# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Deseret News Publishing Company Lessees.

Monday, - - September 19, 1898

The Deseret Evening News is published daily, Sunday excepted, at corner of South Main and Temple streets, Salt Lake City. Regular sessions of the press.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday. Each week.

The Deseret Weekly is a magazine form is published every Saturday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily Per month | $ 50 |
| Daily 3 months | 1 50 |
| Daily 6 months | 3 00 |
| Daily 1 month | 50 |
| Daily per week | 15 |
| Saturday edition 12 months | 1 50 |
| Saturday edition 6 months | 1 00 |
| Semi-Weekly 12 months | 2 00 |
| Semi-Weekly 6 months | 1 00 |
| Weekly 12 months | 1 00 |

Payment for subscriptions always in advance.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give notice as well as present address.

City subscribers will kindly notify T. G. Webber, superintendent, of irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

All communications should be addressed to Deseret News Publishing Co.

Telephone 104.


## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-ninth Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle on Thursday morning, October 6th, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. Officers and members of the Church are invited to be present.

LORENZO SNOW,
GEO. Q. CANNON,
JOS. F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

## SHOULD BE WELL RECEIVED.

If the boys of the Twenty-fourth are to be ordered home again, the citizens of Salt Lake City ought to give them a cordial reception on their return to Fort Douglas. They were in the thick of the battle that resulted in the surrender of Santiago and their bravery and devotion to the flag attracted general attention. Many of their members gave their lives on Cuba's blood-stained soil. There is all the more reason for extending to those who are returning a warm greeting, and in so doing, the hardships of the soldiers should not be forgotten.

The regular soldier has made war a business and is expected to do his duty in times of war, as in the day of peace. It is nevertheless true that when the tidal wave of American patriotism that rolled over Spain's colonies pour in this country, the regular soldier was as much animated by the noble sentiment as was the citizen that enlisted as a volunteer. Both had one aim, one object in view. Both willingly were to sacrifice their lives, if need be, for the country. The regular may not, ordinarily, expect any special recognition of his services, being accustomed simply to obey orders, but he is none the less entitled to consideration. The Twenty-fourth rendered most efficient services when the crucial test came. They faithfully did their part of the work by which the greatness of the American Republic was above revealed to the nations of the world.

## MORE TROUBLE, PERHAPS.

During the days so long and drearily drawn out when the millions of the Sublime Porte were streaking the soil of Armenia with trails of blood and purpling the sky with flames of burning villages, there was a silent but an intensely earnest watcher on this side of the Atlantic. His name was Uncle Sam, and while he did not assume to could not interfere in an active way, he was so far as in that direction as the rules would permit. It was plainly the duty of Great Britain, which had for many years acted the part of a self-appointed semi-protector over Turkey, to take the initiative and make the closing in dealing with that reign of horrors, but she would not. Turkish territory and the status of its government not being affected, the killing and disbowering went on shocked, the protests and entreaties made stinging but to increase the murders and add fuel to the flames.

It was very much the story of Cuba repeated only on feudal instead of modern soil. Armenia belonged and belongs to Turkey even as Cuba belonged (but does not belong) to Spain. The Armenian horrors diminished in proportion to the diminution of the material to work upon and of late have been heard from but very little. The gentleman above spoken of has brought the matter again before the attention of the world and in what may prove to be a very emphatic way. During the bashibazuk and minor massacre outrages carried on in Armenia some American property was destroyed, payment in full for which has been duly demanded but denied. Now the United States, having a navy in good working order and nothing else of a pressing character for it to do, proposes to dispatch a fleet to Turkish waters and it would be neither the bill of the months of a few of our far-reaching, never-sleeping American guns.

It is idle to conjecture how such a proceeding would terminate. In the absence of intervention the Mohammedan Turk would be brought to time in something of a hurry, perhaps without firing a shot. And that would be not in a case of might triumphing over right either. The Turkish government has considerable of a navy and fortifications without end, and the great distance which our ships would have to go and the inability to obtain assistance except what was taken around here are a sufficiently tendency even if our fleet under similar conditions were the more powerful. Besides, Turkey is by no means right. She is altogether and entirely wrong, not only in the ethical determination of what is wrong in the concrete, but by the laws of nations. Property destroyed by her subjects, belonging to the subjects of other nations, especially with her approval, is a charge against herself and so refusal to settle, force is entirely permissible. The fact that in making the enforced collection we should not find for the money and two or three as avengers of the awful work in Armenia matters not in the least. It is a complete proposition and must be considered as a whole in line with the immediate cause.

