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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 17, 1908.

"OUR MOTTO IS PEACE."

Just when a wave of military fervor, due to exceptional coincidences, is sweeping over the land; when the achievements of the fleet and its demonstrations in western waters are held up to public view; and when our own high school cadets are very patriotically and very properly about to undertake a journey that will be replete with ideas of military action—just now, we say, it is good to remind ourselves that America's mission is not to fight, but to feed, clothe and enlighten the people of other nations. As our national hymn declares, "Our motto is peace."

Inclined as we are to the ways of peace, and fully convinced that war in any of its forms is a monster, we think that the proposition for a large increase of our military and naval establishments should be subjected to the most searching scrutiny before this nation is committed to anything like a warlike policy.

No question more seriously divides the opinion of thoughtful people in this country than that of providing a large war navy.

The question decided the other day by Congress to build two battleships in place of the four recommended by the President, illustrates this difference of attitude among public men.

The rapidly increasing expenditures of the government, figured in the result as to the building of new battleships. Only a few days ago Senator Hale called attention to the fact that this year the treasury had paid out \$56,000,000 more than it had expended at this date last year, and that the income had been \$36,000,000 less. He showed that the expenditures just voted in time of peace for army purposes \$38,000,000, or \$300,000,000 more than last year's appropriation for their purposes, had already increased the war budget so much that this country is expending 70 per cent of all its revenues for war purposes.

Lord Salisbury once gave in a sentence some very sound advice as to the adoption of the costly projects advocated by military officers. He said in writing to Lord Cromer in Egypt: "Do not be misled by army experts. They would, if they could have their way, make us garrison Mars in order to prevent an invasion from the moon."

Lord Brougham's sentiment "The school-master is abroad. I trust more to him, armed with his primer than I do to the soldier in full military array," has commended itself to the thoughtful approval of most of our statesmen.

As a nation we now expending so much for military purposes that there is practically nothing left for the usual public buildings, the deepening of rivers, the improvement of ports, the building of breakwaters, and for the arid land reservoir projects. Notwithstanding the political abuses that sometimes attach to this form of national investment, it all represents productive expenditure, while what is spent for armies and battleships is necessarily unremunerative. Industrial schools, badly needed in America could use most profitably the vast sums contemplated in the military and naval programs; reservoirs of the arid West need the money; the national forest reserves need the money; the people need the money.

It should be devoted to military purposes no further than it can be shown to be necessary for defense. For purposes of foreign aggression or conquest, we have no need of it.

It does not seem to us at all probable that any foreign foe can successfully attack this nation at home; and we have little occasion to go abroad seeking a quarrel.

Of course there is the possibility of a war with Japan, and we might agree to such an increase in our navy as to impart a sense of national security from possible Japanese aggression.

Beyond the point of securing the national safety through actual defensive precautions, however, we cannot think it necessary to go. Even that much involves a considerable difference of opinion as to how large an army and navy may be necessary. But 70 per cent of the national revenues surely cannot be indispensable for the safety of this country so far removed as it is from any of the powerful nations.

HAD NO USE FOR TITLES.

The visit of the Marquis of Hartington to President Lincoln when the President addressed him as "Mr. Partington," as mentioned in Tuesday's issue of the "News," recalls a similar incident in the experience of President Brigham Young, which occurred in 1871. President Young decided to make a trip to Bear Lake Valley going by railroad to Wasatch, at the head of Echo Canyon, and by teams from there on to Bear Lake. A special car was put on the Utah Central train for him and party to Ogden and at Ogden it was switched onto the Union Pacific train for Wasatch. As was customary in those days passengers going east from Salt Lake had to wait over at Ogden an hour or more and each was the case, on the occasion referred to, with President Young's car. It soon became known, among the Union Pacific passengers, that President Young was there and their curiosity, at once, became aroused. Among the Union Pacific passengers was Lord Campbell, a brother of the Marquis of Lorne, and son of the Duke of Argyll. He sought an introduction to President Young through President George G.

Cannon to whom he had been presented. President Cannon brought him to the President's car and introduced him, by saying: "President Young, allow me to introduce to you, Lord Campbell."

President Young, like Abraham Lincoln, had no use for titles and when President Cannon presented Lord Campbell, he looked up, extended his hand, and said: "How do you do, Mr. Campbell? Glad to meet you." Lord Campbell, nevertheless, felt himself honored and greatly pleased to meet President Young.

## THE WORM TURNS.

A few days ago a dispatch stated that a boycott had been started at Canton against Japanese goods. This was a measure of retaliation because Japan compelled China to give up a vessel that had been seized by Chinese officials for carrying arms intended for Chinese insurgents. The Chicago Tribune estimates that if the boycott becomes general, Japan will lose at least \$200,000,000 in trade. That is paying dearly for the diplomatic triumph.

