

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 4, 1901.

SUGAR AND IRRIGATION.

The message of President Roosevelt to Congress seems to afford general satisfaction. While everybody does not

fully agree with some of its proposals, on the whole it has made a most

favorable impression upon the public mind, both in America and in Europe.

In vigor, perspicacity and thorough honesty are universally appreciated.

The absence of any partisan spirit is also pleasantly conspicuous.

The President appears to understand

thoroughly the needs of the West. The recommendations he has

made on the subjects of irrigation and the reclamation of the arid regions are

timely and generally applicable to the situation. Perhaps the question of prior

rights to the use of water has not been

fully investigated by the President, or he would not have advised the ownership

of waters by the respective states. But that is a minor matter which can

be settled properly when the whole subject is before the Congress. The doctrine

that the government has full power to legislate in regard to the

establishment and building of reservoirs and canals, in order to reclaim

from sterility large portions of the public domain, appears to be sound and

practicable. The measure introduced by Mr. Newlands at the previous session

of Congress, receives much support from the opinions of the Chief Executive.

The recommendations in reference to

Cuba and the tariff have caused some objections to be made, which we think

are not warranted by the language used in the message. The President does

not indicate, as some suppose, that he is "in favor of admitting Cuban sugar free of duty." Such a step

would be undoubtedly a "menace to the beet sugar industry" more particularly

of the Eastern factories. Utah is

protected by freight rates, which help her industries in the home market. But

the President does not suggest the removal entirely of the duty on Cuban

sugar. He simply directs attention to "the vital need of providing for

a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States." Sugar is not specially

mentioned or even alluded to.

Of course, sugar and tobacco are

among the most important exports from that island to this country, and the

recommendation of the President includes those staples. But it only

suggests "a substantial reduction in Cuban tariff duties," not the abolition

of the tariff on any particular article. It is probable that some reduction will

be made on a number of tariff duties affecting the Cuban trade, but we do

not believe that the scheme for the removal of the duty on raw sugar will

prevail in Congress, nor do we understand that it is recommended or even

favored by the President in his message.

We believe that document has been

more widely read and more generally approved, than anything of the kind

that has been sent to Congress and given to the public for a great many

years. It has confirmed the good feeling that has spread throughout the

nation toward the man who stands at its head, and who is exhibiting as much

firmness, and a great deal more conservatism, than was expected of him

by the majority of the people of this country. The satisfaction which is felt

is not confined to any one party or faction. The people are pleased to be

able to support their President.

NEW SANITARY ORDINANCES.

The City Council has passed two good

measures which will greatly aid in establishing sanitary conditions in this

municipality. They were both introduced and advocated by Councilman

Beatty. One is for the building of a new crematory, the other for the regulation

of the handling of school books and other articles used by the pupils in

our district schools. We congratulate Dr. Beatty on accomplishing these

results, which are certainly in the interest of the public health.

There has been much controversy

over the selection of a proper site for the building in which garbage, dead

animals and waste matter collected by the city, may be destroyed by fire. The

residents of the southwestern part of the city very naturally objected to the

erection of the crematory at the corner of Fifth South and Fifth West streets.

They imagined it would prove a great

nuisance to that locality. Objection would probably be made by people living

in any populous portion of the city, if it was proposed to build a crematory

near their residences. But this arises from a misunderstanding of the matter.

If waste materials are collected in closed vehicles, so that there will be no

droppings or leakages by the way, they will be quickly consumed, without

offense to the nostrils of the most sensitive and will create no nuisance in

anyway. At least this is what is claimed by people who have lived in

close proximity to such establishments in other places.

The collection of ashes and other

matter which is not of an unsanitary nature will be discontinued by the city,

but will have to be removed at private

expense. But garbage and similar unsanitary refuse will be gathered up and

cremated at the city's expense, under the direction of the health commissioner.

The burning of rubbish in the southwestern part of town will be stopped

immediately.

The sanitary committee, it appears, has recommended the use by families

of a domestic garbage burner, which is not costly, and can be attached to

kitchen stove pipes and will quickly consume such materials as may be

become offensive and unsanitary, and the immediate destruction of which will be

beneficial to all parties concerned. It is to be hoped that further information

will be imparted concerning this contrivance, that it may be brought into

general use. The vendors of this burner would do well to place it before the

public by copious advertisement. The Deseret News will be found an excellent

means of thus extending knowledge of its usefulness.

