he was bright and alert and exhibited no indication of his approaching end. He had been accustomed to active service and naturally desired to be somewhere "on duty." In the old times William Calder, whether on the police force or engaged in other capacities, was numbered among the reliable who could be depended upon in any emergency, and who held nothing back, not even life itself, in the interest of the people with whom he was identified. By night or day he was ready to go or come when wanted, and his fidelity was unshaken under every trying circumstance. He had his weaknesses like other mortals; but his faults were few and his good qualities many. He was true to his friends; we do not know that he had any enemies. His faith in the Gospel was steadfast to the last, and in his later years he clung to it with greater zeal than in former times, when he was looked upon as one more ready to fight for it than to live by it. Though not of a very devotional nature so far as the ceremonies of religion may be regarded, he was a man of strong conviction and earnest purpose, more practical than spiritual; and yet later in life his heart was turned strongly towards the light and truth revealed from heaven in the present dispensation. His sudden call to another state of existence seems remarkable, but may be regarded as providential, and on the other side of the veil he has doubtless found a mission for which he was needed, and that is suited to his talents and capabilities. He will be remembered with affection by a host of friends, and their hearts go out in tender sympathy for his bereaved family. May they be supported and comforted.

FIND THE BRUTE.

Complaints are made by a reader of the "News" that ladies are being insulted on the streets in this city. Two cases have been brought to his notice, and both occurred last week, one at the corner of Fourth South and Seventh East, and the other on Second South and Seventh East. The assaulter is said to be a negro, and suspicious point to a certain party. Both ladies, it is stated, had a narrow escape from the clutches of the brute.

We mention this as a warning to young ladies not to be too venturesome on the streets after dark, unless properly escorted, and also as a warning to the prowling animal, whoever he be, to desist in time from a course that surely will end in disaster to him. The "News" has on various occasions spoken a good word for a race that has not too many friends in some parts of the country. And this gives us a right to say, that brutality of the kind complained of will not be tolerated here, any more than in other places. Color should have no one from the rights of citizens, but that is not to say that black crimes but not be

punished with the utmost promptness and severity.

The police authorities would do well to have an eye open in the locality mentioned. If the assaults continue, they may end in tragedy. Steps to prevent this should be taken in time.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

It appears that there are three clauses in the Platt amendment relating to Cuban independence, which are particularly objectionable to the Cuban patriots. One of these is the section that makes it the duty of the United States to watch over the island and interfere, if necessary, for the protection of life, property, and personal liberty. Another is the one that suggests the cession of the island of Pines to this country, and the third, regarding the lease of coaling stations. It is easy to understand, on sentimental grounds, why the Cubans should object to this country reserving the right to interfere to suppress possible rebellion, or in case of foreign attacks. Cubans naturally regard themselves as capable of taking care of themselves. But why they should object to the cession of a little island and the granting of coaling stations is incomprehensible. Do the Cubans owe this country absolutely nothing—not even gratitude?

It is claimed that the Cuban leaders expected the establishment of an independent government, and the withdrawal of the American troops, after which the Havana government would have considered the most liberal treaties with the Washington authorities. It is intimated that under such conditions, the most advantageous concessions would have been granted freely. The Platt amendment, however, is looked upon as a blow to Cuban "honor." The Cubans desired to grant all that the United States could ask for, or more; but not on compulsion. They desired, in fact, to have an opportunity of showing the world how grateful they are to the United States, and they are incensed at being deprived of this opportunity, by the objectionable clause in the Platt amendment. This, in substance, is the cause of the Cuban disappointment, as stated by themselves, or their champions in this country.

If this is true there can be no serious controversy with Cuba over the points at issue. Cubans are anxious to grant what the best and most mature American statesmanship considers necessary for the interest of both countries. The sensitiveness that feels hurt because the demands were set forth previous to the time considered proper by the Cubans, is too refined to bring to international councils, where as a rule there is but little regard paid to tender feelings. The chief point is to reach a perfect understanding as to the future relations between this country and Cuba. When that is done, it is time enough to go to work and construct the government that will be responsible for the maintenance of this understanding. The talk about lost opportunities of showing gratitude, is childish.

The stern fact remains that there is danger in Cuba of disturbances, that may menace the new government. In that case, it would be the duty and the right of the United States to interfere, if the home government should prove too weak to maintain order. This duty would be ours, no matter whether it is recognized in treaties, or not. That is a right a strong nation is understood to have in its relation to weaker neighbors, troubled with lawlessness, or anarchy. In an emergency the United States would exercise this duty and right in the Cuban republic, for the protection of her own citizens and interests. The Cubans may not realize this, but it is nevertheless a fact. It is to be hoped they will consider the situation more calmly, as a graceful yielding on their part, to the demands of reason, is essential to future cordial relations.

