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THE DESERET NEWS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 23, 1900.
WHAT'S THE MATTER?

What is the matter with a number of the appointees to be judges of election? The county commissioners, on the 16th of October, made these appointments, and only a few of the persons selected have qualified for the office. We are informed that a blank oath was enclosed with every notice of appointment which the appointee is required to sign and return to the county clerk. The oath may be subscribed and sworn to before any notary, or a justice of the peace of the precinct. This makes it a matter of very little exertion upon the part of the appointee to qualify. If he cannot serve he should by all means notify the county clerk at once, so that a new appointee may be selected. If he wishes to serve he should, as the county clerk without any delay, as the time before election day is now quite short, and a great deal of detail work has yet to be done in this department prior to November 6th.

This is very important. Let there be no further delay. Every person appointed should attend to it at once. The pay for the service is sure, and there are many men who would be glad to take the place of those who do not wish to serve. Will every appointee please take notice, and every quality and return the filled up oath form to the county clerk, or notify him of a refusal to serve. Hurry up, gentlemen!

NEARLY ALL LYMPH BAD.
The statements made by Dr. Mayo and other physicians, at the meeting of the Salt Lake County Medical Association, should be well considered by the general public. Only a few months ago a great commotion was started in the city, due to a smallpox scare. Schools were closed. Healthy children were turned away, if not vaccinated, on the plea that vaccination is the only sure preventive of the much feared disease. And now the public is told by the doctors themselves that much of this absolutely sure and safe preventive was a failure, owing to the bad lymph used.

According to the report, Dr. Mayo asserted that one physician had told him that 90 per cent of his vaccinations were failures, and other doctors also admitted that they had many failures, owing to the bad lymph. This is information of much interest, at a time when some of the faculty are agitating for compulsory vaccination.

According to the statements of many of these gentlemen early in the present year, the question of fees should not be considered in this connection. But were it possible to compel by law the people of Salt Lake City to submit to vaccination once a year, as now advocated by Salt Lake physicians, and refuse whenever a smallpox scare can be worked up, at a small cost to the people would be about \$25,000, at a dollar a place, and more as the population increases. But we are told that one dealer for the application of lymph, bad or good, is an outrageously high fee, and that it ought to be \$5. That is, the people of Salt Lake City ought to pay five times \$5,000 every year—or pay a quarter of a million dollars—for medical treatment when they are not sick, and more when they are "threatened." But, then, the question of fees is not to be mentioned by the laity. Compulsory vaccination, we are told, is not a matter of money, though \$1 is an "out-raise," but it is entirely in the interest of the health of the community.

Per this reason the revelations at the medical meeting as to the lymph are all-important. And we are in a position to supply further information on that point. In a paper read before the District of Columbia Medical Society, June 1, 1899, Dr. Walter Reed, surgeon in the United States army, after declaring himself dissatisfied with the "certificates of purity" issued by vaccine form proprietors, stated that he examined lymph in original packages from various countries, and he found colonies of dangerous bacteria in all of them.

The London Lancet a couple of years ago stated that of glycerinated lymph derived from 11 or 12 sources, it was found in one instance only that the lymph was "good." One sample was exceedingly bad; another brand was good on one occasion and bad on another, and another which was fairly good on one occasion was bad when examined a second time. The report concludes thus:

"On careful examination of these different samples of lymph it appears that the methods of preserving the vaccine from contamination and of collecting the lymph differ in a most remarkable degree."

All these points are of importance at a time when an effort is being put forth to make a medical operation compulsory, about which science is almost in the dark as to whether its effects are beneficial, harmless, or positively dangerous to health and life.

The admissions and arguments of the leading physicians in the city at the meeting of the medical society on Monday night, ought to be noted by all opponents of compulsory vaccination, and should be gravely considered by all believers in the virtues of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox. It is positively certain from the evidence adduced that when doctors inject the "pure lymph" under the skin of the patient, they do not know for certain what they are putting into the blood they thus contaminate. To force by law people who do not believe in vaccination to submit to it under such conditions of uncertainty, is worse than barbarism, and while we would not prevent any one from adopting the popularly accepted but very doubtful prophylactic, we do most vehemently protest against its enforcement in this State by legislative enactment. Every lover of liberty should join in a determined effort to prevent such an infringement upon the freedom of the citizen.