We are pleased that the suggestions made editorially in this paper, concerning

the danger of using school books covered with cloth, and pencils and

pencilholders, interchanged indiscriminately among scholars in the district schools,

have been practically entertained by the city council. The ordinance in relation

to them will be found in our report of the proceedings of that body, and

it should receive immediate attention from the board of education. School

books will have to be denuded of their cloth or canvas coverings, and

pencil and pencilholders, once issued to pupils, may not now be collected and

handed to others to be used indiscriminately. These regulations we believe

will have good effect in aiding to prevent the spread of contagion.

While the attention of the city authorities and of the health board is

especially directed towards sanitation, we would suggest that there be

a close inspection of the central parts of all the business blocks in the city, and

the removal of everything that may provide a breeding place for the germs of

disease. There is need of a complete cleaning up in many of those blocks, and the work should be immediately

attended to. Talk is easy. The officers in charge of the public health have

to do something besides offering theories and arguments and suggestions. Inspection and action are required.

Every part of the city where foul and offensive materials are permitted

to rot and fester, should be visited and the nuisances removed. Let the

crematory be erected with all possible dispatch and utilized continuously. Let

quarantine regulations be strictly complied with or enforced. Let every

householder endeavor to be cleanly and to establish sanitary conditions, co-operating with the civic authorities for

the general welfare, and Salt Lake City will soon be one of the healthiest spots

on the American continent.

REVISING THE CREED.

The committee appointed at the last

Presbyterian assembly, for the purpose of explaining the creed of that denomination, has commenced its work. As

we understand it, the task before this committee is not to formulate a new

creed, nor to "revise," properly speaking, the one now accepted, but to make

an explanatory statement of the points considered objectionable by many.

For years the matter has been discussed among the Presbyterians. To

some the doctrine of infant predestination as a result of divine predestination

seemed unscriptural, and they demanded its elimination from the creed. Conservative theologians, however,

could see the danger of admitting that the creed is wrong in any particular, and they held that the offensive

doctrine is really not in the creed. They explained that while the declaration of

faith pronounced the salvation of all elect infants, it was really silent on the

fate of those who are not elect. But there are expressions in the creed, that

seem to contradict this ingenious explanation, and the committee was appointed, we believe, to explain and

harmonize the apparently contradictory points, and thus remove the necessity for a revision.

Such an explanation will amount to a revision all the same. For the object

is to formulate a statement that covers the actual belief among the intelligent Presbyterians of the present

day, and this belief, it is well understood, is not in harmony with some of the

doctrines laid down by the framers of the old creed, as generally understood. The labors of the committee

will be followed with interest. It is a pity the gentlemen charged with this

work were not instructed to compare the confession of faith, paragraph by

paragraph, with the Scriptures, to find out how far they may be divergent

from the standards, or how far they may fail to embody the truth as found

in the inspired word. Most of the accepted creeds are old, and no matter how

admirable they may be for the age to which they belong, considering the

light then available, they are obsolete now. Our generation has the benefit,

not only of the research of former generations, but also of the more recent

advancement in knowledge and understanding. The creeds need to be

brought up to date, and unless they are, they will never fulfill the purpose for

which they were framed.

REPORTS DIFFER.

The reports about the general conditions in the Philippine Islands are

contradictory, and it is easy to perceive that they are given from different

points of view. Senator Bacon of Georgia, who opposed the annexation of the islands, has

returned home from a personal inspection which included most of the islands

of the group, and he is quoted as having expressed disappointment at what he saw and heard while there. He

found no friendly Filipinos. "Even though," he says, "who for business reasons protest loyalty are not friendly to

American sovereignty, but have in their hearts the desire for nationality. I do

not believe there will be a time for a generation at least when this sentiment

will change, and I am convinced that we will have to keep a very large army

there for an indefinite period." He

thinks that the Philippine islands present "the most difficult and expensive

problem that has ever fallen to the United States government," and it will

take a generation to solve. He found "no revival of business; no

progress in winning the friendship of the natives." In Manila there is a little

boom, but elsewhere chaos reigns. Official statements are made in a more

optimistic tone. In Secretary Root's annual report it is intimated that the

military situation is now a great deal more favorable than was anticipated a year ago, and that some of the troops

will be withdrawn, because no longer needed. With regard to the business conditions, he states:

"The total value of merchandise, exclusive of army supplies, imported during the fiscal year 1901 was \$30,573,406,

as against \$29,561,436 for the fiscal year 1900, and the total value of merchandise exported during the fiscal year 1901, was

\$22,214,948, as against \$19,751,068 for the fiscal year 1900—an increase of 47 per cent in the value of imports and an

increase of 17½ per cent in the value of exports."

