DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 505.

THE DANGER PAST.

The report made by Governor West, who returned from San Juan county on Saturday night, on the Indian situation shows all danger of trouble from the recent Southern Ute invasion to be past. The Indians are returning to their reservation, the government rendering them the required assistance in the way of supplies. The San Juan settlers can rest in peace and security again, while the Colorado schemers may swallow their chagrin as best they can now that their wicked game has been blocked.

That there has been no bloodshed has not been because there was not plenty of opportunity therefor if the settlers had been disposed to engage in hostilities. The avoidance of more serious trouble than that experienced is due to two causes: First, the unceasing vigilance and the promptness of officials acting in behalf of Utah, chief among whom was Governor West; and second, the patience and fairness of the San Juan people, who desired peace not only on their own account but because they knew that the Indians were away from their reservation under a misapprehension as to their rights and privileges. To all those who devoted themselves to bringing about the happy result achieved, the thanks of the public are due.

The present may be regarded as the first signal victory gained on behalf of the Territory in this Southern Ute business, and as marking a turn in the tide of its affairs. On previous occasions where efforts have been made to crowd the Utes into San Juan, a large measure of sympathy has been with those who desired the removal, and it was only by the most diligent work that it was barely prevented. Now, however, the true genius of the whole transfer idea is being fully exposed, and future attempts to carry it out are not likely to develop much strength. From now on it is quite probable this Southern Ute business will be settled about as Utah suggests—by an arrangement fair and just to both Indians and settlers, so that both will be permanently protected in their rights, to the utter discomfiture of the schemers who have caused all the trouble. In securing this result the record of Utah for a wise and equitable Indian policy has not been without its effect.

CULTIVATING TRAMPS.

This country has been and is experiencing serious ills as a result of the dime novel craze and other fads of a similarly vicious character, and now it is threatened with an evil of greater proportion than any to the line suggested which have preceded it. This is the tramp-cultivating craze. Individuals having a desire for notoriety have undertaken to make transcontinental tours, or to lost their way around the world without money. While as a novelty the hesitatory notice given by the newspapers at first to these individuals might have been justifiable, and the mention of their proceeding is legitimate news, the favorable notice given them is being carried on to an extent that cannot fail to be of serious injury to the national interests, notwithstanding the pooh-poohing this suggestion may receive.

It is an interesting problem with this nation today how to provide work for the unemployed, and to adopt an industrial policy which will dispense with the necessity of the idle. At the same time, newspapers are giving space and attention to holding up to public commendation certain representatives of the genus tramp, in a way to present them as an apparent example to restless and ambitious youths. In this way boys and young men who desire to achieve fame are being educated to seek it in illegitimate channels. The effect of this immoral recreation, perhaps not intentionally given, is to augment and cultivate a race of tramps.

In this connection reference may be made to the record of a 14-year-old boy who left his home in New York over a year ago, to adopt the life of an aristocratic tramp. He is now in his city and his story makes show columns of newspaper notices of character referred to. It is stated that he picked up an acquaintance with a leading official, lived at his expense, and he being entertained at the Knickerbocker without price.* From here he intends to proceed to Ogden and then to San Francisco. If it were not for the invasion situation drawn to this peculiar vagrant by the newspapers, it is not at all likely that he would be feted and dined at the leading hotels of the country. As matters are, it is a crime against the youth of this land to allow the precedents to go on unchallenged, and to be the means of encouraging other boys to enter on a similar career. Instead of being figuratively patted on the back for his "nerve"—impertinence—and given the hint that a the hosiery affairs, the reform school would be a more appropriate place for a youngster of this stripe (one is a criminal under the law against vagrancy), still no harm is yet his living in a decent manner, and in accord with the best interests of the community where he takes up his abode temporarily or otherwise. It is a disgrace that parents of this character, especially children, should be petted and coddled when so many honest persons who are willing and anxious to work for their living would be turned away without a crust to appease the cravings of hunger. The cream ought to be set down upon, and set upon hard.

*This is the statement made by the boy himself.

RED CROSS ASSOCIATION.

During the war now going on between Japan and China, relief has often been made to sufferers by the Red Cross association, and the former country has received much praise for the instructions given to the army, relating to the treatment of the enemy. Thus Count Oyama on the 22nd of September, issued an order to the troops stating that belligerent operations are properly confined to the military and naval forces actually engaged, and that there are no reasons for enmity between individuals because their countries are at war, and that consequently common principles of humanity dictate that succor and rescue should be extended even to the enemy's forces who are disabled by wounds or disease. These instructions were given in accordance with the principles adopted by the Red Cross association.