The *Troy Press* has this to say on a question which has much local interest:

"Several deaths in Chicago as the result of compulsory vaccination have immensely increased the popular feeling against this brutal tyranny. Vaccination should always be voluntary; when it is desired, it may be highly beneficial and praiseworthy, as many believe it to be. The patients take their own risks. But vaccination by the brute force of a despotic law is murderous, as these Chicago cases sadly show."

KEEP A KEEN LOOKOUT.
The scramble for coal lands in Emery county and other parts of Utah, mentioned in the "News" several days ago, suggests some serious reflections. What is the cause of this present rush to secure options on coal deposits? Is it not the prospect of the incoming of new railroads? This gives the most feasible solution of the problem. The *Deseret News*, in common with the great body of the people of Utah, desires the success of these railway enterprises. The more of them the merrier. They will benefit the State and be of great service to the traveling public throughout the land. They should be encouraged in every legitimate way.

Coal is one of the essentials to their success. There is an abundance of it in Utah. Much of it has never been utilized. The iron country and Emery county coal fields, particularly will no doubt come into use when the Salt Lake and Los Angeles road and its connecting materialize. That is as sure as the building of the railroad.

In view of this fact, it seems that speculators are already in the field, on the lookout for bargains. There is nothing wrong in that. It is sharp business, and shows foresight. But who should properly obtain the benefits from the possession of the coal lands, but the discoverers and owners? Is it wise, on their part, to become entangled in agreements and contracts which will deprive them of the big end of the profit, to come from the sale of the properties? Would it not be prudent to wait a little, before granting options for comparatively small sums of money, which will tie up their claims and render them the prey of speculators?

We do not wish to impede the way to a profitable disposition of property that has hitherto been without a lucrative market. We do not desire to reflect in the least upon the promoters of schemes to gain a hold upon those properties in the expectation of making money out of the transaction. We merely caution our friends who have coal lands to keep a keen lookout, and if possible, to obtain for themselves the financial benefits that will otherwise be reaped by persons who have not worked an hour to secure a coal claim, and who now step in to grasp the results of the labor and patience of the locators and owners of the valuable deposits in the south and southeast, which bid fair to become objects of great interest to railroad capitalists very soon.

the countries of Europe, but the danger is that when a nation is once launched on the slippery road of militarism, no one can tell where it will land. The enormous armies of Europe were not created all at once, and did not come into existence without solemn protests by the chosen representatives. The spirit of militarism prevailed, however, and finally burden was added to burden, until today the nations are gasping under their weight.

In order to avoid a similar calamity in this country, the first steps in the wrong direction should be carefully watched. The glory of European militarism, although it may be to a number of the country's young men, is contrary to the best interests of popular government. Militarism and freedom cannot dwell together under one flag. One or the other must perish in the unequal contest for existence.

It is true that the world is not yet prepared to dissolve its armies and remould its engines of destruction into agricultural implements. There are some garden knots which must be first cut by the sword. But this country is in a position to keep out of alliances that would be "entanglement," and to pursue a policy for the maintenance of which the armies of industry, arts and sciences are more potent than the armies of destruction.

A RACE FOR THE POLE.
The achievement of the Italian duke in breaking the Arctic exploration record has revived interest in Polar research, and an international race for the northern regions is about to be started. The latest comer in that field is a New York millionaire, Ziegler, who announces that he will equip an expedition to be headed by Evelyn B. Baldwin, an experienced traveler in the frozen regions.

The expedition is to consist of two ships, one of which is to follow the other with supplies for the exploration party. If Lieutenant Peary is not heard from before next season the ships will start, but if he returns with the report that he has reached the Pole, the expedition will not leave for that terra incognita. Nansen and Amundsen are also said to contemplate a joint expedition to the North, and Captain Sverdrup is reported to have been planning another voyage in the famous *Fram*, along the west coast of Greenland. Lieutenant Peary is presumably still pursuing his patient course northward, in slow stages.

