

see anything beneficial in modern innovations. "There is vaccination," she cried; "it is a perfect humbug! A child of one of my neighbors was vaccinated last week, and the very next day it fell into the river and would have drowned if my son John hadn't been right there!" That is the kind of mental poison out of which wonders grow and are dispipated with equal vigor.

### THE QUERY BOX.

NEWTON, Cache Co., Utah, June 7, 1893.  
—Will you please answer through the columns of the NEWS, the following questions, and oblige,  
INQUIRER.

First. If a man who is a widower, and who has children living, they being the issue of his former marriage, marries again a woman who also has living children by her former marriage, and if for any reason the man deeds to his second wife all his property, does he not by that act deprive himself and his children of his first marriage from any legal claim upon the property so deeded?

A answer—He does.

Second—If this woman dies intestate, will not the property deeded to her descend to her children of her first marriage as well as to her children by her second marriage, if there be any, to the exclusion of the husband and his family by his first marriage from any claim to the property?

Answer—To the exclusion of the husband's children by his first wife, yes; to the exclusion of the husband himself, no; under the circumstances cited, he is entitled absolutely to an undivided one-third of his wife's estate.

The following is not very clearly expressed, but those who are able to give the information at all will probably understand what the writer means:

ST. GEORGE, Washington Co., Utah, May 27, 1893.—I wish that you would do me the favor to insert the following in your valuable paper: I wish to know about the best way, where there is a stream of water running under the ground a hundred feet deep, to get the water to the surface—the ground being so situated that it will not rise in consequence of the water coming from under the base of the mountain and flowing through the valley at the depth of a hundred feet. If there is any person that can instruct me how is the best way to manage, to bring it to the surface of the ground for the purpose of irrigation—supposing it to be a stream of 20 or 30 inches, I shall be glad to hear through the medium of the DESERET NEWS.

E. EDWARDS of Diamond Valley,  
Washington Co., Utah Ter.

### A DEFENSE OF WAR.

Articles dissuasive from and condemnatory of war on any account have well nigh monopolized the columns of the public press so far as relates to the discussion of that subject. It is like all others, however; there is another side to it albeit such side may have but little of a following and even less of an array of outspoken advocates. They do exist, though, and are not at all backward in the matter of giving expression to their views. A paper in a recent issue of *Svensk Tidkrift*, quotes from a book

lately published by General V. Bogalowski the following words: "In no historical period has the balance swung so often from war to peace and peace to war as during the last twenty years," and comments thereon, saying among other things that Germany's conquests, France's humiliation, the oriental questions, Russia's attitude, have been the causes of the condition named. Never before have the army organizations struck so hard blows at the national and civil life; never before have technical improvements followed so rapidly upon one another. Never before did such colossal armies stand prepared to fall upon one another. Never before did the people themselves know so much about the nature of war, or so enter into the spirit of it. Yet it is admitted that there is also a current in the present-day history which runs against war and its abominations. Everybody seems to desire peace.

Discussing the question of whether we can have peace and whether war is necessary or not, the writer, while admitting that war destroys both man and his property, proceeds to show that nature itself is warlike. "Do not the several elements struggle continually?" he asks. "Do we not see conflict everywhere? Is it not true as one of the old philosophers said, that war was the father of everything? Man's present civilization is the outcome of war. The prospects for eternal peace are, indeed, very slim. After Napoleon's wars, some thought that peace was coming, but 1848 proved that only exhaustion had been the cause of the long rest. Princes no more own their respective states and nations, and thus no more fight on account of personal grievances; the decision about war and peace lies with the nations."

The two alleged sources for the present opposition to war are then discussed, one being pronounced the movement which purposes the destruction of the present order of society and desires to remove the standing army as its worst enemy—that preaches Christian charity and long-suffering without really believing in them. The other is the movement inaugurated by "unpractical and shortsighted men and weak women, who strive for peace because they dread the horrors of war." The conclusions in the following strain:

They stand behind the peace congresses. They purpose international arbitration. Their peace dreams can not be realized. An international confederation for the suppression of wars may look well on paper. The German confederation of 1815-1866 did effect something, it is true, but did it control events in 1848-50? By no means! And how about its fate in 1866? A guaranteed neutrality is not worth much in our day, not much more than a prayer book against bombs and bayonets. Nor will it do to command a state to keep no more than a limited number of soldiers. Napoleon at the peace of Tilsit forbade Prussia to have an army larger than 42,000 men. Eighteen hundred and thirteen showed Prussia in possession of double that number. Progress in civilization and increased facilities for international communication do not lessen the prospect of wars. That a republic is no more a conservator of peace than a monarchy is proved by the animus of France and events in the United States. Eternal peace is, as

Moltke said, "a dream and moreover not a beautiful dream." "War is," as he also said, "ordained by God."

The writer arrives at the remarkable conclusion that war settles the question whether a nation is entitled to live or not. The same process of reasoning, to be consistent throughout, must be applied to every contest or controversy in which mankind engages, and if the military advocate is right, the man who is slain in a duel ought to die and the one who survives ought to live because the war between them has settled it in that way. Except as to the numbers employed, the expense entailed and the greater results, there is no difference as to a "fight to a finish" between nations and the same thing between individuals. It is a case of murder which man has excluded the participants from rigorous accountability for, it being by tacit understanding pursuant to such reasoning as that of the general quoted, a case of the survival of the fittest. But sophistry, however skillfully chosen and artfully applied cannot obviate or modify the stern decree (Von Moltke to the contrary notwithstanding), "thou shalt not kill," while it is noteworthy that the further we progress in civilization and education the smaller becomes the disposition to excuse murder because it is committed by wholesale and glossed over with the euphemism of war.

The United States and Great Britain are settling a serious dispute without loss of life or a blow at the self-respect of either, while the expense involved is the merest trifle. Will the general quoted above have the hardihood to say that the right or fitness of either power to live has not been settled because they have sought the civilized and heaven-enjoined plan of adjustment rather than flying at each other's throats and committing a host of murders and robberies?

### MORE FARMERS WANTED.

A new journalistic venture reaches the NEWS, hailing from Oasis and Deseret in Millard county and calling itself the *Blade*. It bears a neat appearance, is quite brisk in its style and seems to be well patronized. The never-failing "salutatory" is followed by the inevitable announcement that the paper is designed to "fill a long-felt want," and we then look carefully along the matter to see if the newcomer announces that it has "come to stay;" but it does not, although of course such is the intention. The NEWS extends its best wishes and hopes the independent course determined upon will not be departed from.

We quote from the "salutatory" the following:

Our main object is to inform the world that the undeveloped natural resources of Millard county are not excelled by any county in this great West, and to assist the people of this county in every way possible to develop these wonderful resources. We have enough land here to make an empire when it is watered by storage reservoirs, and when the various irrigation enterprises that are contemplated here are finished we shall see a boom that will open the eyes of the old residents.