

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 7, 1902.

## THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education of this city has chosen Mr. Arnold G. Clague (pronounced Juke) as its chairman. There was much anticipation among the friends of different members of the board that their favorites would obtain the place, but it seems that Mr. Clague satisfied the majority and eventually the choice was made unanimous. We believe the gentleman will fill the place with honor, and that his appointment will be endorsed by the public; it certainly will by his friends and acquaintances. His business qualifications, joined with his experience in school affairs and his conservative and gentlemanly deportment, fit him for the post, which he has not sought, but the duties and responsibilities of which he will not shrink or avoid. The selection of Mr. Clague as vice chairman was also good, and will strengthen the management of our school affairs.

Mr. W. J. Newman retires from the chairmanship with the confidence and thanks of the people of this city. He has well performed a somewhat thankless task. He has been on the side of every rational measure for the advancement of our city school affairs, and his continuation on the board is gratifying to his numerous supporters. The accession of Judge Henderson and Professor Cummings will, we are sure, increase the efficiency of the board, while the members whose term has expired go out with the cordial appreciation of all who have watched their official course.

There is little but honor and fame as a reward for arduous service on our local Board of Education. The work to be done deserves rich remuneration of a substantial character. But the gentlemen who serve the city in the responsible duties of that board, labor for the pure love of the cause of education and the building up and advancement of the public interest. We think they should be regarded as public benefactors and merited citizens, and entitled to the praise and gratitude of the community.

## SENATOR HOAR'S REMEDY.

One of the chief features of Senator Hoar's anti-trust remedy is publicity. But the chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission, Hon. A. Knapp, a short time ago expressed the view that publicity was more likely to increase than to cure the so-called trust evil. He argued that competition would be destroyed, if publicity were made a principle of law, for it was unreasonable to suppose that any corporation would wage a war against a competing concern when from the publicity given to its rival's affairs and its own it was a foregone conclusion that it would lose in the long run.

Another feature is that which provides for strict penalties for the violations of law, and for the personal responsibility of the officers and agents of corporations. This would certainly have a good effect, provided a law of this nature were enforced, but the trouble is that when money rules, the enforcement of the laws is not always impartial.

What is first of all needed, is adequate protection to competition. Our social system is competitive. It is built on that principle. But the tendency of monopolies is to destroy successful competition, to crowd out the individual producer, and levy tribute on every consumer in the land. As long as this is not carried to the extreme, the public patiently bears it. But once in a while there is an awakening, as in the case of the general protest against trust beef prices. The danger is, however, of carrying the war upon individual effort too far, and if this is done, there will be a "deluge." The outcome will be, either Socialism, or revolution.

## INTERESTING HISTORY.

According to an item in the New York Evening Post, the Schwenkfelders, a religious sect in Pennsylvania, are about to engage in a literary enterprise that should be of general interest. They desire to have a complete and reliable history of their sect, and this work will mean many years of patient research and the expenditure of considerable sums of money. The Rev. Dr. Chester D. Hartman is in charge of the work. He has already secured material on hand, it is said, to fill sixteen large volumes of history.

The founder of the sect, Casper Schwenkfeld, was, it is claimed, a prominent figure during the time of the Reformation in Germany, but he frequently disagreed with Luther, as did some other prominent men at that time. He wrote a number of letters and pamphlets on religious topics, and these it is now proposed to collect and give to the world.

His writings were of course, frequently confiscated and destroyed.

Many of Schwenkfeld's followers, too, were learned men who contributed extensively to the controversial literature of the period. The writings, many of which shed new light on Reformation history, are hidden in obscure corners throughout Germany. Dr. Hartman has enlisted the co-operation of a number of German literary officials, who have directed him to long-forgotten volumes stored away in cellars and attics, and from these sources he has gained information, it is said, of priceless value.

Although the sect is of so ancient origin, it now consists of only about 1,000 followers. Their doctrines are somewhat similar to those of the Friends. They lay great stress on the necessity of heeding the teachings of the Divine Spirit in man, declaring that this dwelling guide is superior to the written word. They reject ceremonialism, oppose litigation and warfare, and encourage simplicity of speech and garb. Blonches, however, is not a feature of their worship, nor is music discarded. Within the last fifty years, moreover, the Schwenkfelders have re-established the rites of baptism and communion. Schwenkfeld's action in dispensing with these was the chief source of the determined opposition to him and his followers.