With all these efforts directed toward the goal, it would not be surprising to learn of the discovery of the North Pole in a not distant future. The experience gained by the many who have attempted to solve the mysteries of the North forms a firm basis for calculations and preparations. There is no longer that element of uncertainty and mystery about Arctic researches, which characterized the earliest ventures in that direction. And the unexplored region is now reduced to a very small limit.

TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.
Recent outbreaks of "hooliganism" in London have revived the agitation in favor of the restoration of the whipping post as a remedy for ruffianism and lawlessness. English "hooliganism" is the same as American "hoodlumism," and in both countries it has become so rampant that something must be done to stamp it out. Modern penology has been greatly opposed to the corporal punishment of criminals, relying almost entirely on moral suasion for their reform.

In the revolt against the old harsh treatment, that too often was cruel and brutal, perhaps too much reliance has been placed on moral suasion. It is a great force and has its proper place, but alone it does not effect its object. It needs supplementing by some physical punishment. There are degrees of wickedness among criminals, but the ordinary criminal is a hardened offender, having no respect for society and the regulations governing its welfare, and only to a slight extent amenable to through the better instincts of human nature. Often a fearless man, yet more often a cowardly one, the thing he most dreads is physical pain. That has a more deterrent effect upon him than anything else.

In the pampered treatment of him, and it has been too much of that nature for a quarter of a century or more, the theory has been that the criminal has been the victim of modern society, when the truth is that the criminal has been the victim of his own crime. Society is not perfect but it does not tend to improve it to teach the doctrine that the individual criminal is not responsible for his acts, but that they are the result of society as organized. It is sometimes hard to tell why men become criminals, but from the days of creation there have been bad, wicked men and there always will be, and to treat them as anything else, is to encourage them in their wickedness. In the raising of children it is sometimes found necessary to punish them, to make them feel physical pain that they may learn doing wrong, and this all for their own good. Small criminals are more tenderly treated than children? They should be justly and humanely treated and their reform sought, but this may sometimes necessitate infliction of physical pain.

taken great interest in your stand against compulsory vaccination; the clamor from boards of health for more power; the improbability in any one attempting to unduly excite the public regarding the manifestly mild type of smallpox that of late has appeared in many parts of the State; the dogmatic assertions of those of the medical profession who believe in vaccination and their abusive attitude towards honest opponents.

"I have noted with great interest your observations along the whole line, and have carefully preserved the fearless articles on the subject that have appeared from time to time in the *Deseret News*—the organ of truth and liberty. And right here allow me to say what I have said more than once, both in private and in public, that I consider the *Deseret News* the clearest, clearest, fairest, most reliable paper in existence—an organ one having a large family of big and small, and who is doing his utmost to teach them correct principles, need not fear to place before them the facts of the case. And I feel that all who are engaged in the noble calling of wielding the pen in defense of righteousness."

ELECTION DAY.
The Chicago Tribune gives the following history of the national election day:

"Under the act of 1792 each State was left free to choose Presidential electors 'within thirty-four days before the first Wednesday in December.' As a result the States had different days for their elections. In 1845 Congress passed the law now on the statute book, making the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November election day. At that time but five of the twenty-six States held their State election in November. In Michigan and Mississippi voting was carried on through two days—the first Monday and the following Tuesday. New York had three election days—the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—but had finally confined voting to the middle day, or the first Tuesday after the first Monday. Massachusetts chose State officers on the second Monday in November, and Delaware on the second Tuesday. So Congress selected the first Tuesday after the first Monday to convene the electoral college of three States out of five, one of the three being the important State of New York."

This running for office always introduces the race problem. As too many cooks spoil the broth, so too many negotiators spoil the negotiations.

"The love of money is the root of all evil." It seems to be at the root of the evil of compulsory vaccination for smallpox.

The Turkish consul at New York has preferred a request to the Porte that he be permitted to engage in newspaper work. Something in the yellow journalism line would suit him.

