

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 24, 1902.

STRIKING FACTS AND FIGURES.

There has been much serious and also peculiar comment on the report that a noted anti-vaccinationist physician in the East has contracted smallpox, through visiting a hospital for persons afflicted with that disease and purposefully exposing himself to contagion.

On the other side of this question is a statement in "Medical Talk," published at Columbus, Ohio, that Dr. Frank P. Hagerly of Vienna, Warren Co., N. J., a physician, is suffering with lockjaw. A few days ago he vaccinated himself and tetanus developed in a short time. The reading public know very well that a number of cases of lockjaw followed vaccination in New Jersey and other places.

The same paper, under the head of "Which is Which?" has the following paragraphs:

"Smallpox was almost a scourge when the American troops first entered the Philippines. It has almost disappeared now. Of course, the vaccination adherents claim that it was vaccination, and not sanitary precautions that did the work. Of course, it was. Had it not been for vaccination, smallpox would still continue to be a scourge.

"Yellow fever was almost a scourge when the American troops first entered Cuba. It has practically disappeared now. Of course, the vaccination adherents do not claim that vaccination had anything to do with stamping out yellow fever. Of course, they don't. They give all the credit to sanitary precautions. Had it not been for sanitary precautions, yellow fever would still be a scourge in Cuba.

"It is enough to give any man mental strabismus to read the two foregoing paragraphs at one sitting. And yet these are the statements to be found in many of the medical journals. It takes vaccination and sanitation to stamp out smallpox, while sanitation alone is sufficient to stamp out yellow fever. If some one had the hardihood to try vaccination and sanitation in yellow fever, and treat smallpox by sanitation alone, the result would be exactly the same.

We quote the foregoing for what it is worth. People on either side of this question will form their own conclusions. It has recently been argued that because of the repeal of prohibition of the compulsory vaccination law in England, smallpox has become prevalent in London and many deaths have been the result. That "one story is good till another is told," is exemplified in these premature announcements. The Registrar General of England, in a recent report of health conditions in London up to January 25, 1902, gives a total of 290 fatal cases of smallpox, of which he says there were:

Vaccinated ..... 155, Unvaccinated ..... 143, No statement ..... 62, Total ..... 360.

The number of cases remaining in the hospitals at that time were: Of smallpox 870; scarlet fever 5,63, diphtheria 1,238. Will any of the compulsionists claim that the scarlet fever and diphtheria cases were also due to non-vaccination? These figures are official, and it remains for the pro-vaccination advocates to explain the cause of the death from smallpox of 395 vaccinated persons out of a total of 290.

has been so thoroughly exposed, that no writer who aims to be authentic would repeat it or give it any countenance. Under the year 1838 the following is given:

"The members of the new Sect of Mormon were driven from their homes in Nauvoo in western Missouri, and settled near the Great Salt Lake of Utah."—P. 397.

"That a member of the American Historical society can be so ignorant as to place Nauvoo in Missouri, and call the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints the Sect of Mormon, is really surprising. It is evident from the two citations we have made, that the gentleman is totally ignorant of "Mormon" history and "Mormon affairs," to say nothing of American geography. He may regard them as unimportant and not worthy of very close investigation. But if they are of sufficient importance to be mentioned in a history of the Nineteenth Century, they are certainly worthy of sufficient inquiry to be truthfully presented.

If the rest of the volume is no more reliable than these scraps of alleged "Mormon" history, it is not worth reading, and the paper and binding are so much waste material. We thank our correspondent for calling attention to these flagrant blunders, and hope that the public will not be very widely deceived by them. It is possible, unless to expect that they will be corrected by the writer or the publisher.

WHO WROTE THE NOTE?

An entirely new theory about the Pauncetote memorandum of the 14th of April, 1898, and about which there has been so much controversy, is advanced by a contributor to the San Francisco Chronicle. It is to the effect that that document was inspired by President McKinley, and not by any enemy of the United States.

"That writer takes the view that President McKinley believed that war could be averted by bringing Spain to realize the necessity of granting the Cubans independence. His course after the sinking of the Maine is taken to prove this. He left no means untried to avert precipitate action. "Is it not possible," he asks, "that those who were close to the President may have availed themselves of the good offices of Lord Pauncetote, and sought to arrest the attention of those who were clamoring for an advance on Havana, by pointing out that the civilized world would regard with disapproval a war, waged against a nation which practically offered to surrender every thing the United States demanded in order to avert a conflict?" And then he argues:

"It is not a question whether such a representation would have had the effect of arresting hostilities. After the event it seems plain that the American people were so desirous of punishing Spain that nothing could have dissuaded them from their purpose. But up to the 14th of April, 1898, it is quite clear that there were still many who believed that the people of the United States would abandon the desire to make war, if they could be persuaded that the civilized world was not on their side. Evidently Lord Pauncetote entertained this belief, otherwise he would have taken the extraordinary step which we now know he did take, and it is not difficult to believe that he did so at the instance of President McKinley."