Owing to persecution in Germany, the sect in 1731 went to this country and settled near Philadelphia. They have now seven congregations in Pennsylvania. They are described as a thrifty and generous people. If a member suffers reverses, he is aided from a fund maintained for that purpose. No Schwenkfelders, it is said, have ever been an inmate of a poorhouse. One of their special institutions is the annual memorial day, on Sept. 24, in memory of their liberation from bondage. For on that day in 1731 the first immigrants who had arrived in Philadelphia conducted a service of thanksgiving, and after the service they partook of a meal, consisting of bread, butter, and apple butter. The 24th of September every year is therefore marked by a reunion of all the members of the faith; and their repast at the noon hour still consists only of bread, butter, and apple butter.

The sect has an interesting history, and the literary enterprise they have undertaken will be of importance, because of the new light it will undoubtedly shed on the Reformers and the Reformation.

## CAR WITHOUT TRACKS.

The trackless trolley car is the latest in the line of transportation of passengers and freight. A line of this kind is said to be in operation near Paris, and another near Berlin, and a company has been formed for the purpose of operating a trackless trolley line in Lowell, Mass., and other localities.

According to a description of the new line in "The World Today," all that is needed instead of the expensive track, is a good, smooth road. Two overhead wires extend throughout the length of the route. On these wires runs the trolley, which is connected with the car by means of a wire, long enough to permit the car to turn out of the road on either side when desirable to do so. In this way vehicles and other obstacles are avoided. On level road fifteen horse-power are said to be sufficient for a twelve-passenger car. They can make a speed of from 15 to 20 miles an hour, and the lines are so much cheaper to build, that the operation is very profitable.

Should trackless trolley lines become popular, the demand for good roads, we fancy, would become still more urgent than it is at present, for that kind of communication between the different localities would depend on the condition of the roads. As it is, it is claimed that the direct and indirect loss to farmers especially, on account of bad roads, amounts to many millions every year. The prospect of getting a cheap and convenient means of transportation from farming districts to cities, would act as a powerful incentive to keeping the roads in the best possible condition. There is a bill before Congress, which, if passed, will enable any town or county road supervisor to apply for and receive one-half of the cost of building roads in his district from the national government. If this goes through, we should in a few years have the finest and best roads in the world, and also save the enormous losses referred to. The trackless trolley car would then come naturally.

## AIR NAVIGATION.

There is considerable airship talk at the beginning of this year, although Mr. Edison says he does not believe in the necessity of air navigation. Prof. Bell recently stated that his experiments have had as their object the building of a kite of solid construction, capable of carrying up in a moderate breeze a weight equivalent to that of a man and engine, and so formed that it would be suitable for use as the body of a flying machine—and with supporting surfaces so arranged that when the kite is cut loose it will come down gently and steadily and land unhurt. He says he has successfully accomplished this, and that looks as if a great stride toward the solution of the problem had been taken.

But there are others. According to the New York World, Prof. Myers of Frankfurt is about to introduce a new type of airship, which is a combination of his aerial torpedo and the "sky-cycle." The inventor of this claims that it has solved the problem. He thinks if there were more demand for airships, the improvement of that kind of vehicle would proceed with more speed.

M. Santos Dumont thinks he will be able to have several passenger airships in operation in Paris this year. He thinks the time is at hand when the building of airships will become common. In all probability the navigation of the air is about to commence in earnest. Some morning the newspapers will wake up and read in the newspapers of the accomplishment of the dream of many scientists.

The Moroccan pretender is not so pretentious as he was.

It is kind of 60-in-time weather we

are having now. Snow! Snow! Snow! is what is wanted.

Secretary Root seems to regard that general staff bill as the staff of life.

The flood of anti-trust bills now being turned loose upon Congress verifies the old saying that it never rains but it pours.

Miss Dora Meek of Centralia, Ill., has now slept one hundred days consecutively. This long sleep shows how very meek she is.

Devery was able to restrain Tammany through the courts. So far as known it is the first time Tammany was ever restrained.

