

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 20, 1901.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

The anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Joseph Smith will occur on the 23rd inst. He was born December 23, 1805. We suggest to the Bishops, everywhere, that it would be highly appropriate to hold special services in commemoration of that important event, on Sunday, December 23, 1901. The authorities of the several States and Wards will please make arrangements accordingly.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN B. WINDER, ANTHONY H. LUND.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE WOMEN.

It is not to be expected that an ordinary mind can fully comprehend the ways of women; therefore our lack of understanding of the course of the ladies who are opposed to women suffrage must not be construed as an indication of extraordinary dullness. We can see clearly why a large number of the gentler sex desire to be placed upon a plane of political equality with men. They offer good reasons for their position. But why those who do not desire to be endowed with the right of franchise should be so strongly antagonistic to the acquisition of that right, or privilege, by those who desire it, seems to be without reason and more like the feeling exhibited by the fabled dog in the manger.

The Illinois opponents of the political equality of the sexes have formed an organization, called the Anti-Suffrage League, and that body has published some literature setting forth their notions. There is nothing new in their high-down treatises on the home duties of women, the joys of wifehood and motherhood, and all the rest of it. Nobody disputes them. Nobody wants to destroy or impair them. They amount to nothing as an argument why a woman should not go to the polls, and put a clean piece of paper into a ballot box, and thus express her preference for persons to hold authority in the government to which she owes allegiance and the laws of which she is required to obey. A woman voter can be just as much of a lady, a loyal wife, a loving mother, a good citizen and an ornament to society, as one who spurns the privilege of thus expressing her opinions and desires.

There is one notion set forth by the Anti-Suffrage League which may be somewhat distinguished as a little out of the common order. It is that women ought not to entertain the political doctrine which claims the same political rights for citizens of both sexes, because it originated among the Socialists. If this really has the doubtful merit of being a new theory, it cannot be accepted as true doctrine. In the first place, the principle was advocated long before any of the modern socialistic organizations were born. In the second place, if it did first find expression in either of those bodies, that would not prove that it was wrong. They all have some true ideals. They each aim at a higher and better condition of society, even though some of the measures they propose are impractical. Therefore the suggestion of the league is simply silly. It ought to have no weight with either men or women of common sense.

The pamphlet issued by the league containing this notion, was written by a woman, who seems to be as much of an enthusiast on one side as any of her sex can be on the other. If it interferes with the duties of the home to advocate woman suffrage, does it not also interfere with the domestic circle to wage a warfare against that cause? If it is "unwomanly" to take the stump on a political question, is it womanly to appear on the platform, and in public prints, in opposition to the same or a similar question? And if some women want the privilege of voting, why should their sisters who do not want it, entertain such violent antipathies to the exercise by others of a liberty which they do not wish to enjoy themselves?

Men who have the right to vote exercise it or not as it suits their wishes or their convenience. There is no compulsion about it. It is the same with women wherever the fair sex are endowed with similar privileges. If all women were permitted to stand on a political plane with men, none of them would be compelled to do anything that might be considered improper, or unnecessary, or beneath their dignity. There are some extreme women who favor equal suffrage, but are there not also a great many extreme men in politics? And is it not apparent that anti-suffrage ladies exhibit quite as much vehemence in their antagonism as the former do in their support?

The simple legislation proposed, to take away political disabilities from women citizens that they may have the same liberty as that enjoyed by male citizens, does not carry with it any necessity for interference with home duties, family affection or womanly refinement. This has been demonstrated in those States

where this equality has been established by law. Utah furnishes a striking object lesson in this matter. Some of the former strongest opponents of the measure, are now among its most eloquent friends. To remove those disabilities which place the brightest, grandest and most advanced woman below the level of the dullest, most ignorant and most brutal man, can do no injury to anyone. It is the legitimate outcome of the doctrine of "no taxation without representation," and of "the consent of the governed," and as essential to "a just government."

We think, however, that the advocates of equal suffrage make a mistake in spending time and energy, in endeavoring to obtain an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that the right to vote shall not be denied to any citizen on account of sex. We have already assented to that movement. The qualifications of voters is a matter to be legislated upon by the several States.

It is true that an entering wedge to split this political doctrine, is contained in the Fifteenth Amendment. But the general sentiment is, that it has gone far enough, and must not be driven so as to impair the structure of our system of government, embracing the rights of the several States without interference, and the maintenance within defined limits of the powers of the National Government. It is a waste of time and means to urge the woman suffrage movement as a national measure. Each State of the Union will have to be converted in its turn. The examples that can be offered in those States where it prevails, will be potent.

