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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN, 29, 1901.

### LET THEM ALONE.

A subscriber in Emery county writes to the Deseret News, concerning a lecturer and manipulator on hypnotism, who has been visiting the settlements, and our correspondent wants to know whether it is right for Eiders and members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Later-day Saints to practice hypnotism among our people.

not right to engage in that practice, out.' nor to come under its influence. There is no harm in fairly investigating the claims of hypnotism to be a science, or in learning what it is and does. But revelation is very clear as to the means to be employed in the Church, for the healing of the sick and the suppression of discase. When there is not sufficient faith to obtain relief, we are to nourish the sick with all tenderness. with herbs and mild food but not from the hands of an enemy, and the Elders are to administer the ordinance provided for the purpose.

Medicines, when resorted to, are to be used with "judgment and skill," with "prudence and thanksgiving." By these graph of T. L. Woodbury's frightful admonitions we understand that when such ald is necessary, the best medical assistance obtainable should be had, and dependence should not be placed on the unskilful and uninformed. Nor should credence be given to the theories and vagaries of charlatans, who practice doubtful arts for gain, and seek to obtain power over the minds and bodies of susceptible and nervous people, which generally results in the injury of the patient both mentally and physically.

Hypnotism and kindred so-called sciences, do very well as subjects for invostigation and reflection, in the absence of things more certain and profitable, but it is not proper for Elders or members of this Church to experiment on people, in the fashion of the pretended "professors" who travel through the land as conjurors and stage performers, to astonish and draw money from the credulous. Let them alone.

were not re-vaccinated than in the regular army which was re-vaccinated. Dr. Jachner in Actiology of Variola "The French prisoners were not SRYB: sick on their arrival, but smallpox in epidemic form broke out among them after they were placed in German camps) all measures to repress it, even the daily re-vaccinations in mass were useless. Even the German guards took The soldlers were finally washed sick. and their clothes steamed, and from that time the epidemic rapidly declined. "Early in 1870, Dr. Seaton, of the Eng-

lish local government board, before the Commons declared that Prussia was well protected, and that that country was safe, yet inside a year 59,839 persons died from smallpox in Prussla; 2,083 in Berlin alone. Nor did the well vaccinated army fare any hetter. Dr. Creighton, the great epidemiologist. says: "Evidence as to revaccination on a large scale comes from the army. The death rate from smallpox in the German army, was 60 per cent more than among the civil population of the same age. The Eavarian contingent, revaccinated without exception, had five times the death rate from smallpox that the civil population of the same age had, though revaccination is not obligatory among the latter." The statistles of Prof. Vogt, of Berne, prove

the same facts. "Dec. 1899, R. Gording was haled before the Berlin Criminal Court for making these charges in his book on smallpox, and found guilty, but the suprema court promptly reversed the case and ordered the State treasury to pay all the costs. A German correspondent in Dec. 1897, wrote, 'We must not lose sight of the fact that German doctors are experts at making statistics. Fine sounding new names, as 'variolides' etc. are invented for diseases from which

people die, but by so recording deaths, We say, most emphatically, that it is smallpox is made to appear as stamped "So after all the absence of German army smallpox is simply a case of logic, for vaccination prevents smallpox; these men are vaccinated and cannot take smallpox; therefore there is, and can be, no smallpox in the German army

> The idea of sending out a circular for popular reading with a frontispiece of a figure of a man in the most loathsome stage of some eruption-said to be smallpox, but nobody can tell from the cut what it is-stamps the production as on a par with quack advertisements and unprofessional elaptrap. It would be just as misleading if the photocruption from vaccination were circulated in the same way, as a proof of the evils of the practice. Both are exceptional cases and neither ought to be used to disgust and frighten the public. Such disreputable measures show the weakness of the cause, and not a sylla. ble of the circular with its false figures touches the real question-the exclusion of healthy children from the public schools.

