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**SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 13, 1903.**

**FOR THE FAMINE FUND.**

The Utah fund for the relief of famine sufferers in Norway and Finland is growing at a satisfactory rate, as reported by Mr. A. W. Carlson, who receives the contributions. Tomorrow an entertainment will be given in the theater by University students, for the benefit of the fund, and we hope the generous public of Salt Lake will fill the theater both at the matinee and evening.

According to the reports, urgent calls for speedy relief are reaching the central committee. Terrible snowstorms and 40-below-zero weather have added more horror to the already pitiful condition of the famine-stricken population of the north, especially in the more remote regions of the arctic circle. Unless relief arrives in greater abundance and with greater regularity it is feared that a terrible epidemic will soon overtake the destitute norlanders.

The reports say that already the overcrowded unsanitary huts are full of shivering, starving babies and children who cannot much longer endure the strain. Medical treatment and medicine are unknown in the famine district. Everywhere one encounters deformity and disease. Paralysis and spinal complaint are common. Congenital blindness consequent on the hardships attendant on motherhood, in the arctic climate is frequently met with.

Such are the reports of the conditions, especially in the most northern parts of the famine district. Generous responses to the appeals for aid have come from this country, from Russia, and some other countries. But with all this, more is needed before the winter is over.

**WARSHIPS NEEDED.**

A general rule, when a government issues orders that the battleships be put in commission as rapidly as possible, and that there be no delay in the work of repairs, there are weighty reasons for such orders. They mean that the ships possibly may be needed before long. They mean that there are signs of coming war storms. The commands issued from Washington to the Brooklyn navy yard, necessitating the employment of 200 additional machinists and mechanics, can have no different meaning. But in what direction must we look for the storm? The Venezuela affair seems to be progressing satisfactorily toward a peaceful settlement. There will be no war over that question. Neither Great Britain nor Germany can afford to risk it.

But it appears to be quite generally feared that the Turkish question cannot be put off much longer. If war between Turkey and Bulgaria should break out in the spring as the result of the Macedonian revolutionary committee's propaganda, or between Turkey and the Austro-Russian alliance as the result of the project emanating from Vienna and St. Petersburg for an autonomous administration of Macedonia by a high official independent of the Yildiz Kiosk, Britain would certainly try to confine the former conflict to Bulgarian and Turkish and prevent a Russian occupation of Constantinople. But the question is whether she would succeed in restricting the conflict. The possibility is that a conflict in the Balkans would become a world war, and no great power can afford to be unprepared for such a possible ally.

**EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION**

We give place to the following communication on the subject of schools for the consideration of the Legislature, without fully endorsing all it contains. The subject of manual training, however, is one of the highest importance, and measures ought to be taken to make it an integral part of our school system. It is doing much for the public benefit in the Church educational institutions, and also in the State University and Agricultural College. But it should be introduced in the district schools and become general throughout Utah. The legislators and educators are thus addressed on the theme of "Economy in Education."

"The chief duty of man is to work. Society is made up of males and females of various ages, each having a certain kind of work to do. In the business of the world there is work for men and women, boys and girls.

"This state assumes the responsibility of seeing that our children are doing the proper kind of work for their years. Instead of being permitted to idle away their time in the work of the world they are forced into desks and required to sit there in groups of forty and fifty to go through the grind of their grandfathers with a smattering of modern variations. In short, they are spending the best part of their lives in searching for certain facts in a prescribed number of books. If the work of the world is done by sitting at desks then our children are being economically trained. But what kind of work is expected of men? They are schooled the training to boys according to the age that the chief duties of woman? Then let the girl be trained accordingly. We live in a new age, an era of industrial invention, and the education of our children demands a breaking away from antiquated traditions by

supplying hand training that will give power to the body and intelligence to the mind. There is more useful training and culture for a girl in two hours proper training of a pair of scissors than in a week's work with an algebra and a Greek dictionary, and more business sense for the average boy in a trained hammer than in a cube root or a manual of botany.

"For over six years our taxes have supported an expensive kindergarten department at the State Normal school, but where are our kindergartners? And with six years of manual training how many of our children are taught the use of tools? If our normals are not required to teach these subjects, and also domestic science, why not let these courses disappear from the normal school?

"But the way to economize at present is to prevent unnecessary duplication of work at our colleges and academies, adapt the necessary college subjects and methods to the needs of normal students, establish county high schools, abolish college preparatory departments, and subtract from our schools a few books, desks and old style teachers and add in their place a few tables, benches, and tools for kindergartens, domestic arts and manual training."