The antagonism of unreasonable women, who are selfish enough to deny to others who desire it that which they do not want themselves, and the groundless arguments raised by men who have not thoroughly investigated the questions involved, will gradually be seen in their imbecility and weakness, and the right will be sure to triumph. Patience, perseverance, and the avoidance of irrational and impractical measures, with the march of freedom, enlightenment and fraternity, will certainly bring about the great consummation, and liberty will become universal on the earth.

WILL NOT ARBITRATE.

The Pan-American congress in the City of Mexico is reported to be a failure. The representatives could not agree on compulsory arbitration of international difficulties.

This may be considered unfortunate, for Chile and Argentina are even now disputing about the boundary line. Impartial arbitration would settle the question permanently, while an appeal to arms would only defer the final settlement. But one of the contestants, it appears, relies more on the strength of her fighting forces and her allies than on the justice of her claims.

The present status of the misunderstanding is rather peculiar. Some time ago the conflicting claims were submitted to the Queen of England, and arbitrators were appointed. They have not yet rendered their decision. But now Argentina claims that the Chileans encroach upon the disputed territory, without waiting for the verdict of the arbitrators. If this is true, it is evident that the principle of arbitration is not believed in seriously by some of our southern neighbors.

Still the conclusion that the pan-American congress is a failure, is not warranted. The question has been discussed. It has gained some supporters. It will be brought up again, and again, and each time it will have more friends until it finally prevails.

A REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT.

It is now reported that Miss Emma H. King, who subjected herself to inoculation with tuberculosis, as a scientific experiment, has developed serious symptoms of consumption, and that she will die unless medical skill can save her. If this report is true, Professor Koch's doubts as to the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to human beings will be removed.

The case has a singular history. As will be remembered, Professor Koch, the great German authority on bacteriology, stated at a meeting of medical lights in London, that there was no evidence that tuberculous cattle are very dangerous to man. The statement was a great surprise to those who heard it, and no doubt it was promptly accepted by many.

Then Dr. Barney, an American physician, conceived the idea of testing the matter, if he could find a subject willing to submit to an experiment. Miss King, one of his patients, took the risk. One day in November she was inoculated with matter taken from a cow which had previously been infected with human consumption. Within ten days after the operation, she commenced to show symptoms of disease, it is claimed, and now there is no doubt that she has it in a very virulent type.

Miss King does not seem to regret her experiment. She believes she will be cured, and she is quoted as saying that she would do it again, if thereby the interests of science could be promoted.

Miss King is certainly entitled to the respect of all. She is a heroine. She risked her life to establish a fact which may be of the greatest importance to fellow beings. If it is true, that tuberculous cattle are as dangerous as they generally are presumed to be, and if the doubt expressed by competent authority on that subject should have led to carelessness in protective measures against that danger, thousands of lives might have been lost. If by her sacrifice a deadly peril has been revealed, it means the saving of life to others. It

Koch was right, there was no need of the expensive quarantine rules adopted by all civilized communities against tuberculous cattle. But if the professor is wrong, those rules should be enforced still more rigidly. If the lady's sacrifice establishes for a certainty the facts in the matter, she is entitled to the gratitude and admiration that always are accorded to heroes and heroines. A question to decide, however, is whether a scientist is justified in experimenting upon human beings to the point of death. If Miss King's sickness ends fatally, that question, we fancy, will be discussed both in courts and elsewhere.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

The announcement that the British government has decided practically to break up the concentration camps in South Africa, will be hailed with satisfaction. It is good Christmas news. The statement is made by the secretary of war that the worst camps will be entirely abandoned, that the numbers in all will be reduced, and that permanent shelters will be provided on the coast. That, of course, means expatriation, at least until the war is over, but it does away with one of the saddest features of the military operations. It is a credit to the British government, that it has on its own initiative, decided on this humane step.

It seems that the decision has been taken, in response to the appeals of a lady, Miss Hobhouse, who had seen the camps and the condition of the unfortunate occupants. She told the government, and the public, what she had seen, and her story turned public opinion in the direction of humanity. She had no personal ends to serve; she was actuated only by motives of love for fellow beings, and she won her cause.

