

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(Sunday Excepted)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES
(In Advance)
One Year \$5.00
Six Months \$3.00
Three Months \$1.50
One Month \$0.50
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$3.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR. Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter March 2, 1879, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 15, 1907.

WAR AND PEACE.

The indications are that Hague day, the 18th of May, this year will be observed more generally than ever. The 17th, because the 18th falls on a Saturday, will be peace day in several states in the various states of the Union, and many teachers will take occasion to explain to the pupils the significance of that day. Sunday the theme of many pulpits will be peace and good will. In this City the day will be observed by a meeting in the Assembly Hall, called by His Excellency, Hon. John C. Cutler, which undoubtedly will be a memorable occasion.

The interest that is being awakened in the great cause of peace in our age is one of the notable signs of the times. All through the ages there have been voices of a coming Millennium, and poets have sung sweet songs of a human brotherhood, but the visions have been obscured by clouds from innumerable battlefields and the voice of the sweet singers have been drowned in the thunder of cannon and groans of millions of victims of war. The teachings of philosophers, such as Grotius for instance, have long passed as voices in a wilderness. Peace societies and peace conferences form a notable feature of the history of the 19th century, but notwithstanding this, wars have continued to devastate the earth.

Somebody has made the following calculations: In less than 300 years Great Britain has spent on warfare \$5,795,000,000. The revolution of 1688 cost \$155,000,000, the war of the Spanish Succession \$220,000,000, the Spanish war \$325,000,000, the Seven Years' war \$335,000,000, the American War of the Revolution \$250,000,000, the war of the French Revolution \$2,350,000,000, the war against Napoleon \$2,350,000,000, the Boer war cost Great Britain in cash more than \$800,000,000.

It is estimated that the wars of the nineteenth century cost the world \$17,922,000,000. A statistician has figured that there are 3,155,673,600 seconds in a century. According to these figures, the world paid out nearly \$6 a second in the last century for war. Adopting Archbishop Usher's chronology, which made the world 5,904 years old at the end of 1890, the nation spent in the nineteenth century for war an amount equal to nearly \$6 a minute since the creation. This statistician has estimated that the world's population is 1,500,000,000. If this is correct the amount spent in war between 1801 and 1900 would furnish each man, woman and child with nearly \$12 pocket money.

The debts of the chief nations of the earth aggregate more than \$34,900,000,000. It is believed that three-fourths of this sum was swallowed up in warfare and preparations for it. Nearly all the sum represented by the debts of Great Britain, France and Germany was spent for warfare. These countries are spending annually in interest on their debts nearly \$290,000,000. This sum is in addition to the amounts being expended for the support of military armaments.

But the money cost of wars is not the most regrettable of the sacrifices they entail. It has been pretty well demonstrated that wars, by destroying the very best specimens of mankind in a nation, destroys the nation itself. Dr. David Starr Jordan proves that "Greece died because the men who made her glory had all passed away and left none of their kin and therefore none of their kind." The men, as stated by a writer in "The Advocate of Peace," who remained to perpetuate her greatness were for the most part not the sons of her warriors, but the offspring of slave-boys, scullions and slaves, of whom Imperial Greece could make no use in her Asiatic wars. Rome fell, not, as we have supposed, because of the luxury, the indolence, and the corruption of her population—these, of course, caused the downfall of people who were luxurious, indolent and corrupt, and so contributed to the final overthrow of the nation; but, in the words of Seelye, "The Roman Empire perished for want of men."

or, as Professor Seelye, author of the "Downfall of the Ancient World," says, the fall of Rome was due to the "extinction of the heart." Roman historians furnish us with evidence of this truth by giving us vivid details of wars. Both the aristocrat and the democrat perished by the sword in the civil wars. The small farmer and the highly mountaineer that dwelt on the banks of the Apennines, men who could stand military hardship and discipline, were sacrificed in foreign conquests. Even Caesar spoke of the dire scarcity of men in his day. Not that slaves and camp-followers were lacking—there were plenty of these; but real Romans had begun to disappear. That is the way wars "develop mankind."