The Platt amendment was rejected by a vote of 18 to 10 in the Cuban convention. By this vote the progress was arrested for the time being, and that without any apparent necessity. In the long run the Cubans will have to concede the right of the United States to make some stipulations regarding the foundations upon which the independence of the new republic must rest. And it is not to be presumed that Cubans will be the losers, by following the ripe advice of American statesmen.

INSPIRED BY JULES VERNE.

Another of Jules Verne's ideas, which thirty years ago were considered too fantastic for serious consideration, is now about to be put to the practical test. As will be remembered the French author sent his Captain Nemo, of the Nautilus, under the ice pack at the south pole, where the nearly indestructible marvel of a submarine boat had a narrow escape. Now, one Mr. Kampe, it is said, is building a boat designed for a voyage under the ice at the north pole, and he is looking for a crew willing to man the vessel, which is under construction at Wilhelmshaven.

According to particulars furnished the Vienna Geographical society, the boat will be ellipsoid in form, with a major axis of seventy feet, a breadth of twenty-six feet and a displacement of 800 tons, the boat will hold sufficient air to last five persons fifteen hours, the carbonic acid gas being removed by a combination with caustic soda. She will have both horizontal and vertical screws, the latter for raising and depressing the vessel. The motive power will be petroleum, of which 150 tons will be carried. This amount is calculated to be more than five times what is necessary for a trip from Spitzbergen to the pole and back.

It goes without saying that such a voyage, under the ice, would be undertaken with numerous risks, many of which cannot even be foreseen. But if the boat is ever built and equipped for that enterprise, Mr. Kampe will receive more applications for places on board the craft, than any captain ever had before him. The difficulty will be in keeping adventurers away, and not in obtaining a sufficient number. When Stanley advertised for a couple of followers through the dark continent, he soon had to withdraw his advertisement, lest it should start a general movement for the depopulation of Europe, so numerous were the applications sent in. The love of adventure is

strong. And even if the question is of going to certain death, in a novel enterprise, as was the case with Andre, there are those who are anxious to take the risk.

RUSSIA'S DOUBLE PLAY.

If there is any truth in the rumor that Russia and Japan have formed an alliance, it may be presumed that the two rivals in eastern Asia have come to the conclusion that it is of more advantage to them to agree on the spoils than to quarrel over them. It may be taken to mean that Russia is to go on completing her absorption of Manchuria, while Japan is to assume control over Korea. Russia's chief interests now are in Manchuria, and she can afford to withdraw her objections to Japan's advances in the direction of the hermit kingdom. Japan's satisfaction at the attitude of Russia may then be accounted for.

Russia's policy in the East is becoming more apparent, as it is viewed in its entirety. When the powers first went to China in order to exact, with mailed fists, retribution for the outrages committed, Russia was among the first to counsel moderation, and declare in favor of the preservation of the integrity of the old empire. By this means she insinuated herself into the good graces of the Chinese rulers. Confidence thus obtained, she commenced secret negotiations with China for concessions that had no relation whatever with the main overtures for a settlement of the existing troubles.

When the powers became aware of what was going on in the dark, they protested to China, and the emperor, finally, in a diplomatic manner, refused to grant Russian demands. Then, it is said, a Russian minister became so incensed that he, with utter disregard for the integrity of the Mongolian empire, ordered a Chinese plenipotentiary violently ejected from his presence, and M. de Giers, it is alleged, warned Li Hung Chang that Russia would support a rigorous policy in the negotiations for peace. It may be in pursuance of this policy that the agreement with Japan has been entered into. If so, further developments of a startling nature may be looked for in the orient.

Russia has all the time been playing a double game—always with a view of securing the greatest advantages to herself. She has played the role of reconciler, in order to obtain concessions "voluntarily." She will assume the role of tyrant to obtain further privileges by force. It is evidently Germany's move now. If the Anglo-German compact means anything, those two powers cannot afford to wait much longer, before they define their position and decide upon a course of action.