The present time has been deemed opportune by the officers of the American branch of the organization to call the attention of the nation to the work connected with Red Cross. Its origin can be traced to the battle of Solferino, June 27, 1859. Monsieur Henri Dunant, a Swiss gentleman, happened to witness that engagement and was deeply impressed by the scenes he saw. Wounded and dying were left on the field or carriage for days without medical attendance. This led him to consider the necessity of uniting civilized nations in a compact for the purpose of rendering warfare less barbarous. His suggestions were eagerly entranced by the Society of Public Utility in Switzerland, and by the aid of the Swiss Federal council a conference of nations was convened in Geneva in 1863, which was followed by another in 1864 at which the Geneva treaty was formulated. Only sixteen of the leading nations of the world signed this treaty, but its provisions were gradually accepted by one country after another until at present forty nations have acceded into the agreement. The United States became a member of the compact in 1882 by act of Congress and proclamation of President Arthur. A red cross on white ground is the emblem of the members of the association.

The enclosed paragraphs give an idea of the methods adopted:

The resolutions of the Geneva conference provide that there shall be, in every treaty country, one committee, and only one, whose duty it shall be to cooperate in time of war by all the means in its power with the medical and sanitary service of the army, and this committee shall place itself in communication with the government of the own country in order that its offers of assistance, in case of need, may be accepted. In the event of war, the committees of belligerent nations shall furnish relief to their respective armies in proportion to their respective resources and, it may be, they shall solicit the assistance of committees of neutral nations, within the treaty.

With the concurrence of the military authorities they shall, upon request, place nurses upon the battle-fields, but only under the direction of the military commanders.

The proceedings of international conferences are several national committees is made through the home committee, whose duty was the time of the "Venetian Invasion." Its duty, it was said, is to lead, have informally proposed that the home societies might increase their usefulness by relief work in case of occasions other than war. For the purpose and with so facts, it was held on the anniversary of the United States constitution in 1881, that such a society, owing to the serious advance of such a progressive measure by Miss Clara Barton, took preliminary form and thereby laid the basis of the missions work. The movement was laid before the international committee without any encouraging Miss Barton's efforts. By that time matters it was submitted to the other treaty countries and really continuous support was given. The mission, or as it is to be, the "American Association" was the commission was found to be sufficient for the need, facilities, supplies and other crises emergencies in our own country, during the past dozen years, and not be repeated here. There is merely a mention of the society that has now made the association in hopes of gratitude.

Upon adopting the treaty of the Geneva convention, each nation is required to create the society a series of the international rules and those offices, and the provisions of the treaty.

The support of Japan is the president of the Japanese branch of the Red Cross. A very close relationship exists to exist between the American and Japanese organizations, and it is thought likely that, should a separate equipment be, the American members would be among the first called upon to go to the aid of the American army of mercy.

The American Red Cross headquarters is located at Washington. The society has been prominent in rendering aid where great disasters have called for relief. Fortunately, its services in war have not been required since its formation, but if ever the emergency should arise, its members would hasten on their mission of love, and the humane principles of which the red cross is the simple emblem would do much to relieve the horrors of war.

THREATENED TURMOIL.

The outlook for peace in the five Central American republics does not appear very promising. The efforts for a federation are making little progress, so far as concerned individuals report, and instead of a powerful union of the states closely amalgamated, it would not be surprising if even a few weeks should witness a renewal of hostilities. The way things go on down there, one would be led to the conviction that these chronic revolutions will not cease until some powerful nation steps in and assumes control with a vigorous administration backed by competent military power.

Salvador is the republic which has had the latest warlike experience, and it looks fair to be the first to get to fighting again. Next to rule the roost at lake place, and the present head of the republic, Guterrez, is a candidate for the presidency. The more conservative of the people are said to favor a civilian, and would gladly support Carlos Meluedez, but he has had enough of Salvadoran politics, and prefers to attend to his business interests. Then there is Hirsa, who is a powerful rival of Guterrez, and a friend of Antonio Ezeta. Therefore it is quite probable that Ezeta will again enter Salvador, though it would not be safe for him to do so without an army at his back, as the present administration would do its best to make short work of him. With this condition an irruption is extremely probable.

Next, Guatemala is full of dissatisfaction, and Barrios is almost sure to have internal as well as external troubles pretty soon. Costa Rica and Columbia are having a lively dispute over their boundaries, the latter claiming that the former has been exercising jurisdiction over territory which does not belong to it. The Nicaraguan trouble is also far from being settled, and Honduras, the largest of the five republics, is being agitated by local strife. Even Mexico is still being concerned with Guatemala, so far as the disputes are concerned, in the boundary quarrel.

Whatever of exaggeration there may be regarding these troubles, there seems abundant promise of a good deal of fighting in a comparatively small area of country. Perhaps peace will be established, with some prospect of permanency, in that part of the continent before a great while, but it looks as if there would be some very disagreeable storms before calm political weather may be expected.

THE GERMAN experiment regarding the nutritiousness of sawdust mixed with rye flour and baked into bread, recalls the negro minstrel's encomium of saw-dust pie—that "that is as fine as you can get board."

ONE PAPER that warmly commends the prevailing system of intercollegiate foot-ball contests is the *Medical and Surgical Journal*. But what else could have been expected from such authority?

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