# ANGLO - GERMAN COMPACT.

The compact between the heads of the English and German royal houses, entered into at the death bed of the Queen, received further confirmation when King Edward, on the occasion of the presentation of the insignia of the order of the garter to the German crown prince, in a brief speech to Emperor William, expressed the hope, that Great Britain and Germany might "in a common understanding continue to work together in the cause of peace and civilization of the world." This may mean a great deal. Lately Germany has shown a decided disposition to support England's policy. In the South African war, and the Chinese embroglio the two countries have evidently had a common understanding. and it would be no surprise to learn that this has developed into a compact against future emergencies. It would be to the advantage of both countries. Great Britain and Germany are now the leading powers of Europe. The latter country has during the reign of its present ruler, risen to an eminence perhaps not even foreseen by the statesmen who laid the foundation. It was first made the greatest military power on the continent. Then the kaiser undertook to make it the greatest naval power next Great Britain, and after years of patient labor against strenuous opposition, he is about to succeed. At the same time he is aiming at transforming the country into the greatest commercial community in Europe, if not in the world. And this, too, has been so far accomplished that the United States is about the only country whose rivalry in this direction Germany still fears. The shipping of that country has quadrupled in the last few years, and the increase is still going on at a steady rate. A compact between two such powers as Great Britain and Germany should be a guaranty of peace for many years. Neither of them can afford to open hostilities upon their neighbors, and if they are united, it is reasonably sure that they will not be molested. The new king says their alm should be peace and the civilization of the world. Alliances for peace and civilization should be the foundation of twentlethcentury international politics. We hope civilization by bloodshed will be a thing of the part. Bismarck's wars in Europe should be the last for territorial expansion. Cech Rhodes' war in South Africa should be the last for commercial advantages. The figures that represent the number of soldiers and war ships of nations should give way for statistics on commerce. The strength of a nation should no longer be measured by armies and navies, but by the value

the two 90 degrees east and west from the meridian of Greenwich being assigned to the German expedition, and those on the opposite side of the globe from 90 degrees east to 90 degrees west being taken by that of Great Britain. One of the questions to be answered s whether the south pole is on a con-

tinent, or whether that region consists of islands connected by eternal bridges of ice and spow, Some coast land has been traced by former explorers, but there are gaps on the map, and the new expeditions will endeavor to find what lies between the coast lines already dimly traced,

The history of South sea explorations is much briefer than that of the frozen north. In 1774 Captain Cook crossed the ilst parrallel, and concluded that if there were a continent, it must be situated considerably within the antarotic circle. In 1822 Weddell penetrated three degrees further south, but did not reach any coast. In 1841 Sir Ross discovered what he called Victoria land and traced its coast line about 500 miles to the southward, until faced by a mighty wall of ice which he followed about 300 miles in an easterly and westerly direction. In 1835 Wilkes observed land in 70 degrees latitude and in 1841 he discovered what is now known as Wilkes' land. In 1895 Mr. Borchgrevink landed on Posession island, and found a suitable landing spot on the southern so-called continent, at Cape Andree, On a later exploration tour, the same dis-

coverer located the southern magnetic pole, and penetrated to latitude 78 degrees and 50 minutes. The ancient traditions that located a vast continent in those regions, heated by volcanic fire and peopled by strange

> beings, have long ago been given up, but scientists hold that at one time in the earth's history the antarctic lands were connected with South America and Australia. In all probability, too, at some time that region must have had a limate suitable for animal and vegetable life. There are mysteries enough in those forbidding parts of our globe, to attract the adventurous investigator into the hidden secrets of nature,

Ex-Senator Towne's oratorical career in the Senate was a hall and farewell affair.

Mrs. Livermore demands equal rights or women. And it is believed that she does not mean the Kansas variety either.

"This is carrying things too far," remarked Embezzler Neely as he stepped on board preparatory to his return to Cuba. King Edward and Emperor William

are having a love feast at Osborne house. May it last longer than the period of official mourning. The Choctaw Indians are threatening

to tear up railroad tracks in their country. It is perhaps needless to say that they belong to the five civilized tribes.

Mr. Carnegie has gone and given away another library, this time to Lewiston, Me. Omar would have to burn up all the libraries that Mr. Carnegle has given away, The Cuban constitution takes just

to put a stop to these things? That the force is not large and is kept busy is realized, still cannot some attention be paid to the residence portion of the city?

## KING EDWARD.

New York Evening Sun. If there is a change of sovereign at an early date, or if the Prince of Wales ies regent, it is likely that Lord Salisbury's government will have to give way to a successor. The country kept the unionists in power by way of vindication. But when the votes were cast success cast success in South Africa looked assured. Such is not the case now. If the constituencies gor a chance, it is more than likely that they would send Lord Rosebery into office as prime min-ister. A rapid change like that is not unusual in English politics. Besides Resebery is the prince's man; for, so far as the heir to the throne has any politics, he is a liberal.