Physically, economically, and morally, wars are calamities to both vanquished and conquerors. Countries that have been the scenes of long wars are generally paying for this for generations by the lawlessness and indifference to human life that follow in the wake of the war.

But times are changing. The peace sentiment is growing. And not only men and women commencing in disuse disarmament and compulsory arbitration as something practical, but those who have taken their stand upon the lofty peaks of human intelligence and who can see a little farther than most of us mortals because of the clearer atmosphere up there and the wider

range of vision, predict the coming of a human brotherhood, a confederation of nations. This is really the true ideal. It is in the human brotherhood under the rule of the King of kings that the world finally will find the solution of all the problems that cause strife and contention both between nations and individuals.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Another Memorial Day will soon be here, and with it a repetition of the beautiful custom of strewing the graves of loved ones with flowers. On that day the hearts of the living involuntarily turn towards those who have preceded us into the mystic world but whose mortal tabernacles repose beneath the sod under marble monument or wooden slab alike.

On that day, too, we listen with grateful souls to the narration of noble and patriotic deeds by those who offered their lives on the altar of sacrifice in defense of our common country in hours of danger. It is well that we do so, for the debt of gratitude we owe to the brave men who comprise our soldiery in times of peril can never be fully paid under the most favorable circumstances. The story of how they fought and fell should be held sacred by those who now live and for the benefit of generations yet to come. Their deeds of heroism are brilliant as well as painful chapters in our nation's history. A recollection of them once a year is none too often to keep that memory green and impress them upon the minds of the young. Besides it is a good thing to occasionally be drawn by some such power into the sleeping places of the dead and be reminded of the inevitable change that must come to us all. Perhaps nowhere in all this world does man realize more seriously his helplessness than when wandering among the graves of the departed. Nowhere else is his heart so softened or mellowed as there. A great equalizer is the agency that gives us all a place of rest in the cities of the dead. That power breaks down all the barriers of wealth and caste and station. There we gather, or are gathered, in the finality of our mortal careers, and there come our descendants and friends to speak kindly of us and to mingle their tears and strew their flowers upon the mounds beneath which we lie awaiting the great day when the trump shall sound and the just shall arise in the glory of the resurrection.

Just now our cemeteries are being wondrously beautified, and vast multitudes will visit them on the day that is set apart for that purpose. And when we contemplate the losses we have sustained in times of peace and in the natural way, we should not forget that after all, Memorial Day is the soldier's day, and that we should join with him in an observance of it.

Utah has many heroes who went to sleep in their uniforms, and every assistance should be extended to their comrades in making that fact impressive upon those who remain. No taxpayer will complain at the appropriation of a few dollars for this purpose from the public funds. It would be money well spent, and we are pleased to note that the county commissioners are perfectly willing to help in this direction as they have always been. The flashily displayed tale to the contrary by a couple of guttersnipe newspapers was purely for political effect, and wholly untrue. The veterans may have any reasonable aid from those officials that they desire. The "News" has the word of the commissioners for it, and that should be sufficient.

FOOD AND ENDURANCE.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University has been conducting some experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the relative endurance of flesh-eaters and flesh-abstainers, and the conclusion he has arrived at is highly in favor of the latter. He does not, however, and a strictly vegetarian diet necessary in order to reach the maximum endurance. According to Professor Fisher the difference in endurance is due to a low or high protein diet. But a low protein diet necessitates the abstinence not only from flesh but from vegetable food that contains a large per cent of protein.

According to the report now published in pamphlet form, three endurance tests were made: first, holding the arms horizontally as long as possible; second, deep knee-bending; third, leg-raising with the subject lying on his back.

The first comparison (for arm-holding) shows a great superiority on the side of the flesh-abstainers. Only two of the fifteen flesh-eaters succeeded in holding their arms out over a quarter of an hour, whereas twenty-two of the thirty-two abstainers surpassed that limit. None of the flesh-eaters reached half an hour, but fifteen of the thirty-two abstainers exceeded that limit. Of these nine exceeded an hour, four exceeded two hours and one exceeded three hours.