The cedar birds have made their appearance and the small boys, and many large ones, are after them, killing them when they can. This is wrong in every way and should be stopped. The game wardens and peace officers should see to it that the statute against killing native birds is enforced.

The compulsory vaccination agitation has been started again. It is suggested by one of its chief champions that the fee should be at least five dollars. Certainly, why not? If the thing is to be compulsory and the victims are to be deprived of every right in the premises, why not make the fee fifty dollars? "Science" should be properly rewarded.

The government at Washington, it is said, looks with favor upon the Anglo-German alliance on the Chinese question. The preservation of China's territorial integrity and the "open door" have been the foundation of the United States' policy in dealing with this question. There has been some surmise as to the purpose and true intent of the third article but it seems to be a wholly contingent one.

At the dedication of the new building of the Wisconsin Historical society at Madison, the other day, Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical society in his address said: "I hold it not unsafe to say that, looking forward into a future not new remote, the mission of the republic and the ideas of the founders were more especially rest in the hands of those agricultural communities of the northwest, where great aggregations of a civil populace are few and the principle of natural selection has had the fullest and the freest play in the formation of the race. Such is Wisconsin; such Iowa; such Minnesota. In their hands and in the hands of communities like them will rest the ark of the covenant." What a splendid tribute to the West. From Boston it is said that in the West shall in the near future be the home of America's best ideals and traditions. Good!

THE COAL STRIKE.
Boston Transcript.
The great strike of the bituminous miners in 1897 was settled by a joint wage agreement which should remain in force for one year. Since then the agreement has been revised annually in conference of miners and operators. This plan of regulating wages by an annual conference has operated successfully in the bituminous region. It would be fortunate if a similar method of adjusting wages could be established in the anthracite region, for it would afford some assurance of lasting peace.

miners of Pennsylvania, but the bituminous miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The operators have hardly taken the first step toward forming such an organization in the State of Illinois. Should the movement spread to the other States, as it seems not unlikely to do, and an interstate organization of employers be formed, the operators will be enabled to treat with the miners on equal terms.

MARK TWAIN.
New York Mail and Express.
Mark Twain's enthusiastic welcome home began before he left the deck of the steamer and he met the popularity of the newspaper reporters with characteristic good nature, relating incidents of "importance in his travel's history," and announcing among his discoveries that as nearly as he can find out he is an anti-imperialist. Everybody here is that, but perhaps Mark doesn't know to what uses that term has been put in his absence. Anyhow, he will be sure of a warm welcome from all his countrymen after a continuous absence of five years, not so much on account of the entertainment which his writings have afforded, great as that claim upon them is, as from the admiration excited by his heroic determination to devote his life to a well-earned popularity to clearing off a heavy debt incurred by others and not legally binding upon him.

Chicago Times-Herald.
The minor productions of the last few years have been of varying merit, but they betray no breaking down of the power which has made Mark Twain America's greatest humorist and one of America's most fascinating and instructive authors. Long may he flourish, and when death shall claim him may his title be acknowledged by some future jury of the Hall of Fame.

Chicago News.
Mark Twain has returned to New York free from debt, having paid off all his obligations resulting from the failure of the firm of Webster & Co. five years ago. The record is a proud one and worthy to be mentioned with Sir Walter Scott's similar feat.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.
The story of a whole company of modern Monte Cristos is to be found in Douglas White's "Yankee Millionaire in South America," a prominent article in *Ainslee's* for November, "The Battle of the Cities," by Arthur I. Street, is a description of the commercial war that is being waged throughout the United States, "Chinese Parties and Their Leaders," by Prof. Isaac T. Headland, contains much interesting information, of which a curious sample is the news that Li Hung Chang's colossal fortune is mostly invested in pawnshops. "Russia's March to the East," by Anna Nordberg Benjamin, is an account of the expansion and conquests of the young American newspaper woman who crossed Siberia alone, "Mr. Gerry and His Society," by J. H. Adams, is a story of one of the notable anthropologic efforts the world has known. Furthermore, *Ainslee's* for November has a strong and varied lot of fiction. All the articles and stories are illustrated. Street & Smith, publishers, New York.

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