### Kansas City Star.

His gracious manner has made him opular to an unusual degree. He is egarded with much confidence and affection in England, and he is well liked in every capital in Europe. The crown of England, upon the seath of Victoria, will not descend to a proligate or a mere votary of pleasure, but to a man profoundly versed in politics, fam-iliar with most of the duties of a sovereign under a monarchy like Great Britain, and enjoying a measure of affection from the people he is to rule that argues peace and success for his reign.

#### San Francisco Chronicle.

England fully realizes and appre-clates the definition of a limited mon-archy, and the succession of Albert Edward to the throne cannot alter it.

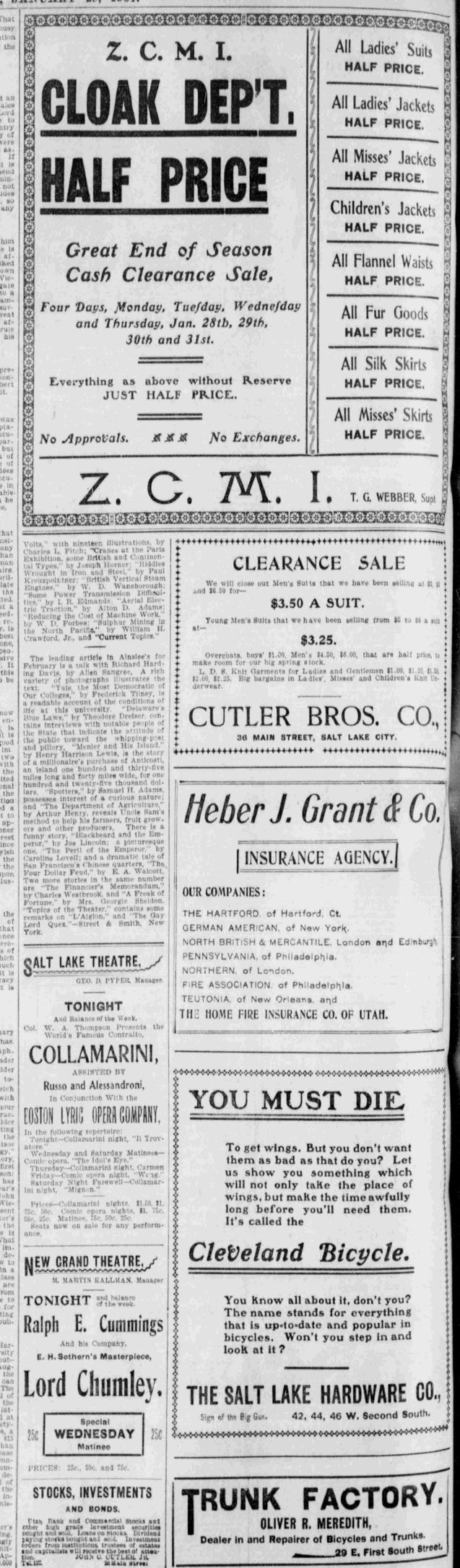
New York Mail and Express. That the youth of Albert Edward was free from the errors to which tempta-tion expose youth and which particularly beset the path of the heir appar-ent to a crown, need not be claimed, but he will have but a misleading idea of the qualifications which the Prince of Wales brings to his new office who does not take into account his serious occupations, the value of his experience in fitting him for rule and the capable and promising characteristics which he has declared as a man and a prince.

#### Chicago Record,

There is little reason to suppose that upon assuming the sobering responsi-bilities of the throne he will be any less conservative and prudent than would be any other English gentleman of his age and knowledge of affairs. That he will disclose qualities of bril-liant statesmanship or seek to emulate kings who have materially altered the course of history is not to be expected. Under England's liberal government a king of the heroic mold is neither need. ed nor desired. What England does require now, perhaps, more than ever, is a king who, while maintaining the best conservative traditions of the throne, will keep closely in touch with the people and be ready to meet progressive changes and movements half way. It is in his adaptability for service of this kind that King Edward promises to be able to do most for his subjects.