But would there be no interference? Germany has all have mentioned a growing and sometimes regard for the sultan's government, one that is less disrepute and more unreserved than that of Great Britain. If the reported alliance between the two powers shall materialize fully and both of them were to sway from the pages of the Bosphorus, what then? Would we look down and let them arrange matters for us? It would not be in keeping with what has been done by the American arms within the past few months, but of course we could not fight, with any hope of winning three great nations at the same time. The question would, under such circumstances, be whether or not the union's government would maintain its friendship for us or its enmity with Germany. If the former, we should only have to do what, but for the Dingley tariff, we might have had to do before this and what it still seems we may yet have to do in Turkish waters or some other. It is easy to believe that the United States has demonstrated the naval power of a nation when in the most critical sense Germany, and that any kind of possible combination that left England and France out would in the end meet with a similar fate. It might—undoubtedly would—result in more fatalities and losses to us, because there have been almost nothing so far, but in the end there must, in the mental view from this vista, be other grim groupings of the skeletons of warships towed slip about by the waves with the Stars and Stripes floating triumphantly, kissed and caressed by the foreign air.

## "UNCLE SAM."

The "News" has been asked to give the origin of the nickname given to the United States—"Uncle Sam." It seems to be known to all by reason of the characterization being so well known, but, paradoxical as it may appear, this is one of the rarities. It not the only one, why the matter is so little understood. Like "Yankee" or "Mason and Dixon's line," it is such a household phrase that everybody presumes that everybody else understands it and therefore but few take the trouble to trace up their understanding.

Shortly after war with England was declared, a New Yorker named Elbert Anderson bought a lot of provisions at Troy, he being a contractor, and on purchase being for the use of the colonial army. One of the inspectors of the provisions was a man named Samuel Wilson, who also superintended the boxing of the provisions and other details connected with the service. He was invariably called "Uncle Sam." The packages were marked with the initials of the purchaser, Mr. Anderson, "E. A.," followed immediately by "U. S.," meaning of course United States. An employee who did the marking was asked one day by a fellow laborer what the initials meant, and in a facetious mood he replied that they probably meant "Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam." The name stuck to the man, and in the end resulting of the latter initials coming to light the two became interchangeable, so that the unknown sovereignty was so often called by one name as the other. The custom grew, and Uncle Sam, without some distinguishing term, means the United States, though not quite in an official sense.

## DO WE NEED A LARGE ARMY?

Senator Proctor of Vermont is in favor of an increase of the American army to about one soldier for every 1,000 inhabitants, which would mean an army of about 100,000 men in times of peace. There are others who urge this as an increase in the navy.

It is pointed out that the present situation demands this century to look to its defenses. It is feared that Spain may yet find a powerful ally and that matters may so shape themselves as to compel that country to repudiate the peace protocol and make an effort at depriving us of the fruits of the victories of the American arms. In that case the country, it is thought, would be in a critical situation. The volunteer army is melting away and the question is whether it would be possible to raise another one in a short time.

There are grave objections, though, to a policy that contemplates the incorporation in the government of this country of the GERMAN soldiers. We hear daily about the military exile under which France now is suffering and of the sacrifices there are all a result. The evils of militarism in Germany are not pretty relief by the glittering uniforms. No one can deny the truth of the minor statements of the man issued but the other day by the Russian emperor and setting forth the sorry of the burdens of some arrangement of Europe. These facts should not be overlooked by the champions of large standing armies. They indicate that their day is waning. In this century when the opportunities of making a living are so much more numerous than in Europe a large army would not be recruited wholly from the best elements and for that reason it might prove a menace to the country.

## GETTING ALONG SLOWLY.

The American peace commission are now well on their way to Paris, and they, where they will meet the official representatives of the Spanish nation and proceed to arrange a definitive peace of peace. The Americans have received full instructions from the President by which they will assuredly be guided and their success depends the discretionary power which they are to exercise is to be more to be counted, the instructions amounting to lines of action rather than a part of the action itself. It is understood that, in addition to the selection of an island of the Ladrones as provided by the protocol, permanent possession of the city and bay of Manila will be insisted upon. However, a Chicago correspondent, the Record, is authority for the statement that it is believed the President has instructed his commissioners to demand that the entire island of Luzon be relinquished to the United States by Spain. The reasons for this are obvious. After our experiences with Spain we do not want that nation for a near neighbor. The attempt to draw an artificial line about Manila, leaving the city and bay in our control and permitting Spain to occupy the rest of the island would give a chance for initiating rebellion and complications. More than that, the possession of the island of Luzon would not consist to be returned to Spanish rule. Spain must be asked to relinquish all control over the island. Therefore, and the question of the retention of the United States in the interests can be disposed of later. They certainly do not promise to be disposed of earlier.

Of course all this and pretty much everything else in a similar line is more conjecture with a more or less substantial foundation of hope and unmodified assurance to stand upon. Perhaps the island of Luzon will be all that is sought for, perhaps not. It is the largest of the archipelago and its area and population is equal to about one-third of the whole. The authority above quoted speculates on the subject in the following interesting strain:

"Granted that the President intends to keep Luzon, what is to be done with the rest of the group? It clearly is undesirable that they be brought under American control, unless our rule shall be absolutely essential to the maintenance of order, and as a matter of fact, in some of the islands the tribes are so wild and civilized generally that it was be maintained any more than it can among the Indians on our own western plains. Whatever disposition the United States may be under to the insurgents in charity to those on the island of Luzon, it has had nothing to do with the insurgent forces in the other islands. Apparently, therefore, the United States would be under no obligation to deal