A. BOND.  
Heber, Utah.

**AS TO SUPPLY AND DEMAND**

The Portland Oregonian makes a note of the fact that Dr. Parkhurst is talking about establishing an "ideal newspaper" in New York. The doctor's idea, as already mentioned in these columns, is to give "clean, wholesome news that will educate and not degrade the public taste." He proposes to print facts without elaboration or embellishment, and to print them for just what they are worth, if printable. He believes that the public is hungering for a publication of this kind.

"The Oregonian takes issue with the very gentleman on this point. It thinks the theory does him great credit, but asserts that he will be disappointed. Our contemporary argues that the newspaper, as it is today, has developed in strict accordance with the law of demand and supply. Does any one suppose," it is asked, "that the great newspapers of the country would print the details of a prize-fight if there was not a call for this class of news? Or that the details of a murder, like that of Sheriff Withers, of Lane county, the other day, would be given if public interest in the matter was not mandatory? When we live in an ideal world the 'ideal newspaper' will, no doubt, prove along as one of its features."

"This is the common argument in favor of the 'bad features' of a certain class of modern journalism. It is wanted; therefore it must be given. There is money in it; therefore it will not be discontinued.

"It strikes us, however, that this argument can be employed with equal force in favor of saloons, gambling dens, and other places of iniquity. There certainly is a demand for them. Must we, therefore, say, that the efforts of temperance societies, and other moral agencies, are entirely futile?

"It is perfectly true that there is a law of demand and supply; that what is asked for by any part of the public, generally will be produced. But there is also a law supply and demand. A great many things never have been demanded, were not the supply in plain sight, or were it not urged upon the public with all the persistency of commercial agents. It is not true, then, that the demand always precedes the supply. Very often the supply creates the demand, and for this reason, Dr. Parkhurst's idea is correct.

"Whether he can put it into practical execution depends greatly upon his business ability he can secure for his enterprises."

**IN CENTRAL AMERICA.**

There is trouble among the Central American republics, but just what the cause is, is not easy to gather from the dispatches. The latest advices from San Jose, Costa Rica, say that a diplomatic mission has arrived there, from Salvador, bringing propositions for the formation of an alliance between Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica against Guatemala.

Last year the little republics held a conference at Corinto, Nicaragua, and a treaty was signed, providing for arbitration of every disagreement between them. While the congress was being held, a serious misunderstanding occurred between President Regalado, of Salvador, and President Cabera, of Guatemala. It was announced from San Jose, Costa Rica, Oct. 4, that the Central American Court of Compulsory Arbitration had been installed there, but that Guatemala had refused to participate.

The present trouble seems to be a continuation of the misunderstanding of last year, and the proposed triple alliance is said to be in the interest of a closer union between the Central American republics. The Presidents of Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras are said to be in favor of following Mexico's precedent, and establish a federation of republics of the Central American states. But the matter is complicated by the presidential election in Honduras. Some of the republics are in favor of one candidate, and others of another. Guatemala seems to be in favor of the president-elect, Manuel Molina, while Nicaragua and Salvador insist that the retiring president of Honduras, General Sierra, shall continue in the presidency. The latter has refused to give up the presidential post, and Senator Bonilla has declared a civil war. Senator Bonilla has taken his stand on Amalpa Island and has raised a force to maintain his claim to the presidency.

**A FIGHT ON GAMBLERS.**

The following little story of how the gambling element was run out of the city of Atlanta, is told by the Nashville American, which has taken up the battle against that evil, and is doing effective work. The story is told by a correspondent.

"A young man by the name of Connelly was appointed by the board and at a conference which immediately followed, the new chief was asked how long it would take him to run the gamblers out of the City of Atlanta. He said about two weeks, or possibly it may be done in ten days," said Connelly. "That is too long," said Mayor English. "We will give you until day after tomorrow night at 12 o'clock and if you cannot do it by that time your resignation will be accepted." The young chief was instructed that he needed only a crow-

bar, an ax and a small number of policemen with nerve and a few side arms at each place. He adopted the suggestion and made his raids simultaneously at all the well known places, first providing wagons to haul off the stuff and conveyances for the prisoners. The prisoners were taken to a jail and locked up, and the stuff was taken to the square and burned up. The chief of police pouring on the oil and the mayor touching the match. This was in 1881, when Atlanta was a town of less than 50,000, I am told, and I notice from the Atlanta News of January 29, 1903, that the new city directory just being issued at this time shows the present population to be 129,550. This is not a bad showing for a city. More than 200 per cent in 20 years, and it has done that without gamblers."