### Kansas City Star.

It is pleasant to Americans to know that the new King of England is en-tirely friendly to America. That is quite as fortunate for England as it is for the United States, but it is a good thing for both. It is of the greatest im. portance to civilization that the two great English speaking nations, with similar ideas of government and of the destiny of humanity, should be united by the strong thes of international



# FALSE STATISTICS EXPOSED.

Attention is directed to the statistics furnished by an Ogden correspondent, of the mortality in the German and French armies, so often cited by disciples of compulsory vaccination. They have been so frequently published, that it is astonishing to see the figures demonstrated to be fictitious cited, in the twentieth century by a medical board, as authority for their theories. The figures quoted in the circular of the State board of health have been acknowledged incorrect so freely, that it is difficult to believe that anyone who has studied the subject could remain so ignorant as the writer of the circular is, unless he is designedly deceptive.

In June, 1883, Sir Lyon Playfair used the same flotitious figures in the British House of Commons, Investigation showed that instead of coming from official records, they originated in a newspaper article and were thoroughly incorrect. The State board of health BRYS:

"One of the best protected countries is Germany, where a law was passed in 1874 making vaccination obligatory in the first year of life, and also re-vacination obligatory at the tenth year. This law in Germany resulted from the epidemic in 1871 with its 143,000 deaths from smallpox among a population in which vaccination had been allowed to die out. Prior to 1874 the yearly loss was 15,000 to 20,000. The present rate is less than 116 per year, and these cases occur on the borders, where there is a constant mingling with the poorly vac-cinated of other countries.

During the Franco-German war the unavoidable mingling of the two people spread smallpox, which was epidem-The Germans had made vaccination optional for its civil population, but compulsory for its army, the French having made it optional alike for both army and population. The French lost from smallpox 23,000 men, the Germans 278, Occupying the same hospital tents, with the same surroundings, the French wounded lost many from smailpox, the Germans not any. The French prison-Germans not any, ers of war died by the hundreds, while their German guards who had been vaccinated and re-vaccinated, suffered not at all.

The story was publicly retracted in the London Daily News as long ago as August, 1883, having been traced up and proved to be false. The following facts are worthy of notice in this connection:

"Herr Steiger, Feb., 1883, at Berne. gave the German loss from smallpox as \$,162, the French as 22.469; by June, 1883 Playfair got it down to 261 and by the time the British Medical Journal pub lished it the second time in 1898, it had dropped to 40, and 23,400 respectively. The French army was perfectly vaccinated, but the militia was not vaccinated before this campaign. Dr. Bayard says, 'Re-vaccination originated in France; every soldier is re-vac-cinated on his entrance into a regiment ir army knows no exceptions.

'Dr. Oldtmann, staff surgeon, says: Shortly before the war the whole French army was re-vaccinated. This general vaccination tended rother to extend smallpox than to protect against it.' Dr. Colon. in charge of the small-pox hospital, Bicetre, says: 'The mor tality was much less in the militia who

### Imports. ANTARCTIC EXPLORATIONS,

of its manufactures, its exports and

One of the early undertakings in the interest of science, will be a systematic exploration of the antarctic regions. In the far north one expedition after another has penetrated to very high latitudes, until that part of the globe is tolerably well known, but the extreme south still remains a deep mys-

tery. To solve this, as far as practicable, one English and one German expedition will start next August and pursue their investigations on a co-operative plan. They have divided the antarctic region into four quadrants,

five columns of a newspaper. A people that can, in these times of constitution-mongering, get their fundamental law into five columns of an ordinary newspaper are fitted for selfgovernment.

The anti-vice crusade in New York has reached the stage where the citizen's union committee is talking about putting a municipal ticket in the field. This means that the current of indignation will be divided and naturally will lose some of its force,

There is much extra session talk in Washington. If the business of the ountry needs an extra session there certainly should be one. But before calling it the President should make sure, "beyond a reasonable doubt," that it is absolutely and positively necessary.

Gov, Stanley, in reply to Mrs. Nation's question why he did not close the saoons in Kansas, did not give a very convincing reason. There could be no possible occasion for smashing saloons in Kansas, were the state law, which is prohibitory, enforced. Mrs. Nation's motives are much better than her methods.