China is teaching the world the value of boycott as a measure of national defense. It was directed against the United States not long ago, and not without effect. In all probability Japan will have to be less dictatorial in her dealings with a neighbor that can injure her trade to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars.

In this connection it is worth while remembering that the nation controlling the Asiatic trade, and especially that of China, is a power among nations. Those in command of the Asiatic trade routes have exercised commercial supremacy. The ancient Macedonians knew the value of the trade with Asia. The Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Dutch and the British have flourished through the Asiatic commerce. The Chinese, themselves, are learning to appreciate the value of their trade to other nations, and they are taking advantage of that knowledge. Well, boycott is a humane kind of warfare between nations. And in some instances it seems to be just as effective as the more brutal form.

## HEBREW EXILES.

Information has reached Berlin to the effect that the Roumanian government has initiated a rigorous prosecution of the Jews. Local authorities in Roumania, it is stated, have received instructions to expel thousands of Jews from districts in which they have resided for generations. The expelled Jews are reduced to destitution. Their total number approximates 10,000.

An outbreak of Jew-baiting is also reported from Jaffa, Palestine, where Turkish soldiers, police, and a mob of Moslem fanatics attacked the Hebrew quarter, wounding thirteen of the inhabitants.

The Berlin Tageblatt urges the powers that signed the treaty of Berlin, 1878, to intervene in behalf of the Roumanian Jews, as the persecution is a violation of that treaty. This is good enough as far as it goes, but foreign interference cannot change the popular sentiment in the Roumanian empire. But it would mean better treatment for those who would prefer to remain among the nations. A people with a country, a government, diplomatic representation, and financial resources will not be treated as the Jews in Russia and the Balkan states are treated now.

## PRESERVING EGGS.

A. E. Vinson of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Arizona gives the following hints to farmers on the matter of preserving eggs:

"The commonest and oldest preservative is lime water. A few lumps of quicklime are slaked in a large vessel of water, and after the excess of lime has settled out the clear liquid is poured over perfectly fresh eggs in a clear jar. A very small amount of the slaked lime may then be added to replace the lime which will be soaked out by the action of the air. After a few days a thick crust will form on the surface, which should not be disturbed for it prevents evaporation and excludes the air. Some add salt to the lime water and claim it improves the quality of the eggs. Lime water preserves eggs well and is serviceable for all purposes excepting to fry, the yolks not holding up well and the eggs being apt to become mushy."

"The other common preservative is water glass. This is diluted with fruit to twenty parts of water, but even greater dilutions will serve when the eggs are to be kept for a short time only. We have observed that the stronger the water glass solution the less apt the yolks are to break when fried. Water glass gives better results than lime water, but is difficult to obtain and quite expensive away from commercial centers."

"It is absolutely essential that eggs for preserving be perfectly fresh. They should be preserved within twenty-four to thirty-six hours after being laid. It is not safe to preserve eggs whose history is not known, such as those obtained from dealers. The preserving material seals up the pores in the shell and thus prevents the entrance of bacteria and air, as well as evaporation and consequent shrinkage of the egg contents. The old method of greasing the shell to make eggs keep better depended on this fact. Such eggs cannot be boiled because the impervious shells do not permit the escape of the exploded air, which expands when heated and bursts open the egg."

Did any one sow wild oats Arbor day?

"Fighting Bob" still continues to fight rheumatism.

The burglar seems to be rather more active than the police.

The fleet finds home waters much preferable to the waters of Babylon.

In the matter of battleships, Hobson's choice is not the House's choice.

Colonel Stewart is not the first Stewart who has been banished.

An uninitiated delegation is open

to conviction; an instructed one is already convicted.

That Washington pharmacist who violated the pure food law got pure justice at any rate.

Having recovered his revolver, in future Captain Millet will doubtless keep it where thieves come not.

The per capita circulation is now \$35.35. What is the per diem circulation? Is a rather more important question.

The mistletoe is declared to be a deadly parasite. From it, no doubt, come the terrible germs that make kissing so dangerous.

The Tribune has a column on "straightening out a crook," but the laborious effort left the sheet more crooked than ever.

The new guns for the navy are being made with bull muzzles. It is believed that this will help them to ring up bull's eyes every shot.

It is said that the money for the cadets' visit to San Francisco is assured. This is truly good news, yet it would be well to make assurance doubly sure.

"Cotton will be king," says a Boston paper. That may be, but the great and overshadowing question is, Who will be elected President?

Dr. Robert Koch went to Chicago for a week of absolute rest, but his over-solicitous friends compelled him to flee. If he desired absolute rest he should have gone to Philadelphia.

"Why not let Anna Gould go her way? She cannot plead youth and inexperience any longer," says the Chicago News. Isn't she, and at the pace set by herself?

A full blooded Indian has introduced a bill in the Oklahoma legislature making it a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to use the figure of an Indian as a sign for a cigar or tobacco store. Otherwise, the Indians object to being used to personify woodenheads and as sticks.