These figures exclude the Manila "boom," as far as this depends on the

presence of American troops there, and they forcibly contradict the statement that there has been no revival of business. Such figures would not have been

shown, unless security for life and property had been established to some extent. For where "chaos" reigns, industry and commerce suffer. Stagnation

of business is one of the first consequences of the general prevalence of hostility and distrust in a country.

As long as the reports continue to contradict one another, the general public will find it difficult to form a

correct opinion, but the tendency will naturally be to regard the official statistics as more reliable than the impressions of travelers who perhaps go to

the islands for the purpose of seeking confirmation of their particular opinions.

EASTERN STATES MISSION.

There appears to be some misunderstanding in regard to the Presidency of the Eastern States mission, which we

desire to remove. Readers of the Deseret News will remember that, a short

time ago, the announcement was made in these columns that Elder Ephraim H. Nye, late President of the California

mission, had been selected by the First Presidency and Apostles to take charge of the Eastern States mission. It was

not intended then, nor is it expected now, that he will immediately succeed

Elder John G. McQuarrie in that position. Elder Nye will probably visit the Eastern States and become acquainted

with the affairs of the mission, before he enters into the duties and responsibilities of its presidency.

Meanwhile, Elder McQuarrie will continue in charge until he is formally released by the First Presidency, which may not be for some months. Any

communications for the presidency of the Eastern States mission should, therefore, be addressed to Elder John G. McQuarrie. This explanation has

become necessary because already letters in relation to that mission have been addressed to Elder Nye, under the

impression that the contemplated change had already taken place. As soon as the succession is accomplished, due notice will be given in the Deseret

News.

High Council tonight at 7:30.

It is a sort of era of good feeling message.

The beautiful snow does not seem to be in any great hurry to get here.

Certainly let there be a department of industries for it by industries that we thrive.

The sting of death appears to be in the rise of twenty-five per cent in the price of coffins.

Senator Rawlins has been getting in some excellent work. See the dispatches.

"Boss" Croker says he is getting too old to be a leader in politics. Still it is never too late to mend.

Frank James, the ex-bandit, is acting in Indiana. No matter how bad it is: it is an improvement on some of his former actions.

In Boston they call them vaccination conversations. There is no place in the world like Boston for big words and baked beans.

It isn't a pleasant sight to see so many thousands and thousands of bills introduced into Congress, for the people have to foot the bill.

The arid West is as much entitled to appropriations for the construction of water storage reservoirs as the wet

East is to appropriations for rivers and harbors.

It is said that the writing of the original Declaration of Independence has disappeared. It may be, but in the heart of every true American its principles are engraven forever.

Just credit the Presidential recommendations regarding irrigation and storage reservoirs in the arid West to the Irrigation and Trans-Mississippi congresses. They paved the way.

Freddy Gebhard's grass widow gets married, and immediately the announcement is made that Lily Langtry is coming over next summer. The lady seems to follow like a logical result.

As fine a bull as was ever perpetrated by a son of the Emerald Isle was that made by Captain Wheeler, of the Carlisle Indian school football team, to Mrs. Russell Sage. "Their round end plays, madam, were as sharp as any we ever experienced on the gridiron."

The Boston Herald has this sarcastic comment on the footstep practice of telegraphing all over the country everything that the President's children do and all that happens to them: "Say, how would you like to live in the White House, and have your name published in the newspapers every time you stub your toe or get a new top?"

If Admiral Schley has any friends in Congress, they will see to it that the resolution of Representative Williams of Mississippi, calling for a congressional

investigation of Magby's charges, is

killed in some way or other. As yet the

board of inquiry called for by the admiral has not reported, nor has the

public entirely recovered from the fatigue of that long inquiry. Another investigation could not vindicate Admiral

Schley more than he is cleared in the mind of the public, and it would only

irritate and make the people impatient.

Members of Congress had their Presidential message handed to them bound in full brown morocco. In future they

may expect to receive it printed on vellum with illuminated initials, bound in full crushed levant morocco by Zaenodorf; t. e. g. by Larkin. Edition strictly limited to members of Congress, each copy signed by the author.

SPEAKING OF CUBA.

Springfield Republican.

