

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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Charles W. Penrose - Editor. Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the Deseret News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

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SCIENTIFIC GUESSWORK.

"That the Great Salt Lake is certain in the near future to disappear from the map has long been the belief of scientists. That its disappearance will come much sooner than has been expected, and possibly within a quarter of a century, is the conclusion that has been reached by certain investigators who have recently made careful studies of its fluctuations."

The foregoing is from the Chicago Record-Herald. It is followed by some quotations from the Scientific American in support of the hypothesis. It amounts merely to scientific (?) guesswork.

About twenty years ago the same kind of scientific calculations, working the other way, proved that in about ten years Salt Lake City would be submerged by the rising waters of this inland sea.

It is well known to old settlers that the lake is subject to alternate gradual rises and falls. We have apparently just reached the turning point after several years of comparatively "dry" winters. The probability is that a wet cycle will now operate in the direction of an increase in the volume of the lake, fed by a larger flow from the streams that run into it. The lake is not much if any lower now than it was when the pioneers came to this valley, and they could then walk from the mainland to Black Rock.

Our friends at a distance need not look for the disappearance of this beautiful and distinctive feature on the face of Utah, notwithstanding the prognostications of so-called science, which are often but jumped-at conclusions from unsound premises. The people of Utah regret the recession of the lake for bathing reasons, but there is yet plenty of water left to swim in and float upon and for boating and sailing purposes, and this will probably be the condition for many generations to come. Yet we hope for a turn in the tide of lake affairs, although there is no regular tide of its waters.

Visitors to Utah will find splendid bathing facilities at beautiful Saltair, and a magnificent saline sea with its mountainous islands to gaze upon, from the finest pavillion to be found on either hemisphere. Salt Lake is still one of the unique spots on this rolling globe, and is not likely by any means to dry up or disappear from the map of North America.

DESOTISM MUST GO.

The strike of the packers, like most of these labor agitations, has been marked with bloodshed. This is one of the usual characteristics of such disturbances. In the latest case the killing was done by a strike-breaker and a union man was the victim; but it is very clear from the particulars given, that the non-union negro who fired the fatal shot did so in what he considered self-defense. What were those union people doing in that neighborhood where the collision took place? They were evidently prowling around in the usual fashion of strikers, to intimidate non-union workers and if possible prevent them from exercising the right of free labor.

The Chicago strike has not been free from those acts of violence which are common to these disruptions in the field of labor. No matter what orders are issued from union headquarters as to lawless proceedings, striking mobs will resort to violence in order to frighten non-union people and hinder them from engaging in labor for a livelihood. This spirit of tyranny is manifest also in the attempts made by unions whenever the dictators deem it necessary to their plans.

The second strike in this packers' dispute appears to have been not only necessary, but a willful determination to keep up the conflict, to damage the interests of employers as much as possible and force them to comply with most unreasonable terms. Indeed, the particulars of the dispute that have been furnished to the press of the country, do not disclose any adequate reason for the general walk-out ordered by the union leader. It is evident that arbitration could have been used to settle the whole question on which the trouble turned, and after the arrangement had been made for the return to work of the strikers on the former rates of wages, the difficulty that arose as to the so-called "discrimination" in their employment, might have been referred, as previously agreed upon, to proper arbitration without the

second and more dangerous strike ordered by the one-man-power to which the union people bowed in abject submission.

The idea that the whole mass of striking employes could be taken back to work in a single day is preposterous, and the acts of the superintendents and foremen, if contrary to the agreement entered into between the employers and the unions, could have been arbitrated and settled without the complete rupture which seems to suit the schemes of the union bosses.

As the matter now appears it looks as though the employers will have to make a firm stand on their right to manage their own business without dictation from outside sources. Non-union labor will have to be obtained from different parts of the country and those workers will have to be protected from union violence, if it takes the whole power of the state to accomplish it, and if that is not sufficient, the forces at the command of the general government will have to be invoked.

We are in full sympathy with every legitimate movement and organization for the promotion of the welfare of laboring people, to secure for them fair remuneration for their toil, proper hours for rest and recreation and improvement, and treatment that is humane and suitable to free citizens of this republic. But we are opposed to violence and to oppression which unionism has exercised, in most of the disputes that have arisen between its followers and their employers and against the liberty of labor.

We consider the domination exercised over union members, who yield like slaves to the crack of the whip when wielded by their chief boss, and in the dictation to employers as to the manner in which they shall conduct their business, a most dangerous kind of absolutism, to be resisted as much as the monarchism of crowded despots in any part of the world. It is a growing evil which will have to be met with a determination that cannot be overcome. Let labor organize as much as it desires for its own benefit, amelioration and advancement, but let it stop at the line of other people's rights, whether of labor or of capital. This is a land of freedom, and despotism of any kind must not be permitted to flourish under the flag of the United States.

A NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

We gave some particulars, a short time ago, of the latest methods for the prevention and cure of consumption. Some useful hints and regulations were also furnished by Dr. Beattie of the Board of Health. The purpose in these was to show how tuberculosis is spread, so that measures might be adopted against its increase, and to encourage the afflicted with the hope and faith that they might be cured, of that which not long ago was viewed as a necessarily fatal disease.

The tuberculosis bacillus is communicated by means of the sputum expectorated by the consumptive, and therefore the ordinance against spitting on the streets and in public places should be enforced, and the destruction of the germs by means of disinfectants should be carefully executed. Living and working or exercising in the open air is the great remedy and restorative, as has been demonstrated fully; and this should be followed by the afflicted with cheerfulness and perseverance. Sunshine without, and sunny feelings within, work wonders in this disease once supposed to be incurable.

And now comes a new remedy of local application, which will, no doubt, commend itself to afflicted persons who need something more tangible on which to build their hopes for health, than the simple means to which we have alluded. Professor Jacob of the Berlin Medical association, who is the head physician of the charity department, has a method of his own for the treatment of tuberculosis, which consists of a medication that he injects direct into the diseased lungs. He had already tested his method of reaching diseases of the brain and the spine, and therefore reasoned that he might be equally successful with the lungs.

But he made a number of experiments upon animals before he ventured to administer it to human beings. The technique of the method is said to be very simple and it is capable of being applied by every physician who is familiar with the laryngoscope. After the larynx and windpipe have been rendered insensible by means of cocaine, a small rubber tube is introduced through the mouth, throat, larynx, and windpipe directly into the lungs. This operation is borne very well by the patient. Then, by means of a small syringe, the medication is expelled through the tube into the lungs, the whole procedure requiring ten minutes.

As to the solution used, it is stated that Professor Jacob found the most effective to be the old tuberculin that was applied thirteen years ago by Professor Koch, the medication second in efficacy being creosote. By this method Professor Jacob succeeded in completely destroying the bacilli in the lungs in from four to eight weeks, and found that by means of his new method it was possible to diagnose with certainty cases of lung disease. Hitherto, it appears, it has been the practice to inject tuberculin under the skin in order to determine whether or not a person has tuberculosis, but even in case the reaction was positive it was not known where the disease was situated. Now, however, it is only necessary to use the new lung-injection method to determine whether or not the case is really one of lung disease.

It is greatly encouraging to see the advancement that is being made by science in the methods of treating those ills that flesh is heir to. The gradual departure from the drug system, which has, no doubt, been the source of much evil to the human body, the ponderous doses used having certainly been excessive, needless and harmful, and the adoption of more enlightened methods to arrest the progress of disease and to build up the body that it may last its intended time, mark a rational and rapid advancement in medical knowledge that must be gratifying to students of all classes and to every lover of humanity. We hope the new remedy will prove all that is anticipated.

ENGLAND MAKES A PROTEST.

In her exercise of the right of search Russia seems to have gone too far. She has interpreted it to mean that she has the right to sink a vessel that has violated the neutrality laws, and she has done it in the case of the Knight Commander. She is as arbitrary here as she is in banishing her own subjects to Siberia. But the jurisdiction is different. So far has she gone that she has finally roused the ire of the British government, which has sent instructions to Sir Charles Hardinge, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, to protest energetically against the sinking of the Knight Commander. Just what the nature and terms of the protest are is not made public. But it is known that Premier Balfour and his colleagues have determined to demand that the fullest reparation shall be made, and if the demands are not complied with measures will most probably be taken to enforce them. This determination has not been taken except after mature consideration and with full knowledge of all possible consequences.

No nation can promulgate rules of international law and expect to have them observed where other nations have not agreed to them; nor will its own peculiar interpretation of them be accepted without question. This seems to have been Russia's assumption in the matter of the sinking of the Knight Commander. The charge that it may not always be convenient or safe to take a captured neutral ship to a home port, won't do as an excuse for sinking her. That act makes it absolutely impossible to know whether the rules of neutrality had been violated, for in place of a prize court record there is nothing but the ipse dixit of the commander of the capturing squadron.

In the present instance, so far as the facts are known, it would appear that Mr. Balfour's protest while primarily made in behalf of British interests, it is also in the interest of every maritime nation. When the whole incident is closed there is not much likelihood that there will be any further doubt as to what the rule of international law is on the right to sink captured neutral vessels.

"Smolensk" is Russian for "Alabama."

Who can tell? The strikers may yet bring forth fruits meet for repentance.

Teller county, Colorado, is going to make another trial at civil government to see if she is fitted for it. Success to her.

The men behind the Russian guns seem to be in particularly dangerous places.

An Idaho man has secured a patent for a flying machine. This does not mean that he has a flying machine.