There are dentists in the navy now and they are rated as yeomen. They are expected to do yeoman service in pulling teeth.

An explanation of the great delay in receiving the allies' answer to Casar's note is that they used red tape on their typewriter.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal speaks of the gallant Colonel as "Uncle Hank Watson." Surely this is the most unkindest cut of all.

A Chicago lawyer predicts that we shall yet talk with the people of Mars. He evidently expects to communicate with them by talking through his hat.

In his treatment of the trust question Senator Hoar is very conservative. Of all who have given their views on the question, thus far, Attorney-General Knox seems to have the most comprehensive grasp of it.

Great Britain and Germany are perfectly willing to arbitrate their differences with Venezuela, but when it comes to The Hague tribunal each insists on it being "After you, my dear Gaston."

A California girl has sold her right of inheritance as a countess and heiress to an Italian nobleman for six thousand dollars, gold. That girl is a princess among women. How much better this than to have bought a foreign nobleman.

It is useless to deny that marines from the German warships were landed at La Guayra. Photographs taken of them ashore prove they were. And as Salem Scudder said to Jacob McCusker: "Jacob, that instrument can't lie."

Great Britain wants Turkey to understand and distinctly that there is to be no favoritism in letting war vessels pass through the Dardanelles into the Black sea. How times have changed when Turkey favors Russia as against England.

Because Associate Justice Shiras of the United States supreme court, who, it has been announced, will resign during the present winter, hails from Pennsylvania, that state is claiming the right to name his successor. There is neither rhyme nor reason in the claim. But, in fact, Pennsylvania's stronghold in this regard is attorney-general. She has given more to the United States than any other state.

A colored mail carrier in the south has been warned to quit or take the consequences. The warning may so frighten him that he will quit, but his employer, Uncle Sam, will not. Federal authority cannot reach the mobs that hang and burn negroes, but it can and will reach those who interfere with the United States mail. Those who make race prejudice an excuse for indulging in outrages on government employees will do well to remember against whom they butt their heads in these cases.

Morocco which furnishes almost the only excitement at present in the political world, is a country having an area of 344,000 square miles and a population of about 6,500,000 people. The present Sultan is in his 25th year, and succeeded to the throne in 1894. Spain has in the past made repeated attempts to conquer Morocco, but without success. France was able to subdue Algeria and Tunis, but Spain had neither money nor military skill sufficient to conquer Morocco.

According to Mr. Brooks Adams' latest success, "The New Empire," quoted in Success, the commercial and financial center of the world is now no longer London, but New York City. When Pittsburgh, in 1897, succeeded in under-cutting all the world in steel, the world's money center began to move slowly from the other side to this side of the Atlantic. Simultaneously the political center began to move to Washington, which is now fast becoming the political, diplomatic and social hub of the globe. The social life in Washington this season is no longer local, but national, and indeed, international. National scientists and artists are taking up their abodes there, to be joined very soon by their international brethren, for Washington is a capital that will have as good as the best in Paris, London, Berlin and Vienna.

## THE MOROCCO OUTBREAK.

Los Angeles Times.  
Have you heard from Pex? Gates shut, shops closed, rebels just outside of town—that's what the matter at Pex, Morocco, where the sick shoes used to come from, and the carriage curtains and other shiny leather, is slipped from stem to gudgeon. The Sultan is quaking in his castle, for the imperial forces have been scattered, horse, foot and dragons. The pretender to the throne is moving on the works with alacrity, and if Pex doesn't fall into his hands it will be a wonder. And that is the news from Pex. We are sad about Pex.

## KANSAS CITY STAR.

The possibility of foreign intervention gives the revolution in Morocco something more than ordinary significance. The interests—or, rather, the fancied interests—of Spain, England and France are involved. Just how these powers will regard the defeat of the Sultan, should the investment of Pex result in his surrender, remains to be seen, but the presumption is that no very great excuse would be necessary to "justify" intervention, especially if an understanding could be reached among the three interested spectators.

