

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of  
Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1901.

## LET THE LAWS BE ENFORCED.

The position taken by the Deseret News in reference to the enforcement of the laws of the State, and the ordinances of the city, for the regulation of the liquor traffic and the suppression of gambling and other vices, is supported by the sentiment and approval of good people of all classes, parties and creeds. It is agreed that laws and ordinances are made to be executed, and not merely as a wordy protest against evil which will be of no effect except as a hypocritical exhibition of pretended virtue.

The county officials are endeavoring to make practical the State regulations on these subjects. There is at least the appearance of decency in county places as to the sale of intoxicants on Sundays. Through the vigilance of the sheriff and his deputies, the county is pretty "dry" on the Sabbath day. But the evidence is conclusive that it is still a "wet" Sunday in the city.

It appears that the expression of public sentiment, which has appeared in the Deseret News, has had little or no effect upon the mayor and executive officers of this municipality. There seems to have been no response whatever to the public demand, thus conveyed, for the enforcement of the city ordinances in relation to the sale of intoxicants on Sunday. It is carried on in an open, defiant and therefore thoroughly disgraceful manner. It is known to the police as well as to the general public, and is a standing reproach to a city which once had the reputation of being the most orderly and law-abiding city in the nation.

It is desirable that each set of officers of the law shall act only within the jurisdiction intended. But the statutes of Utah extend over every part of the State. They are operative within the limits of the cities as well as in the country outside. We therefore suggest to the sheriff and his deputies, that it will be strictly within the line of their official authority to make arrests of persons violating the State laws, wherever they are found in the act of such infraction. If the mayor and police of the city will not make any attempt to enforce the ordinances of the city that relate to this matter, then it will be in order for the sheriff and his deputies to proceed according to the State statutes, and see that they are observed as much in the city as outside in the country.

We have always maintained the principle of harmony between the city and the county authorities. We have advised each set of officials to confine its field of operations to the sphere specially intended for each of them. It is only because it is evident that the city authorities will not do their duty in this respect, that we invite the county authorities to proceed according to the laws of the State, which were not enacted for any one portion of the commonwealth but were intended to apply to every portion thereof. There is no reason why Sunday should be "dry" in the county and "wet" in the city, and why people who go to a place of resort and rest shall be denied a glass of beer or other similar refreshment outside of the city, when they could, if they wished, enter saloons within the city and imbibe intoxicants ad libitum.

While addressing the county officers, we will ask them whether they think a vaudeville performance on the Sabbath day comes within the provision of "necessary business." All unnecessary business is prohibited by statute on Sundays. It is a misdemeanor to carry on other business on that day. A vaudeville performance is not a "sacred concert," by any means, or by any manner of fair interpretation of the term, and it is against the moral sense of the majority of the citizens.

We do not advocate a puritanical observance of the Sabbath, so as to interfere with the liberty of the citizen or to make the day one of gloom and discontent and unhappiness. We merely stand for the execution of the laws and ordinances which have been enacted in the expression of the will of the majority of the people of this State, and we regard it as shameful that public officers, sworn to execute the law, will permit its violation in the open, and in a defiant manner in which it is broken every Sunday in Salt Lake City.

## THE TROUBLE IN HAWAII.

The recent party conflicts in Hawaii serve to illustrate the necessity of a wisely guiding hand, in the affairs of a people that sets out to govern itself, without previous experience, in that direction. It seems the political strain not long ago became so intense, that it was feared that the island territory had arrived at the eve of another crisis.

The trouble, it appears, grew out of the desire of the home rule party in the legislative assembly to extend the session of that body beyond the limit set in the organic act. The members had neglected the appropriation bill, and they demanded time to take it up. The governor refused to consider any measure passed after April 30 as legal. The

following day, however, saw the lawmakers in their familiar places, but the session is said to have ended in a fizzle, and the legislature departed with but little decorum.

One reason why the governor refused to extend the time of the session, as was in his power to do, is said to have been that he had reliable information to the effect that bribery was going on. Another was that the law-makers had wasted day after day in fruitless discussions and oratory, and always adjourned, on the slightest pretext, to the next day. The governor's intention was to call an extra session for the special purpose of considering the appropriation bill. This, in order to preclude the opportunity of wasting time on any other measure. An extension of the regular session would have given no guarantee that there would not have been further waste of time, on account of the desire of the law-makers to shine in oratory, and to draw pay.

The extra session was called and to look the financial problems in hand, and these seem to be rather difficult of solution.

Another feature of the Hawaiian trouble is the attitude of the judge presiding over the first circuit court. He is said to claim the authority of electing grand juries through his own bailiff, and though this is disputed, he has summoned a grand jury to investigate the charges of bribery. It is said that among the fifteen selected, there is only one friendly to the governor, and two were the Washington agents of the ex-queen, and opposed to annexation. All except three were once royalists. There is, on this account, some doubt as to the verdict that will be rendered.