The United States is now the only friend China has left. This country has shown itself sincere in its efforts for the preservation of Chinese integrity, because it is believed that that would, in the long run best serve the interests of civilization. But this friendship is quite Platonic. The United States is quite willing to use all its diplomatic influence in favor of China, but can do no more than that. It is not prepared to precipitate a ragnarok for the sake of a crumbling throne and an effete dynasty. Still the United States government can do the Chinese much good, if they will follow counsel. They may lose parts of the country at the present time, but if they from now on will open their portals to American civilization, and let that permeate, as far as practicable, every nook and corner of what remains to them after European greed shall have been satisfied, that remaining part may still grow in strength and importance, as Japan has done in comparatively few years, and become a power to be reckoned with in the council of nations. China must be prepared to lose much in this conflict, but if the loss is made the turning point in the national life, it will be a gain. But China now needs wise counsel, and she should turn to this country for advice and spiritual aid.

ISOLATION AND SANITATION.

The Kansas City World, commenting on the smallpox epidemic in Glasgow, Scotland, says in part:

"Glasgow has suffered to a very considerable extent from smallpox—and that in spite of the fact that the most strenuous efforts were made to vaccinate the people. During a few weeks not less than 300,000 of the population were vaccinated and still the disease was as prevalent as ever, for while vaccination was enforced the sanitation of the city was neglected. The subject is one that is receiving a great deal of attention from the fact that the number of people who disagree with the practice of compulsory vaccination is growing each year, and in many cities they have organized to oppose the compulsory vaccination laws. In this connection it is worthy of notice that a Chicago court recently decided that a child could not be deprived of his rights to a place in the public schools because his parents declined to permit him to be vaccinated."

"The experience here in Kansas City has been that perfect isolation and modern methods of disinfection and sanitation practically control the disease. We believe the paragraphs quoted are of interest as showing the trend of thought on a subject that is being discussed throughout the country. While vaccination has the support of the large majority of medical practitioners and is regarded as the great antidote to the dreaded disorder, the evidences of the necessity of sanitary measures should not be disregarded. For it is clear that unless vaccination is supplemented by isolation of the afflicted, and thorough measures of sanitation and disinfection, the malady continues and numbers its victims with the other diseases classed as zymotic. Cleanliness is the lesson to be learned and the scourges that afflict mankind should be reminders of its absolute necessity."

Baseball is the national game but islands are the quarry.

Aguiñaldo keeps "mum," and MacArthur keeps Aguiñaldo.

The Macedonians ask autonomy. Turkey prefers to give them death.

The President's cabinet have had their photographs taken. The size was cabinet of course.

The Boers may not have captured Gen. French after all. Just as they expected to be may have taken French leave.

And now there is to be a locomotive trust. There will be lots of "go" to such a trust.

It is to be hoped that all who voted at the school election today voted "Yes." Those who have not voted can cast a ballot until 7 p. m.

The Porto Rican petitioners want the President to have good roads built in the island. It would tend to make their paths in life pleasanter.

Many people planted trees yesterday. It is a good work and those who did it can find greater pleasure in the thought that "the groves were God's first temples" than those who did not.

Prof. Hutton says that the Garden of Eden was located in China. And after the trespass of the original tenants they were ejected and the gates fastened. Now after these many years the powers are insisting that the gates shall be unlocked and the open door policy shall prevail.

American competition is invading England in many forms. One of the latest is the invasion of the medical books world. Medical literature in England is in a fair way to become thoroughly Americanized, owing to the enterprise and scientific investigations of the specialists of Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities. Truly this may be said to be a bitter dose.

Our evasive morning contemporary is reminded that, while a mare is a horse though a horse may not be a mare, a man is not a woman neither is a woman a man. When the male is specially and repeatedly mentioned in that gender, the term does not include the female. "Man" may embrace "woman" in some cases of law and language, but such construction does not cover the instance in question.

The indemnities that the powers will demand from China are getting so very large that after they have exhausted her financial resources there will still be so much due that of very necessity and not from any desire, they will have to compensate themselves for their outlay by taking part of her territory. China might as well make up her mind now as at a future time that the slicing up process is about to begin.

The commissary frauds in the Philippines are looming far above the horizon. Doubtless these scandals are much greater than at first supposed, certainly than the officers in command there were inclined to admit. That is but natural. But it is difficult to see how so many subordinates were involved, when their doings are supposed to be supervised by commissioned officers. They may have placed too much trust in them and had that trust betrayed. Whoever may be to blame, be they high or low, should be punished to the full extent of the law. Public sentiment in America demands this. Good policy in the Philippines requires it.