Several state legislatures have under consideration measures for the substitution of the death penalty for life imprisonment. The latest is a way down east in Maine. This would seem to be retrogression and not progress. Some recent brutal crimes have doubtless had much to do with the change in public sentiment, but perhaps the almost wholesale pardoning of life-prisoners has had as much, If not more, to do with the change than anything else. Severe laws do not prevent crime so much as adherence to and constant, consistent enforcement of them do.

The United Irish societies of America have been passing resolutions condemnatory and denunciatory of Queen Victoria and her reign. They are choosing a most inopportune time in which to air their grievances and attempt to blacken the memory of a most noble voman, held in the highest esteem throughout the entire world. The illadvised Irish societies have not even had the good taste to walt until Victoria's body was laid to rest forever. These attacks detract nothing from her and their only effect can be to injure the detractors.

Once again it is necessary to call the attention of the police authorities to the spread of hoodlumism in the city Just now the Fourth precinct is suffering from a bad outbreak of it. The hoodiums gather on corners, sing, make noises, and become a nuisance generaly. But this is not all. They break fences and trees to get wood with which to make fires. The newest source of supply for wood is the wooden guards that are used along the trenches that have been dug for water pipes on E and other streets. Some of these fires are built on the street corners next to trees, and often are kept up until as late as 10 o'clock. Cannot a policeman be sent round occasionally

When Edward visited the d States during the administration of President Buchanan he received a welcome befitting the heir apparent to the English throne. His handsome appearance and his agreeable manner pleased the people, and the interest which they have felt in him ever since now culminates in the earnest wish and hope that he may be fitted, in the fullest measure, to wear becomingly the unsullied mantle which has fallen upon him from the shoulders of his illustrious mother.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Radicals sometimes grumble at the expense and attack the principle of heredity, but even they recognize that he crown is an immense convenience in the administration of the heterogeneous British Empire. It permits of the elasticity which we lack and which makes colonial government a much simpler question for Britons than it is for Americans. The British democracy will not repudiate its king until it is ready also to repudiate its empire.

# RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Improvement Era for February contains a portrait of Governor Chas. Durkee, together with a short biograph. ical sketch. A portrait of the founder of the Sabbath schools of Utah, Elder Richard Ballantyne, is also given, together with an autobiographical sketch of a remarkable experience he had with the remnant at Nauvoo. Dr. Seymour B. Young treats on the life and charac-ter of Joseph Smith, the Prophet. Elder George Reynolds has a very interesting treatise on "Infant Baptism and the Sacrament," and Dr. John A. Widtsoe treats on "The Folly of Astrology." Among the lighter reading is one story, "A Shipwrecked Life," and the first part of a love story by Nephi Anderson: "The Finding of Oiga." Dr. Tanner has an interesting article on "New Year's Department of the Water House." John eptions at the White House. Johr Miller treats on the "Word of Wisdom" in connection with the present ravages of disease. In the Editor's Table the New Century Greeting to the World, by President Lorenzo Snow is world, by President Lorenzo Show a republished; also an article on "What About the Home?" and answers to im-portant questions. In "Our Work" de-partment "Class Method" and "How to Conduct Decisions" are treated in a onduct Recitations," are treated in a ay to give valuable points to class aders. Several poems of merit are rinted, among which is one from ertha E. Anderson: "A Tribute to Bertha E. Anderson: "A Tribute to Time." On the whole the magazine for February is among the most interesting numbers of the Era that have been pub-

The annual report of Provost Harrison to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania has just been pubor remissivania has just been pub-lished. It covers the year ending Aug-ust 31, 1900, and gives a survey of the ontire work of the university, which can be had in no other publication. The number of instructors was 260, and of students 2,073, an increase of two in the former and a decrease of 115 in the latformer, and a decrease of 117 in the lat-ter number. There were registered at the university during the year, ninety-two students from foreign countries, a acrease of twelve. There were \$15 om States and Territories other than the State of Pennsylvania, an increase 76: 1.857 of the students were Penn glyanians. The decrease of the number of students was chiefly in the de-partment of law and medicine and of dentistry, in both cases owing to the prolongation of the courses and the increase in the requirements of admis-

lished.

In the February number of Cassier's Magazine of illustrated engineering. the following topics are interestingly treated on. "A New Power Transmit-ting Plant, Carrying Power from Ap-ple River to St. Paul, U. S. A., 25,000