The Cuban question promises to figure prominently in the proceedings of Congress this winter, and there is much to be thankful for in the fact that the

industry of Mr. Root is so strongly set in favor of leaving Cuba, under the new constitution, to its people, and of granting to them generous

concessions in matters of trade. He does not approve some of the provisions of that constitution, but he thinks that under it a government can be established "to which the United States may

properly transfer" its obligations under the treaty of 1898. "Such a transfer," let us note, "may be anticipated before the close of the approaching session of Congress." The future of the island will then depend upon the marketing of its staple crops.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Secretary Root may be swayed by sympathy with the Cuban sugar planters, they say, or scared by the prospect of a return of yellow fever epidemics through the release of the Cubans into a condition of shiftlessness and dirt, and may prevail on the President to share in his sympathy and alarm, but he cannot "sway" Congress in that way.

Neither reciprocity treaties nor tariff modifications will be on the program for the coming session. If Cuba does not like the prospect it can express its dissatisfaction in any way it may choose, but there will be no concession.

New York Post.

Secretary Root speaks for the administration, no doubt, and speaks forcibly, when he urges Congress to reduce the duties on Cuban and Philippine sugar and tobacco at once. His annual report argues the matter on both economic and governmental grounds. Cuba's only

public market in the United States, it would be easy for us to build up a much greater market for our products in Cuba; free trade relations will be a good thing, therefore, on both sides.

This may be heresy to the hide-bound protectionists, but to the business man it will come as a cheering gleam of common sense.

New York Evening Sun.

The secretary argues that good faith requires us to lend the young nation a helping hand. "Cuba," he says, "has

acquired in our right to say that she should not put herself in the hands of any other power, whether her necessities, and in our right to insist upon the maintenance of free and orderly

government throughout her limits, however impoverished and desperate may be her people. Corrective to this right is a duty of the highest obligation to treat her not as an enemy, not at arm's length as an aggressive commercial rival, but with a generosity which

toward her will be but justice, to shape our laws so that they shall contribute to her welfare as well as our own."

Boston Transcript.

Cuba is administered for the Cubans by a military government, at the head of which is General Wood, who reports to the secretary of war. Although a

civil government is not only existing in the Philippines, but actively carrying on the work of development and reorganization, those islands also remain under the administrative supervision of

the war department. With the establishment of the Cuban republic, the war department's relations with Cuba will cease, and what degree of supervision we may exercise over Cuban affairs will be for the out and out benefit of the secretary of state. Cuba will then be a nation, in a diplomatic sense of the term at least.

Baltimore Sun.

The President will not lose sight of the fact that before being admitted into the Congress of the United States the

Cubans should first not only be able to govern themselves, but also be able to help to govern the present States of the Union with wisdom and intelligence.

Most people believe, with Governor Wood, that annexation to the United States is inevitable. But people there are many who will contend that the United States is under an moral obligation to take it into the family of States. Indeed, the Cubans were warned or assured by Congress that the United States would not be an independent nation.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The December number of The Cosmopolitan has as frontispiece a reproduction of the striking painting by Pierre Fritel, "The Peace of Centuries Past."

Its first article is called "Peace on Earth," and in this, the author suggests that American "Christians" on Christmas day sign petitions to the British people, asking their brothers on the

other side to arbitrate with the Boers and end the war. This is very appropriately followed by an illustrated account of the Boer war, by Allen Sangre. Among the other contributions to this number are "Early Opera in America," by C. D. Hess; "The Story of Theodore Roosevelt's Life," by John Brisson Walker; "A New Christmas Carol," by W. Peter Ridge; "Parent-hood," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; "Old American Sea-Fights," by Halmar Roeder; and "Some Examples of Recent Art." It is an excellent number, richly illustrated.—Irvington, New York.

"The Growth of American Coal Exports" is the title of the leading article in The Engineering Magazine for December. It is by F. E. Savard, Mr. Philip Dawson writes of English Engineering, treating particularly British traction power houses and their equipment. Paul Daimler tells the story of his father's work, arranged by Halmar Roeder. The Engineering Magazine is a fine publication, and one of the best of its kind in the world.

The December number of the International Socialist Review W. H. Ingersoll has an article on "Some Proposed Solutions of the Negro Problem." Other writers in the same number cover a great variety of subjects from a Social point of view.—55, Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

The December number of Ainslee's Magazine opens with an illustrated paper "America in England," by Allen Sangre. Other notable features are: "Northern Waters in Winter," Arthur Stringer; "The Fortunes of Lal Faver-

ham," Rafael Sabatini; "Senator Aldrich, the Most Influential Man in Congress," L. A. Coolidge; "The Talking Ships," Short Story, A. T. Quiller-Couch; "A Loyal Traitor," short story, William MacLeod Raine; "In December," poem, Hattie Whitney; "The Opening of the Opera House