## SAN FRANCISCO CALL.

It is a familiar fact that men never grapple with a great problem so long as they can evade it. The Morocco question, like that of the Balkans, will doubtless be postponed just as long as

the European concert can possibly find or devise means of evasion. If, however, the present situation should result in an overthrow of the government, and the disorder should spread so far as to affect French interests in Algeria, it would seem that France would be compelled to intervene in self-defense. The powers would then have to decide how far France may go in establishing peace and how long the may stay. Perhaps France might be able to play in Morocco the part that Britain is playing in Egypt, and should it be so the African series of world problems would be very nearly solved in their entirety.

## SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.

The rebellion is liable to involve both England and France. Under the present situation, English influence is in the ascendancy in the Moorish court and councils. A Scotchman is the Sultan's military director. But France's African province of Algeria borders on Morocco, and the republic has long coveted an extension of its dominions along the Mediterranean shore. If England intervenes in behalf of the present Sultan, with the ultimate purpose of securing in consideration of her services a footing on the Moroccan shore of the strait of Gibraltar to strengthen her command of the entrance to the Mediterranean sea, France is sure to interpose a vigorous protest.

## CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.

The emperor of Morocco, who is now having a fight for his throne, is only 21 years old, and while he is ranked as a man of progressive ideas in dispatches from London, and the Times of that city speak of his liberal policy and the firmness with which he has stamped out anti-Christian violence at Fez, his reforms seem to consist chiefly in such enterprises as the purchase of bicycles and automobiles.

## NEW YORK WORLD.

Not even in savage Morocco can his Shereen master, Muley Abdul Aziz fight rebels comfortably without making the land-grabbers in Europe lick their chops. With France holding a mortgage on every grain of sand south and east of Muley's corner of the earth, and Britain's preponderant trade claims, even Morocco, without roads, navy, census, telegraphs or Citizen's union movements, is a "danger zone."

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Cassier's Magazine for January has several interesting articles and among these are several dealing with labor unions, the premium system of paying wages, and the inspection tour through the United States recently made by a delegation of British trades union representatives. Other articles are: "Electric Power in India," by Capt. J. H. Thomson; "A New Departure in British Cruisers," by George Halliday; "Fuel Briquettes in Germany," by Frank H. Mason; "Developing a British War Post," by Archibald S. Hurd; "Cut Gearing," by Oscar J. Budge; "British Views of American Workshops," by Alfred Mosely, and current topics.—New York.

The World Today for January is a very good number. It opens with some fine illustrations, "Snapshots From Around the World," "Carnegie Institute Paintings," and "Thomas A. Edison." Then "The Events of the Month" are told by Charles H. Dumis. Among the important articles are: "Masterpieces of Painting at the Carnegie Institute," Arthur Hooker; "The New Chippewa Forest Reserve in Minnesota," Herman H. Chapman; "The Drama of the Month," Ivan C. Waterbury; "The Spirit of the Ghetto," Hatching Haggood; "Growth of the Publishing Industry in the United States," Eugene Parsons; "Survivals of Primitive Semite Religion Among Syrians and Arabs," Samuel Ives Curtis, D. D.; "The Silent Brotherhood of La Trappe," W. D. McBride; and "The Chicago Business Woman's Club," Edith A. Brown.—Current Encyclopedia Co., La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

In the January-March number of Forum Mr. H. Lichtenfeld West reviews "American Politics." Among the "Foreign Affairs" dealt with by Mr. A. Maurice Low are the mutual relations of England and Germany, the financial condition of France and Germany, the visit of the King of Portugal to England, the future of the Danish West Indies, and Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa. The events of the last quarter in the sphere of "Finance" are reviewed by Mr. Alexander D. Noyes. An interesting resume of the quarter's progress in "Applied Science" also appears. Its author is Mr. H. Harrison Cupper. Mr. Russell Sturgis describes and criticizes recent tendencies in American painting. He lays great stress on the importance of insisting on mural painting and keeping it to the front as the true graphic art. "The Educational Outlook" is the title of a paper by Mr. Ossian H. Lang. The editor, Dr. J. M. Rice, analyzes the results of his recent investigation into the teaching of arithmetic in public schools, and shows to what extent school superintendents are responsible for its success or failure, and the events which are leading up to "The Passing of the American Indian" are recorded by Mr. Thomas F. Millard. Within one year, says the writer, the Indian will finally disappear from among the nations of the world, his identity for ever lost under the broad mantle of United States citizenship.—New York.

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