"Our prestige and the strength of the nation will protect us," said Mr. Burton, amid a storm of applause, in the debate on the navy bill. A splendid sentiment, recalling what Gibbon said of the Roman empire, that its frontiers were guarded by ancient renown and disciplined valor.

"If I make a partisan speech today, the chances are sixteen to one that in two or three days the president will say the same thing and it will then become non-partisan," says Mr. Bryan. Is President Roosevelt really such an echo of Mr. Bryan as the latter here asserts? Does he not arrogate to himself rather more importance and influence than he possesses?

## RUBBER PRODUCTION IN 1907.

Scientific American.  
The total production of Rubber in 1907 amounted to about 69,000 tons, against 65,000 tons in 1906. Exports amounted to 25,000 tons, and America imported 16,000 tons. The shipments of Para rubber amounted to 30,360 tons, and of Peruvian, 7,160 tons; of this quantity, Europe received 29,940 tons. The supply of plantation rubber from the east has increased to over 1,000 tons (in 1906 it was 510 tons); the area planted is about 300,000 acres, or 60 per cent more than in 1904. Brazil exported about 45,000 tons in 1907, against 38,000 tons in 1906. The total production of West African rubber amounted to 17,000 tons, about the same as in 1906. West African rubber showed an increased supply.

## HOBSON'S WAR SCARE.

St. Louis Times.  
The young hero congressman from Alabama, Richmond Pearson Hobson, has developed a new war scare. He saw, not long ago, that Japan and the United States were on the verge of a conflict. When the fleet had reached the northern part of the Pacific ocean without a battle he withdrew his alarm. Now, in his argument for more battleships, he has painted a terrible picture of a great war between the white and yellow races. This war may come, but hardly for this generation of war vessels. It may come as one of the turning points in the world's history, but not yet; not even soon as great events move.

## MEN LIVE LONGER.

Boston Herald.  
A mortality record of 15,000 graduates of Yale from 1792 to 1901, just compiled by a Yale alumnus with actual tastes, shows that the nineteenth century rate was better than that of the eighteenth century and the last fifty years of the nineteenth century better than the first fifty years. Naturally, a liberally educated man will take advantage of the teachings of science, which have shown how men may live longer if they wish to do so.

## MORE "PEACE" PREPARATIONS.

Army and Navy Life.  
The second peace conference at The Hague which was so greatly occupied with the British proposal for disarmament, is hardly over when almost all the important nations of the world are already considering projects not only for increasing their armies and navies, but also for the sea coast. Denmark is taking up the fortification of her capital, Copenhagen. Germany is demanding the fortification of the mouth of the Elbe river at Emden, and on the island of Heligoland. Holland is concerned about the fortification of Amsterdam and Belgium has decided to enlarge and strengthen the line of fortifications around Antwerp. Naval authorities consider it most essential that Copenhagen be fortified on the sea side so extensively that a bombardment of the city itself may be prevented. Otherwise, the sea coast, which may do as she did in 1807, take possession of Copenhagen and use it as a base to close the Baltic, as well as for other purposes.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following features are from Harper's Bazar for May: "The World Invisible," by H. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "Some Experiences of a Mother," by Mary Hinton Vesper; "The Whole Family," by Charles V. Loring; "A Novel by Twelve Authors," in the Orchard, a poem. There are many other features of special interest at this time of the year—Harper & Bros., New York.

Harper's Weekly for April 11 is a special 48-page mining number, in which the romance of the western mining region, its fabulous wealth, its astounding progress, and its fascinating people—characters who seem to have stepped out of the pages of a novel of adventure—are interestingly described. The articles are founded strictly upon

actual facts, and deal with hard, practical facts; yet they tell stories which read like the most incredible and engrossing examples of imaginative fiction. In addition to these special features, the number contains the usual record of the world's progress, set forth in timely photographs and comment—Harper & Bros., New York.

The festival of Easter is inseparably associated with the Holy Land, where that wonderful event occurred, which gives occasion for its celebration. In the current issue of Leslie's Weekly Pictorial M. Shipley describes the strange scenes that are typical of the Easter tide in the ancient city of Jerusalem. The doings related are certainly peculiar and picturesque, although in many respects they are irrelevant and shocking, considering the locality in which they take place. A full page of pictures accompanies the letterpress. This is the Easter number of this, one of America's oldest and best illustrated weeklies, and among its other features appropriate to the season are the cover drawing in colors by Arthur E. Jameson, the Easter special photo contest, a poem by Minna Irving, and an editorial leader. Among the additional illustrations are a fine view of the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, New York City; pictures of famous stars who perform wonderful feats at Barnum and Bailey's show; a good page of dramatic pictures; the news photo prize contest, and various other timely and interesting camera contributions.—225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.

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ALL WEEK.

"Polly Pickle's Pots" in Petland,  
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