But this is not, it seems, the only evidence for this startling proposition. The Washington Post, on the 18th of this month put the following question to Judge Day, who was acting as secretary of state at the time:

"The statement is made here that the Pauncetote note of April 14, 1898, was drawn by you. Is this statement correct?"

To this question the judge merely replied: "Impossible to reply to indefinite statement of your telegram."

It is argued that if the statement had had no foundation, Judge Day would have violated no rules of diplomacy, by saying that he had nothing whatever to do with the formulation of the document in controversy. It is difficult to accept the hypothesis, because it is understood by the authorities of the Church and well-informed members, that other works bearing the names of the writers or speakers, are held as their personal views, for which they alone are responsible to the world. This distinction will save much dispute and contention if clearly perceived and recognized by all parties concerned.

People who live under senates shouldn't throw stones at people who live under reichstags. Miss Stone has been released for keeps. Heretofore she has been kept for release. Mr. Dooley says that Prince Henry is having the time of his life. And he is just at the time of life to have it. It is eminently fitting that couples who run away to Farmington to get married should take the dummy line. It begins to look as though people would have to depend on March coming in as a lion for their full supply of winter. New York suffers from excess of snow. Utah suffers from lack of it. Things are none too evenly divided in this world. The Senate was just sixty minutes ratifying the Danish West Indies treaty. This shows the senators to be men of the hour. It was not a royal welcome that was given Prince Henry on his arrival in New York. It was a simple republican welcome to a royal personage. Your Uncle Samuel is now perfectly satisfied as to the correctness of Russia's intentions in Manchuria. Yet they are the same old intentions. It is fortunate for McLaurin that Tillman did not have his pitchfork with him or he would surely have run it through him in that joust on Saturday. It is said in Washington that President Roosevelt is developing into a great story teller. It wasn't that that made Washington's reputation. A flatfooted encourager in the United States senate is a pretty high price to pay for the silence of Ben Tillman for thirty days; still it is almost worth it.

GROWING LESS THIRSTY.

It should be gratifying to the champions of the temperance cause to learn that their efforts have resulted in less intoxication than formerly among all classes of society, and a perceptible diminution in the consumption of wine. A writer in the New York Sun claims that proprietors of vineyards in France and Switzerland say that the demand for wine has fallen off in recent years to such an extent that their income has been seriously affected. The sales referred to are of wine of the ordinary quality, such as people in Europe have been accustomed to drink at their meals and at other times, such as Americans drink water. But the finer grades of wine also find a more limited market than formerly. At formal dinner parties wine is no longer as fashionable as it used to be, and fewer varieties are in demand. There has been a gradual change of opinion in society on this subject, and excessive drinking is generally regarded as a violation of the rules of good breeding.

Hitherto the claim has been made that temperance agitation has had no visible effect on the consumption of alcoholic beverages, but if the statement made in the Sun is correct, that contention cannot be sustained. The fact should be encouraging. Of course much of this stuff that finds its way to the public is not wine at all, but injurious mixtures of a non-descript nature. That may have something to do with it. If it is true that 90 per cent of the intoxicants offered for sale are adulterations, it is no wonder that the public gradually become temperate and then total abstinents.

MARRYING FOR RICHES.

Rev. Minot J. Savage, of New York, speaking about divorce, claimed there would not be so many separations, if there were not so many hasty and ill-considered marriages. He particularly condemned mercenary unions. He said: "There are people who marry for money, both men and women. As this country gets older and large fortunes are established, the temptation to this sort of thing here becomes more and more. But I do not believe that marriages of this sort can be too forcibly branded for what they really are."

It will readily be admitted, that the best way of counteracting the evil of divorce is to make marriages happy. That is the point in the problem. But how can that be done? The reverend gentleman suggests: "Everybody ought to marry. But a man ought not to marry until he can give his wife clear to making himself an independent home. But do not let this be made an excuse, as it is on the part of thousands today, for postponing marriage until you get rich."

THE CHURCH STANDARDS.

In your excellent editorial in the "News" of a few days ago, you make mention of the Pearl of Great Price as one of the standard books of the Church. Not disputing your statement, I just want to ask you to state through the "News" when and how it became one of the standard books of doctrine, etc. Please answer, at your earliest convenience, for the information of the undersigned and others. A READER.