These facts, gathered from a Honolulu correspondence of the Boston Transcript, give an idea of the nature of the strife in Hawaii. The governor who for many years has steered the ship of state with firm hand, now finds himself confronted with strong opposition, and he has evidently decided to suppress much of it by the exercise of the authority he as a Territorial governor holds. He is opposing stubbornness with force, and hence the clashing and excitement.

A people commencing to practice self-government naturally has many things to learn by experience. It is sure to commit some mistakes. But if everything is all right, even the mistakes will serve a good purpose. In the education of a child, it is not well to watch every step to such an extent that the exercise of its free agency is sacrificed for fear of a fall and a slight injury. The same holds good as regards a people. Through experience the best wisdom can be obtained. The good feeling between a people and its governors is indispensable, for if that, through too strict application of authority, is lost, the governing power will be feeble, when its exercise is most needed. In all the new possessions, we have no doubt, the most successful governors will be those who know how to give the people their own way as far as possible, and only draw in the reins with firm hand, when not to do so would mean real danger to the people. Where this rule is followed, there will be little danger of friction, for authority is pleasing, when confidence and good will are first established.

## WONDERFUL WU.

Minister Wu Ting Fang is down for a Fourth of July oration at Independence square, Philadelphia. That is certainly worthy of a special note. His selection for that honor constitutes proof of the remarkable success he has achieved as a diplomatic agent in this country. His entire career here is a testimony to his ability. It is safe to say that what that occasion will be listened to with more interest than most of the oratory that will be poured forth both at home and abroad.

But it is only right that Asia should be represented among those paying tributes of gratitude to Providence, for the establishment of freedom in this country. The "Light of Asia" once became the light of the world. And the "Light of America" will also be diffused throughout the world. It is owing to this light that the principles of independence are penetrating the depths of nations and moving the leading spirits everywhere onward toward freedom. Asia, too, will, in time, receive its benefits, for the "little stone" is continually rolling and growing in dimensions on its onward course, and in time it will become the "mountain," that will fill the entire world.

## PEACE AND HEALTH.

It has been often noted that war and pestilence go together, and that the effects of the latter are not over when the smoke of the guns is cleared away and the treaties of peace are signed. The world is now passing through an epidemic of the plague and other diseases.

It would be an error to suppose that the appearance of the two scourges together is merely an accident. American Medicine, speaking of this subject, points out that such diseases are a certain outcome of the recent outburst of national violence. It argues that war, ambition, and hatred are at work to produce ruin and disease. The old fires of barbarism are rekindled, and it is absolutely a "causal nexus" that unites this with the awful increase of plague. "We need," the paper says, "first a national professional union, then an international union of all medical men, to appeal to the submerged religious and humanitarian instincts of the people of all governments to recall the people of all nations to the service of humanity. Let us as a profession throw our united influence against war and the waste of the world's energies in ruthless ambition which are a mockery of civilization."

Peace of mind and activity in the service of that which tends to the elevation of the individual. It is as much needed for the preservation of the national well-being. On natural principles, the age of the world, in which freedom from sickness and death is predicted as the happy lot of the human family, is that in which there shall be no more wars and contentions. Peace and health go together, as do strife and pestilence.

"Polish fortune seeks an heir," says a Chicago paper. Yes, just about as much as the office seeks the man.

"Boss" Croker is winning golden sovereigns in England, but no announcement is made of his winning golden opinions in America.

The infamous Filipino insurgent leader Callos has, through his representatives, signed an agreement to surrender. It is the very best thing he could do.

When China so promptly agreed to pay the powers that three hundred and seventy-five million taels she was guilty of contributory negligence. It may cost her more yet.

A statue of Bismarck has just been unveiled in Berlin amid much pomp and ceremony. It is a proper recognition of his greatness, but a united fatherland is his true monument.

Large portions of the pavement on the principal business streets are sadly in need of repair. If nothing else can be done the holes might at least be covered with good intentions.

John Alexander Dowle has informed his adherents that a plot exists to kidnap him. It is a false alarm. He may dwell in the midst of dangers but kidnapping is not one of them.

Sir Charles Cayer, member of parliament, has just made the startling discovery that the Indian and Burmese railways are buying German car wheels. A number of these British alarmists seem to have "wheels" in superabundance.

The Evening Wisconsin makes this hard hit at the Milwaukee schools: "The vacation schools could be made valuable by confining the teaching to the essentials which are slighted during the regular school course." In most schools there is somewhat of a tendency to make work cover much ground rather than to make it go deep down.