Concentration camps were the last resort of Gen. Weyler in Cuba. They were excused on the ground that the pacifics supplied the insurgents with food and other necessities of life. It was found, however, that in those camps, the non-combatants were insufficiently fed and ill provided for in every respect. They died of starvation and neglect. Weyler's resources did not enable him to maintain thousands of Cubans, in addition to his own soldiers. The condition became so pitiful that general indignation was aroused throughout this country. Similar conditions have prevailed in the Boer camps. The death rate became appalling.

There are certain rules and regulations adopted by all civilized nations, for the conduct of war. Concentration camps should be included in the war measures precluded by those rules. They have been proved barbarous, and ineffective. They might be defended, if they were daily furnished sufficient supplies, and if sanitary regulations could be strictly observed. But under other circumstances, they must be condemned. They should be prohibited by general consent of all civilized nations.

And now oil fields have been found in Egypt. It seems to be a field day for oil.

Chicago is facing a coal famine. The thing for Chicago to do is to about face and march.

It is to be hoped that the lost sheep in the Red Desert of Wyoming will be found. Wyoming has enough lost sheep already.

The British war office is said to be satisfied with the progress of events in South Africa. Some people are very easily satisfied.

Admiral Schley takes exception to the findings of the court of inquiry and Admiral Sampson does the same. The whole affair appears to be a very exceptional proceeding.

Germany having something to say about the construction of the Nicaraguan canal, is an entirely different matter from Germany having her say about the Nicaraguan canal.

And now it is rumored that Secretary Gage is to retire. It begins to look as though the President were going to reconstruct his cabinet piece by piece instead of doing the whole job at once.

Tara's hall is to be offered for sale. Here is a chance for the Irish Land league to show its love of country by buying the historic place. It is a better place to hang a harp than a willow tree.

Naval Historian Edgar S. Maclay says he has been vindicated. He called Schley a coward and a traitor, while Dewey, Benham and Ramsay say his conduct at Santiago was that of a cool, brave commander. Maclay stands prominently alone in saying he has been vindicated.

The Bishops and Sunday School Superintendents of the several wards in the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, should not forget to attend to the suggestion concerning the celebration of the birthday of the Prophet Joseph Smith. Addresses on the subject of his divine mission should be delivered in the Sunday schools in the morning, the Tabernacle in the afternoon, and the ward meetings in the evening. The anniversary occurs on the 23rd, but these observances are arranged for the 22nd of December.

General MacArthur, asked as to his view about concentrating the natives in the Philippines, said he doubted the expediency of concentration; that it was a Spanish method, and perhaps one that we should not imitate. This is a common sense view, one that is in consonance with American ideas. The adoption of Spanish methods can only produce Spanish results. And when Americans adopt them they sink to the Spanish level. The bad effects of Spanish rule in the Philippines can not be eradicated by the adoption of the very methods that have made it so bad, but by the introduction of American ways and means.

According to a San Francisco paper, a San Diego inventor has discovered a process whereby sea weeds can be converted into pulp, for the manufacture of paper of the finest quality, at a cost less than one-half that at which pulp can

be produced from any other kind of material. Paper is now manufactured from a great variety of substances. Anything, in fact, containing cellulose is convertible into paper. The forests have, however, been drawn upon chiefly for many years past for pulp to supply the demands of the paper mills. Sea weeds are numerous all along the coasts. If they can be used for paper, there should be a great saving of trees, in the interest of forestry and irrigation.

A contributor to a scientific journal claims that the moment a human being ceases to grow he begins to diminish. The statement is made on the authority of a German physician, who has investigated the matter carefully. Men, so it is asserted, begin to grow smaller in their thirty-fifth year, and women a little before they are forty. Men, however, stop growing when they are thirty, and for five or six years their stature remains stationary. Then it decreases, at first very slowly, but afterwards more rapidly. It is literally true, then, that there is no standing still. There must be either growth or decrease—either advancement or retrogression.

PEACE OR WAR?

On the whole this is perhaps the most difficult question presented to man in the development of self-government. If these American republics can present a plan for arbitration that will succeed and eliminate the expense of war and the barbarity, suffering and debasement following all warfare, they will have justified their existence. Though these republics lack the means and the power, and the people lack the education and refinement of the old European nations, there is a hope and possibility that the question of universal peace will be settled finally by the republics of the new world.