In the General Assembly, the Presbytery being grouped in the different quorums and voting in that order, at the General Conference of the Church October 6, 1890, after John Taylor had been recognized and sustained as President of the Church, with George Q. Cannon and Joseph P. Smith as counselors in the First Presidency, the Bible, Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants and Pearl of Great Price were accepted and acknowledged as the written standards of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by unanimous vote. This fact should be generally known, because it is understood by the authorities of the Church and well-informed members, that other works bearing the names of the writers or speakers, are held as their personal views, for which they alone are responsible to the world. This distinction will save much dispute and contention if clearly perceived and recognized by all parties concerned.

ON BEHALF OF CUBA.

New York Mail and Express. The demand that Cuba should have relief is quite independent of economic considerations. It is a moral and broadly sentimental question first of all. New England's materialism is in the problem are all entitled to full statement, and there will undoubtedly be general interest in the presentation of the Western farmers' side of the question.

Hartford Times. Every day of delay in granting the proposed concessions on Cuban sugar and tobacco adds to the danger of the impending bankruptcy of the planters of the island. They have no money with which to pay their latenesses. The amounts due on February 15, and unless the needed aid is extended at once, the prostration of the industries of the island will occur before March 1.

Kansas City Star. The Matanzas board of merchants, in a circular sent to the press and public generally, speaks for Cuba, and especially for the sugar and community remembered in the west as beneficiaries of its generosity in the days of the frightful concentrations. This circular which is signed by the officers and members of the board, makes a very strong presentation of the case, declaring that the very life of the people depends on finding an American market for their crops.

St. Louis Republic. There is no immediate necessity for the United States government to "invite" Cuba to consent to annexation. The greater necessity is that of helping the Cubans to a firm establishment of their independent republic, and of dealing fairly with them in the matter of trade with us.

Boston Transcript. Mr. H. S. Frye writes from Washington to the Springfield Republican: "We can make no concessions to Cuba that Cuba in turn is not able and willing to reciprocate. It is not a matter of charity talk about Cuba, as if all the concessions were to Cuba, and by us alone, when the probability is that in the near future the actual benefit in dollars and cents would soon show a large balance in our favor, for no agricultural country such as Cuba is and must remain can ever receive the increment from reciprocity that a manufacturing country like our own would surely enjoy."

Rochester Union and Advertiser. The Cuban situation is becoming critical. While the lawmakers at Washington are discussing Cuban reciprocity things are going bad to worse in Cuba. The Cubans have been practically promised reciprocity. It has been demonstrated clearly that it will benefit the Cuban country as well as the Cubans, and yet it is antagonized by a small coterie of extreme protectionists, in the interest of the best sugar men, who cannot see that refusal to give "Cuba" a reasonable reduction of duties on sugar and tobacco imported from their island, will result in the annexation of Cuba to this country and the establishment of free trade between the island and the mainland.

Havana Sun. There is American military intervention in Cuba. Strangely enough, that very fact has been an impediment to the extension and growth of the telephone and telegraph in Cuba. The famous Foraker law prohibiting the granting of concessions, has been the greatest sort of an impediment to the development of this especially American invention. The telephone for the present can not run from city to city. It can only be run inside of the limits of certain towns and cities. Military telephones can be run anywhere, and though it does not do everything needed, the military telegraph does not supply a long-felt want. The general public wants another style and class of service.

New York Evening Sun. The Merchants' association of New York never took up a more worthy cause than when it appealed to 150,000 business men throughout the country to bring their influence to bear on representatives in Congress, with a view to accomplishing the speedy relief of Cuba. The circular says: "The proposition now before Congress is that each nation shall reduce its tariff duties upon the products of the other in order that trade may be established between them, and that the moral duty of the United States to relieve the people of Cuba from the suffering entailed upon them by the act of the United States may be amply performed with increased prosperity to both nations as a result." The path of plain duty in this case happens to be the easy one of self-interest as well.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The opening article in The Universal Brotherhood Path for February is "A Religion of Joy," the author says, "Joy is as natural to true manhood as childhood, but contact with the world in its present state and the suffering that man himself has brought about, denies the joy until it leaves the heart and an ache remains, and only a few remember that it should be ours." Other articles are "Economy of Force," by Philon; "Richard Wagner as a Seer," by M. G. M., a short story, "Led by a Little Child," "The Gospel of Lemuel," by Felix; "Angels and Modern Music," by a Student; and for the children a charming fairy tale, "Adeline's Pearl," translated from the Swedish. Theological Pub. Co., Point Loma, Cal.

There are a great number of interesting, illustrated articles in The Four-Track News for February, and among those we notice one on "The Desert City" and "The Sea a Mile Above the Capital of Utah and the Great Salt Lake." This paper is by Nelson Ford. Other contributors deal with "The Indians and Their Bannocks," "The Marvel of the Mid-Continent," "Grand Canyon of Arizona," "Along the Railroads," and numerous other topics. The "New York Herald" has a monthly magazine of travel and education, published by the passenger department of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, New York.

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