The University of Dublin will confer the degree of doctor of laws upon Mr. Hannis Taylor. He is deserving of it. His great work is the "Origin of the English Constitution," a book that received the highest commendation of the late Mr. Gladstone, than whom there could not have been a better authority on the English constitution. Mr. Taylor's true field of activity is the historic rather than the diplomatic.

The surprise and discomfiture of two hundred and fifty Victorian mounted riflemen is a genuine surprise. The Boers are continually springing surprises and it is a wonder that the British troops have never learned that they are always liable to them. There never was a more vigilant and active foe than the Boers, but the English in South Africa seem never to have appreciated the fact.

The Chicago labor unions propose to take up the servant girl problem and treat it in the union spirit. Eight houses will constitute the day's work; wages are to be fixed; there is to be extra pay for overtime, and the girls are to have as many afternoons out. It is a much greater problem than the tariff or the relations of our colonies to the mother country. If the Chicago labor unions can solve it they will have done one of the greatest works ever accomplished by man.

A New York divine, preaching a bacchanalian sermon referred to Mr. Carnegie in these terms: "We find a man giving libraries to a city, which should be ashamed to receive them when it knows his name must be written across the buildings which he gives." Mr. Carnegie has never required that his name be written across the buildings that he gives, and to inform a graduating class that he does is to misinform it. The reverend gentleman's ipse dixit that cities should be ashamed to accept libraries from a wealthy and philanthropic gentleman is by no means a reason for being ashamed. No city should be ashamed of a public benefaction.

## CUBA AND THE AMENDMENT.

Chicago Post.  
Now the path to ultimate independence is cleared of obstacles. The Platt amendment imposes certain restrictions upon free Cuba, but their duration will depend on the logic of events and the political conduct of the islanders themselves. They have yet to demonstrate their capacity for self-government, their ability to maintain equality of rights, order and stability. The American people and Congress do not intend to assert a permanent protectorate over Cuba, and the Cuban delegates who voted for the Platt amendment merely expressed their confidence in the good faith and honesty of the United States.

Boston Transcript.  
Having sugar coated it to meet their taste, the Cuban constitutional convention has swallowed the Platt amendment. It is by putting the bitter substance of surrender in the guise of interpretative generalities to "have their face." The Cubans thus found more palatable the Connecticut senator's demand that the newly created nation congress adopted to replace the Platt resolution of three years before, the United States has no occasion for dissatisfaction. It should be our desire to see the spirit of its pledges made to the Cubans as regards their independent existence. It has merely reserved rights and privileges necessarily retained in order that the newly created nation might not embroil itself with stronger powers and undergo the process of absorption that at present appear to be the fate of all weak states. Cuba retains entire control of her internal affairs and her financial matters. Also, both civil and military freedom is guaranteed to her, so that her future prosperity lies in her own hand.

## Pittsburg Post.

The Cuban convention having cleared the way by accepting the conditions, can now proceed in the establishment of an independent government, and provide for the election of president and congress, and at an early day and as a first duty the new government will

seek to arrange a commercial treaty with the United States. This after all is about the most important of all Cuban questions. Unless Cuban products, such as sugar and tobacco, get easy access to American markets, the island will be doomed to a period of commercial depression. We have little question Cuba will become a wealthy and prosperous independent state, and be better governed than any of the Spanish-American republics.

## Washington Star.

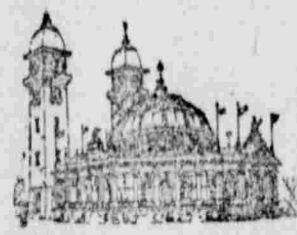
The main fact that the principle embodied in this amendment has been adopted by the Cubans in convention can not be minimized by the circumstances of the action. Cuba has been thereby placed in a strong position, and doubtless there is a constantly increasing number to realize how much stronger is the attitude that of continued opposition to the policy of the United States. It is apparent that the Cubans are advancing in political intelligence as the responsibilities of their new position develop themselves. They are taking a broader view of affairs, are seeing their island in its proper relation to the larger interests close at hand, and are better able than before to appreciate the need of a thorough understanding with the power which released them from bondage.

## Brooklyn Citizen.

The reason why a non-homogeneous population without means of defense, needs the helping hand of the United States for years to come, and why the United States can not afford to leave the island in such a condition that its commerce and coast might be menaced by any hostile power, or by the unsatisfactory conditions that have heretofore existed there, seemed so plain that every sensible Cuban was expected to perceive them for himself. It appears, however, that what we must consider is that the government element in the island was so nearly divided on this simple proposition that the turn of a single vote in the convention would have decided it; and that so bitter was the contest that the men who preferred safety and stability in government were assailed as traitors and fools.

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