The Chicago Times-Herald not long since printed what purported to be statistics of the number of murders committed annually in the various States of the Union during the last decade. Utah is credited with an annual average of 57. That means that within the last ten years 570 people have been murdered in this State, which is all nonsense. If one-tenth of that number have been murdered within that time, it is simply appalling. Such statistics are absolutely worthless and their only use is to brand the whole country as a community of cutthroats and murderers. Why any respectable paper should put them forth is hard to understand.

ODELL AND PLATT.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Let us examine, frankly and unreservedly, the case of Gov. Odell. He was for many years Senator Platt's most beloved and trusted agent in the management of the Republican party in this state. Now he has ceased to be the agent of his party because by the vote of the people of the state, he is their sworn agent and representative in the office of governor. Senator Platt insisted that there had been no change in his position, that Mr. Odell as governor was no less his agent and the party's agent than he was before he became governor. This contention Gov. Odell denied absolutely, and upon that rock they split.

Newburgh Daily News.

The governor had hardly been elected before Mr. Platt began to make announcements intended to convey to the public mind the knowledge of his supremacy over the party of the state. With one accord the citizens resented the senator's masterful tone, and no unusual vision is required to perceive that the senator will not be supported by them in his unreasonable attack upon the governor. The senator's long policy of discrediting and undermining governors chosen by the Republican party will not be successful in this instance. He may be assured of that. Manifestations of his power in that direction, if not in others, must be suspended during the present administration, if not permanently discontinued.

Philadelphia North American. Gov. Odell's victory over Platt in New York shows how precarious is the authority of a political boss when it is sturdily defied and denied. Platt made the mistake of attempting open and public coercion of Gov. Odell, a man under no illusions as to the basis and nature of a boss's control of political affairs. He ordered the governor to do certain things affecting not only the party, but the body politic, and the governor flatly refused to be a puppet worked with a string in public. Having threatened with an empty gun and been told to shoot and be hanged, the blustering boss was left in a ridiculous position, and ridicule is fatal to false pretense.

ABOUT THE BICYCLE.

New York Sun. From a commercial viewpoint, the beginning of the new century finds the bicycle industry in this country in excellent health. Never since the wheel first made its appearance has the business of its manufacture and sale been carried on so satisfactorily as now; nevertheless, we believe, has the quality of the machines produced been better or their price so reasonable; and at no time has there been a clearer or more widespread understanding among riders of what constitutes a first-class machine.

Leslie's Weekly.

The bicycle long since became too widely popular to remain a prescribed code of society, but it is noticeable that many of the ultra-fashionable still take

LOVELY LADIES' SUITS

Have just arrived at Z. C. M. I., and are obtainable this week at our Cloak Department. Our stock of seasonable suits is the choicest in the state in style and quality, and is offered at reasonable prices. Ladies who insist on having tasteful goods will not fail to view our extensive assortment and become our patrons.

SUMMER WASH GOODS.

As usual Z. C. M. I. leads in this line of merchandise. We have the best, the neatest, the cheapest. Our large stock is now offered to the public, all new, stylish and good. We will not waste your time reading unnecessary words of praise—our superior goods speak for themselves.

Z. C. M. I.

T. C. WEBBER, Superintendent.

It is a Fact

Don't you know, that Cutler Bros. Co. have the best tailors in town, and that suits made by them from Provo cloth will wear better, fit better and are cheaper than any other you can get. Their L. D. S. knit garments at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.25 are the most comfortable, best and cheapest made.

CUTLER BROS. CO.

36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

FIRST

Everybody wants to be first. That is, everybody who is anybody. You do, anyway. And we want you to get there, too. We want you to hold your head up and take a new interest in life. We want your chest to swell high with pride and your heart beat fast with pleasure. That's why we carry the

CLEVELAND BICYCLE.

Come and get one and the world will be at your feet.

Cleveland Chainless \$75.00
Cleveland Light Roadster 40.00

Also Day Wheels, \$25.00 to \$35.00.

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

Sign of the Big Gun. 42, 44, 46 W. Second South.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

Yesterday's arrivals brought to hand another lot of those boys' knee pants that we've been selling for 25c.

We think they're even better than the last lot.

There's a black cheviot and a brown mixture.

They've all got double seats.

Sewed all through with double seams.

And will stand good hard wear.

Another lot of those 50c corduroys also came in—

Just in time too, for we've been low on some sizes.

Talking boys' pants puts us in mind that we might just as well mention the others.

50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Blacks, blues, brown and gray mixtures and corduroys.

3 to 16 years.

ONE PRICE J. P. GARDNER,

136 and 138 Main St.