The story is interesting as showing, first, that when the city authorities are in earnest about the matter it is not particularly difficult to close gambling houses; secondly, that the driving out of that element from a community does not retard its material progress. The gamblers are not needed. Their "business" is in every way detrimental.

**WOMEN AND CRIME.**

The execution of two women in London, has raised the question whether it is not barbarous to hang women criminals. The two were convicted of "baby farming." That is to say, they made a business of receiving children and disposing of them, either by finding "homes" for them, or by killing them. Their crime was fully established, but they were recommended to mercy, because of their sex—which, by the way, shows a great change of sentiment in Great Britain in regard to the desirability of killing criminals. For if the death penalty were not considered revolting, there would be no question as to sex, or age, in its application.

Labouchere in Truth takes up the discussion of this subject. He protests against one law for men and another for women, and argues that if murderers are to receive a different punishment from murderers, simply because they are women, the principle ought not to be limited to capital punishment. He further argues that if the law regards a woman's life as more sacred than a man's it ought to apply the same principle to the crime as well as the punishment, and treat the murder of a man as a lighter offense than that of a woman. Closing his argument, he says:

"Such a discrimination between the value of lives is unknown to any law, human or divine. If, therefore, women who commit murders, whether in hot or cold blood, are to escape the gallows simply because they are women, capital punishment must, in logic and justice, be abolished altogether."

It is not very often that such a question is brought up for public discussion. Women are exceptionally murder. But it would be difficult to refute the argument of Mr. Labouchere, unless, indeed, the ground is taken that woman is not responsible for her acts. But if she is not, rewards for virtue would be as much out of the question as punishment for crime. But to take that ground would be absurd. The tendency of the age is toward equal opportunities, equal rights and privileges. But that presupposes equal responsibility. If the one is wrong, the other is wrong too.

Nothing slays wages like sleighing.

It isn't a don't worry club that hangs over Venezuela's head.

Mr. Hearst's presidential boom is only in the bud so far.

Now you see it and now you don't—the end of the Venezuelan negotiations.

In this Anglo-German partnership, it is not certain who will get the lion's share.

The snowy mantle of the mountains is almost as beautiful as the mantle of charity.

Mr. Bryan is in danger of degenerating into a common scold, a most undesirable reputation.

Midwinter hold-up of trains is something quite new. But then Montana is such a pushing state.

As was to have been expected, no Catholics are among the modern "protestants," the great nineteen.

There has been no change of administration in Wyoming but there has been a clean sweep of the state.

The Legislature couldn't have visited a nicer town than Logan in all the state. Nothing is too good for that place.

A genuine eruption in the Balkans would doubtless result in a greater loss of life than was caused by the eruptions of Mont Pelée.

Lake Michigan cuts some ice after all. The yearly cut of Lake Michigan for consumption in Chicago is between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons.

No doubt the Sultan would enjoy very much a naval demonstration off Salonica. It is some time since one was provided for his entertainment.

Tillman, the slayer of Editor Gonzales, finds jail life very irksome and wants bail. "No man ever felt the halter drive, with good opinion of the law."

Over the Pollak Virag quick telegraph system fifty thousand words an hour have been sent over a three-mile circuit. And they were great big jaw-breaking, German words, too.

Senator Morgan's solicitude lest some of the annual rent paid Colombia for the Panama canal get into private pockets is really quite touching. Nothing of a like nature could ever happen in this country; well, hardly even.

Dr. Parkhurst has been "jumping" on President Eliot of Harvard, and Boston doesn't like it. Doubtless Dr. Eliot is in the position described in an old song. "It pleases him and it doesn't hurt me." It should be remembered that Dr. Parkhurst is noted as a jumper.

The adverse report of the Senate committee on the nomination of Dr. Cramm to be collector of the port of

Charleston, S. C., coming so very soon after Byrne's rejection, is almost a rebuff to the President. Will he send in another name or wait until Congress adjourns and make an appointment at interim of Dr. Cramm? It would be a very interesting experiment.

The Massachusetts railroad commissioners have just decided that "the crowding of men and women upon one another in a street-car for transportation like packages of merchandise, is an outrage upon the decency of life as well as a menace to safety in travel. A company is bound to provide for its regular patrons a suitable number of cars run at proper intervals, and the public are bound to co-operate with the company by distributing themselves upon these cars instead of overcrowding the first car that arrives, for the sake of gaining a minute or two in time."