President Roosevelt was recently thrown from his horse while out riding near Sagamore Hill. This was rough on a rough rider.

The British steamer Mascots has been released. The moral is: Let every steamer be its own mascot.

Esaou could not have sold for one morsel of meat his birthright, had Donnelly lived in his day.

"Simple diet is best, for many diseases," said Pliny. What was it that forced old Pliny to a simple diet? Strikes?

Fat cadets at West Point are not to be allowed to enter the cavalry. They are the very men who should, for, having more flesh, have they not, as Falstaff would say, more weakness?

The man who looks for an office rarely fails to find a political situation.

The volunteer fleet proceeds on the theory that a neutral vessel has no rights that a Russian cruiser is bound to respect.

The evacuation of Newchwang was for the purpose of luring the Japanese on. It succeeded admirably.

It is almost, not quite, as good as a day's rest to look upon the smiling countenances of the candidates.

Hope deferred—the capture of Port Arthur.

Come what may, Judge Parker will continue in the swim.

General Rainy Season doesn't seem to be aiding the Russians in the least.

He had heard the rumor before, but now Colonel Roosevelt officially knows that he has been nominated for President. This relieves him of all anxiety on that score.

The Russians have evacuated Newchwang. Next!

In Indiana Thomas Taggart's appointment as chairman of the Democratic national committee will be regarded as a literary triumph.

Ex-Senator Davis emphatically denies that he is going to marry Widow Reynolds. The denial is timely and shows him to be a man of good sense. The rumor was doubtless started for the purpose of holding him up to ridicule and scorn. It's motive was undoubtedly sinister.

Too Busy to Love.

"My mother'd love me a whole lot, too, if she wasn't too busy," joyfully declared a small maiden, who had hungrily watched the home-leaves-taking of a little companion as they set off for school. "She has pretty much housework to do."

The "much housework" and other work seem to take precedence of love in many households where the members would be shocked if they fully realized the fact. Love their own? Of course they do; and all the toil is for the sake of these beloved ones, they say and really believe. And yet the work has become a fetish—not something for the family comfort, but something before which all else must give way, to which everything else must be sacrificed. Washing, ironing, sweeping, dusting, must take their appointed course and be finished according to the appointed time, whatever becomes of a higher need. There is no elasticity in the sys-

tem, no time for tenderness or sympathy; for the hour's talk that might clear away doubt and misgiving; for comforting sore hearts or binding up wounded spirits. There are usually notable housekeepers in such households—women of whom neighbors speak admiringly and account the wonders they accomplish—but there is seldom any deep home-spirit. Work counts for everything until some dreary day when the inevitable shadow falls across the threshold, and all things change values. The tasks that seemed so important only yesterday—what do they matter? "But, oh, for the touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still!" —Selected.

The Hasty Word.

In how many cases the hasty temper prevails and does its work with the precision and the pain of the swift stiletto! Singularly enough, the hasty word oftenest wounds those we love. We know the weak points in the armor of our friend; we are aware of his caprices, and are ordinarily tender and compassionate even of his vanities, but there dawns a day when it is written in the book of fate that we shall be as cruel as loving. We are cold, or tired, or hungry. So politeness fails us, fortitude vanishes, and we say that which we regret in such a way and at such a time that the hasty word may be forgiven, it is not forgotten. It has flamed the crystal of our friendship; there is a shadowy scar on the gleaming surface. —Harper's Bazar.

Caught on the Rebound.

Wife—John, did you mail that letter I gave you this morning?  
Husband—Of course I did.  
Wife—How provoking! I wanted to add a postscript.  
Husband (producing the letter)—Well, here it is. Why didn't you tell me that in the first place?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Different Case.

Spinkster—Johnny, your mother tells me you were playing ball yesterday. Don't you know it is very, very wrong to play baseball on Sunday?  
Johnny—But, I say, pa, we white-washed the bouncers!  
Spinkster—Did you? Your mother didn't tell me that!—Boston Transcript.

A MIND CONTENT.

Sweet are the thoughts that savor of content;  
The quiet mind is richer than a crown;  
Sweet are the nights in careless slumber spent,  
The poor estate scorns fortune's angry frown;  
Such sweet content, such minds, such sleep, such bliss,  
Beggars enjoy, when princes oft do miss.

The homely house that harbors quiet rest;  
The cottage that affords no pride nor care;  
The mean that greets with country music best;  
The sweet consort of mirth and music's fare;  
Obscured life sets down a type of bliss,  
A mind content both crown and kingdom is. —ROBERT GREENE.

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There are some big days coming at Lagoon soon. One of them is BRIGHAM CITY DAY on July 30th. The Brigham City Firemen will have charge of this affair which insures a good time to all who attend. J. BERGERMAN, Lessee.

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