San Francisco Call. When upon Christmas day the civilized nations sing the anthem of "Peace on Earth," they will have to gather enthusiasm for the singing from faith alone. There is no peace in South Africa, China, the Philippines or South America, and even among the nations which are at peace with one another there is no confidence except that which reposes in armies and navies. Moreover, the outlook is anything but promising for the continuance of such peace as exists. Politically, the world is in a condition of unstable equilibrium and there is no telling when something may set it moving in the direction of war.

San Francisco Chronicle. The demonstrations of the Pan-American Congress at Mexico are sadly disturbed by the uncomfortable relations of the South American republics which are represented in that dignified body, and it is hard to guess what will come of it all. Just now Chile and Argentina are involved in a serious boundary dispute and seem on the point of coming to blows. It is to be hoped, however, and it seems to be expected, that the trouble will be adjusted without recourse to arms.

MARCONI'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Sacramento Record-Union. Marconi believes that he has received wireless telegraph signals from across the Atlantic Ocean between England and St. Johns, Newfoundland. These signals, repetitions of the letter "S," were given so frequently, and so in accord with a previous agreement between the stations that there seems to be no doubt concerning them. If it is then as Marconi claims, he has succeeded in one of the most gigantic scientific experiments known to the centuries. If he has received a single signal consisting of but three dots by wireless telegraph across an expanse of ocean so broad as the distance indicated, it will not be difficult to presently establish other signals, and so perfect the apparatus that easy communication can be had up across the Atlantic without the use of telegraphic cables. The suggestion of Tesla that the signals may come from Mars, as a similar one was received not long ago on a wireless telegraph circuit in Japan, which was believed by him to come from beyond the earth, may be dismissed as altogether visionary.

San Francisco Call.

The construction of the required station on this side of the ocean will not require much time, nor will it be difficult for the inventor to obtain the money needed for the plant. His system of telegraphy is no longer an experiment. Capitalists recognize it as good business and are willing to back him for a far larger sum than the proposed plant will cost. We are, therefore, within measurable distance of a time when we may expect wireless telegraph across the ocean to be an established system, the transmission of messages. How far the new telegraphy will affect the old cable companies it is impossible to say, but it seems certain they will have a keen competition to meet even if they do not have to succumb altogether.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the January number of the National Magazine the first article of a series on the career of the late President McKinley will appear. This series is by Senator Hanna, and it may be regarded as authentic. The National is an enterprising American magazine, its stories are often strong, and its pictures of men and women of the day, timely.—The W. W. Potter Co., Boston.

The January number of Harper's Bazar opens with a paper by Olive Schreiner on "The Woman's Movement of Our Day." This is followed by an interesting dissertation on "Mr. James's Massacre," by William Dean Howells. The author characterizes Mr. James as "the inventor of the International American girl." There are several clever short stories, a number of poems, articles on fashions, holiday notes, etc., and a pattern sheet. The illustrations are both beautiful and beautiful.—Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

The December number of the Proceedings is the second number of that publication. It starts with a paper on the "Geology of Coal in the United States," by the editor, Franklin H. Hend. It has a short article on "Air on the Moon," and another on "The New Star by Venus." It further discusses, "New Planets Farthest from the Sun," and "Sun Spots." It closes with editorial notes on various topics.—215 Stimson Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

The January number of Pearson's Magazine is at hand, early and bright. It opens with "More Adventures of Captain Kettle" by Cutcliffe Hyne. There are several other illustrated stories, among which are "St. Crutcheon," by Arthur W. Marchmont, and "The Crystal Ball" by Huxan Moe. Very interesting articles are those on "Photographing Cloud-land" by Alder Anderson, and "Fornice's Busy Day," by Frank Marshall White. The latter story is one of our best, and is especially told, and interestingly illustrated. There is a novel, "The Suitors of Yvonne," by Rafael Sabatini; also a paper on "Wonders of the Transportation World," by W. A. Everett; and "Indian Nights' Entertainment" by Sarah Kumar Ghosh. "Christmas Games," some poetry, and a story for children complete the excellent contents of the magazine.—44-45 East Ninth Street, New York.

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J. S. Auerbach & Bro. A Warm Wrap FROM Santa Claus SATURDAY Is the day of days at AUERBACH'S for the little ones. SPECIALS for sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, made daintier than those for the bigger girls, in REEFERS AND LONG COATS. A VERY CHOICE SELECTION at \$2.50, \$3.75, \$4.95, \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00. Quality considered, our lowness of price stands out in bold relief. For the big girls we have the cream of Salt Lake Cloakdom.

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