In respect to the deep knee-bending, if we take the number 25 for reference, we find that of the nine flesh-eaters only three surpassed this figure, while of the twenty-one abstainers, seventeen surpassed it. Only one of the nine flesh-eaters reached 1,000 as against six of the twenty-one abstainers. None of the former surpassed 2,000 as against two of the latter. In respect to leg-raising, the record shows little difference. None of the contestants reached their absolute limits. The highest record for the abstainers is 1,000 times.

Professor Irvine mentions several theories in explanation of the fact that high-protein or flesh food diminishes endurance. All seem to agree on the general proposition that flesh foods contain "fatigue poisons" of various kinds which aggravate the action of the fatigue poisons produced in the body. Protein, it is also explained, produces crystalline waste products, of which uric acid is one. In general it may be said that, whatever the explanation, there is strong evidence that a low-protein diet, non-flesh, or nearly non-flesh, is conducive to endurance.

It is worthy of notice that these scientific tests wholly corroborate the revelation given through the Prophet Joseph known as the Word of Wisdom on the question of flesh-eating. To eat flesh "sparingly" is the injunction of that revelation. Eat flesh sparingly, science now repeats, if you will attain to the maximum of endurance. Some

day the thinkers of the world will feel the necessity of accounting for the marvelous fact that an untutored boy from an obscure corner of the country was able to proclaim scientific truths in advance of science. They will then admit that he drew wisdom from a higher source.

THE ROYAL BABY.

All Spain is rejoicing at the advent of an heir to the Spanish throne, and the friends of that country, among which the United States is first and foremost, sincerely congratulate the people and the court on the joyous event.

The dispatches have related how the people of Madrid gathered in the streets outside the palace, to show their emotion and interest, and when the royal standard of red and gold fluttered up to the peak of the flagstaff on the Punta de Diamante, making known that a prince of the Asturias was born, a great shout went up. When it became known that it was a prince, the whole city was ringing with cries of "Long live the Prince!" "Long live the Queen!" and "Long live the King!" On the public buildings Spanish flags were unfurled, and singing, dancing, and otherwise rejoicing, a large part of the population of the city began streaming in the direction of the palace.

All the world loves a lover, and for that reason, among others, Alfonso and Victoria are immensely popular. But this does only partly account for the popular enthusiasm. The birth of a prince means that there can be no dispute about the succession, provided the royal baby be permitted by Providence to grow up sound and sane. Disputes about the succession have been the cause of many evil days and of much bloodshed in Spain. In the last 200 years that country has often been the arena in which rivals for its crown have fought out their struggles. Don Carlos, to whom his kinsman, King Alfonso, is a usurper, still has many adherents among the Spanish reactionaries. Then, the Spaniards are a conservative race, and believe that a woman's hand is fitter for the distaff than the sword, and their recollections of Queen Isabella's administration are not happy. Hence they feel that sons for the king are greatly to be desired for the nation's sake.

It is to be hoped that Spain under the present king and his successor will enjoy peace, for that means progress and prosperity to the country. For many centuries the best men of Spain produced were killed off in wars, until, finally, only the ghost of a dead giant was left to come across the path of the United States at Manila and Santiago. Though peace and intelligent attention to peaceful pursuits Spain can again recover its lost glory, if not as a warrior nation, as a leader in literature, art, sciences, commerce, etc. And that will be done under a stable government undisturbed by internal strife or conflicts with other nations. May Spain see her mission and progress under a wise government!

A soft answer doesn't always turn away wrath in the case of strikers.

In the department of botany the University now has a Cardiff giant.

Yesterday was a cold day for the St. Louis ice trust. It was fined \$28,000.

The calling off of the Columbus conference may have eclipsed the gaiety of the nation.

How different the tactfulness of Kuroki from the garrulousness of Li Hung Chang.

If there is anything in a whole lot of names, the Prince of the Asturias should amount to something.

There is but one apprentice in Mr. Carnegie's school for bricklayers. He is union and non-union all in one.

The Washington Herald calls John L. Sullivan a "mollycoddle." He used to maul 'em but now he coddles 'em.

"How shall we regulate the automobile?" asks the Boston Transcript. First be sure you can, then go ahead.