It is now said that the noted Swedish traveler, Dr. Sven Hedin, will start in the spring at the head of an expedition to the south pole. He has thus far devoted himself to Asiatic exploration, and especially to the exploration of the land of Tibet. He has already made extensive journeys in Persia and Mesopotamia, Khorassan and Turkestan, and likewise in the Pamirs. He is a special favorite of King Oscar, who has materially assisted him in his work. Dr. Hedin, it is said, will be backed in his Antarctic trip by friends in Paris. If the winter at the Poles is anything in proportion to what it is in other places, traveling at either Pole would seem to be out of the question.

Mr. Carnegie is not a great admirer of Homer. In a recent address he said: "I think for one thing that it would be a very good thing for the universities to banish the antique heroes upon which they have been feeding their students for centuries. It might have been very well in past ages to deify such scoundrels as figure in Homer, but that time has now passed. There have been enough heroes and heroines in this country to write about and perpetuate without filling the minds of students with extravagant tales of mythical pagans." No doubt many people think the same thing but dare not express themselves so freely as Mr. Carnegie does. But no modern heroes and heroines will ever take the place in the world's literature of those same old heroes and heroines sung by blind Homer.

According to an exchange, there are in Dresden, Saxony, seventy-three people of over ninety years of age, and an investigation has been started to ascertain the secret of their longevity. Here is a catalogue of interesting facts: All are married; practically all are of medium height; few can read without spectacles; most of them are deaf; all sleep eight or nine hours daily; all except five are jolly and full of prank; the women are in the majority; only part of the men smoke; most of the men and part of the women take their occasional schnapps, although the oldest of all, one hundred years old, is a total abstainer; all have excellent digestion; but none of them is especially partial to fresh air or bathing. Of the seventy-three, fifty are women and twenty-three are men.

**THE BALKAN TROUBLE.**

St. Paul Globe.

The sultan of Turkey is now going to intimidate Russia, France and Austria by a display of 200,000 troops on the Turkish frontier. A little more of his sultanistic egoism, and there will be less sultan and no Turkey—except a wishbone for the power to wrangle over.

**New York Evening Post.**

Reports of massacre and even worse outrages in Macedonia emphasize the need of European intervention, and cast grave doubt upon the efficacy of the joint proposals of Austria and Russia recently made to the porte. The plan formulated by Count Lamsdorf after his recent trip through the Balkans has, in fact, this weakness, that it seems to demand only the Christian subjects of Turkey. Accordingly it bears the look of unwarranted coercion at Constantinople. The sultan may agree to it as he has no many other plans of reform, but that he will carry it out faithfully nobody believes.

**San Francisco Chronicle.**

The conditions in Germany, or in fact, any of the European industrial countries, are very little better than those described in the London Trade Council's resolutions as existing in England. In all of them vast numbers of people are hovering on the limits of subsistence, and a war would mean starvation for many. The wise men of the nations referred to are aware of these facts and do not wish war. It may even be assumed that they dread contemplating anything of the kind, and that rulers, even the emperor of Germany, share their views and fears. But, unfortunately, wars are sometimes precipitated in the face of the conviction of inevitable disaster, and it is a regrettable fact that such results are often contributed to by the people who are first to suffer when the gun comes.

**New York Evening Sun.**

As long as Abdul Hamid reigns there will be no reform in Turkey, no relief for the oppressed Christians. Macedonia have long realized this and it is well understood in Bulgaria and Serbia. Even the rapprochement between Austria and Russia does not encourage them to hope for a change in Turkish administration. An eminent Bulgarian statesman has been quoted by Die Zeit of Vienna as saying: "If reasonable and practical reforms are not introduced in Macedonia, there will be no peace either in that province or in Bulgaria." But the revolutionary movement has probably got out of hand. Mere pledges of improved administration will not check it, and the time grows short for instituting practical reforms.

**THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.**

Boston Herald.

The point made in favor of the proposition to double the salary of the president of the United States, thus increasing it to \$100,000, is that the expenses of living have become so much higher as to make this rise appropriate. We are moved to inquire in this connection if those who advocate the advance on this ground realize how much the position they take implies. If it is an increase in the price of living borne upon the president, why not also on the people? If the state of the case calls for so much additional salary, then, most certainly it must mean the priority of substantial addition to laborers' wages. Before the legislators at Washington engage in such projects as this one, it may be well for them to reflect upon what they may logically lead to if reasonably carried out.

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