We have no opinion to express on the Haywood case but we "guess" that a jury will hardly be secured this week.

"Hell is a pocket edition of Chicago," says a minister of that city. Kind of thought it was a deluxe edition.

Attorney General Bonaparte is ready to proceed against the harvesters trust. That's proper. Let it be gathered in with the rest.

Having been sent to the foot of the majority list, Major Fremont can realize in part the kind of task Sisyphus was engaged in.

A woman in Montana has just married the same man for the third time. First the worst, second the same, third and last best of all the game.

"Is this a government by law or by mobs?" asks the San Francisco Chronicle apropos of the strike. At the time it seems to be one and then the other.

"I think New York has grown faster than any other city in the world," says Sir Percy Sanderson. It cannot be denied that New York is a pretty fast town.

"The liquor problem will become a burning issue in our politics," says Rev. M. C. Peters. How can "fire water" be anything else but a burning question?

Another variation, and one which a long-suffering public might ask: "What do I stand?" Also, "Why do I stand?"—New York Mail. Also, "How do I stand?"

Seventeen ballots were found in the box at an election in an Indiana church last week after eleven people had voted. In explanation of this seeming discrepancy it should be remembered that Indiana is the birth place of the original "blocks of five."

EGYPTIANS AS BUILDERS.

New York American.
A personal inspection of the Pyramids recently made by an English

quarry owner led him to the conclusion that the old Egyptians were better builders than those of the present day. He found blocks of stone in the pyramids weighing three or four times as much as the obelisks on the banks of the Nile. He saw a stone the estimated weight of which was 800 tons. Many of the stones were found to be 30 feet in length and fitted so closely together that the blade of a pen knife could be run over the surface without discovering the break between them. There is no machinery, he claims, so perfect that it will make two surfaces 30 feet in length which will meet together in union as the stones in the Pyramids meet.

SPAIN'S ROYAL BABY.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The public has been sufficiently reminded in the last few weeks of the force that beats upon a throne by the circumstantial reports from Madrid of a coming event of a nature which, in ordinary cases, is not heralded broadcast after the manner of a football match or a national election. However great their remaining privileges, monarchs in these days seem to have no rights beyond their subjects, and especially are they deprived of that right to domestic privacy which is inalienable from the meanness of their people. Just as all Spain was apparently ready to make it warm for the court physicians, who were naturally held responsible for the royal baby's failure to arrive on schedule time, all Spain now seems to be joyfully aflame over the birth of another Alfonso. It would appear that everybody is happy with the possible exception of the baby, who is in many events, the only one who could possibly have any personal reason for feeling sorry.

ANOTHER OSLER.

St. Louis Times.
The latest Oslerite is Dr. Knopff of New York, who says that morphine is the cure for tuberculosis of the lungs—administered in doses of sufficient strength to induce a steady rest. On the theory that "while there is life there is hope," we are unalterably opposed to the plan advanced by the learned Dr. Knopff. Every medical practitioner of experience knows that the world is filled with examples of men who have had tuberculous pulmonary and recovered therefrom.

JUST FOR FUN.

He Knew.
Teacher—Jimmy, can you tell me what a hydrophobic is?
Jimmy—Yes, ma'am. It's a boy what comes to school with a smile on his face.—Ex.

From the Peroxide Blonde.
"Your digestion is badly out of order, madam," said the doctor. "You will have to diet."
"What is the most fashionable color?" asked Mrs. Nurtich in a bored manner.—Punch Bow.

Just a Hint.
"The brown Derby hat is all the go now for men," remarked Mr. Staylate. "Indeed," replied Miss Patience Gonne. "If that's true it's too bad you haven't a brown Derby with you this evening."—Philadelphia Press.

Just One Thing.
In a rural justice's court the defendant in a case was sentenced to serve thirty days in jail. He had known the judge from boyhood, and addressed him as follows: "Bill, old boy, you're argwine ter send me ter jail, air you?"
"That's what," replied the judge. "Have you got anything to say agin' it?"
"Only this here, Bill. God help you when I git out."—Exchange.

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