# DESERET EVENING NEWS: FRIDAX, JANUARY 25, 1901.

# 4

Jrgan of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-da Baints LORENZO SNOW. TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

FUBLIEUED EVERY EVENING. SUNDAYS EXUEPTED.)

frites of Eouth Temple and East Temple Streets East Lake City, Utah.

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

#### EU SCRIPTION PRICTS.

Cre Tear, Fis Months, Three Months, Une Month, Gue Week, Faturday edition, per Saturday edition, per	Hadvance	9.00 4.50 2.25 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.5	
--	----------	---	--

RASTERN OFFICE.

194-195 Times Bullding, New York City. In charge of B. F. Commings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our flome Office.

Correspondence and other reading matter or publication should be addressed to the LDITOR.

all business communications THE DESERET NEWS, Ealt Lake City, Utab.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 25, 1901.

## SHOULD BE SETTLED.

The question now before the Legislature, and specially before a joint committee is not the merits or demerits of an alleged remedy for a contagious Msease. It is simply this: Are healthy children and teachers who have not been exposed to contagion to be exeluded from the public schools unless they submit to a surgical operation? That is the only matter in dispute to be settled by the McMillan bill.

Suppose all the virtues claimed for vaccination be admitted for argument's sake. Apply the same reasoning to quinine for fever. Should an attempt be made to force quinine upon every school child to prevent or cure fever would there be no objection? Belladonna is claimed by many physicians as sovereign in scarlet fever. W ould it be right to compel all school children to take belladonna. There is a serum said to be preventive of diphtheria. Does anybody propose to inject this serum into school children before they may enter school? Yet there have been more deaths and a great deal more danger from the diseases named, particularly among children, than from smallpox real and disputed in this State.

Those who have watched the returns of alleged smallpox cases must have no. ticed that the disease does not specially attack young children. Most of the afflicted have been and are above school age. Why, then, attack the children and force the surgical operation upon them? Why not compeladults to undergo it as a protective measure?

It has been admitted by the opponents of the McMillan measure that some children whose bodily condition rendered it unsafe to vaccinate them, have been admitted to school on a doctor's certificate to that effect. Then unhealthy children may go to and healthy children may be shut out that the dictum of a few doctors may dominate protected. But if that is the end in view why confine this indirect compulsory vaccination to the class of the community that is least attacked, and let the older people, most from the exposed, go free operation and without the protection which is said to be desired? To compare quarantine regulations with enforced vaccination is dishonest and ridiculous. A person who has contracted a disease or one exposed to the contagion should be isolated for the protection of others. But this cannot be said of enforced vaccination n disease 18 putting That a person's body under into the claim that it will protect him from contracting smallpox. If unvaccinated he may never have it, Millions upon millions who are not vaccinated pass through life unscathed from the disease. Just as soon as there is danger from the presence or contact of an individual he should be kept from mingling with his fellows; that is real protection for the public. Laws may and should be framed and enforced for that purpose But that is not the situation that confronts the people at present. It is not diseased children or those who are liable to carry disease to others by rea. son of exposure to contagion who are shut out of school. It is children who are perfectly healthy whose presence cannot be dangerous to others that are excluded. They are not dangerous for two sufficient reasons. One is that they have no disease to communicate The other is, that the vaccinated children are Immune-if the doctors are to be believed-and thus the vaccinated cannot catch the disease from the unvaccinated even if they have it, We might take up the subject in another way, but it does not affect this momentous question of the exclusion of healthy unexposed children from the schools. We could prove that recently vaccinated people are now suffering from the smallpox that so excites the doctors. We could show further that there are more sick people, including children, from vaccination in this city than from smallpox or any other symotic disease. But these are side issues and the main question is still open. Legislators, the people of this State in great numbers forming the majority which should rule, call upon you to settle the question which the courts have left in a muddle. They want the schools of the State opened to all children reguired by law to attend. They do not now take up a fight with the doctors on the questions whether smallpox is epidemic here or whether vaccination is a preventive. They form another question. They desire to come out from the rule and tyranny of a few doctors. the assumption and autocracy of one person, and let the voice of the people be formulated into law which shall be so plain that even an ignoramus, on the definition of the doctors, need not err therein, and which lawyers and courte cannot construe in the interest of a few at the expense of the many. Pass the McMillan bill and deliver the State from bondage that now bears it down and the people will call you blessed,

MORE LIGHT IS NEEDED.

The Springfield Republican, which believes in the protective virtue of vaccination, calls attention to the fact that the cause of smallpox is as yet indiscovered, and that no one knows what vaccination really is, beyond the fact that cow-pox and smallpox "have been proved to be practically the same disease." Professors Muir and Ritchle are quoted as authorities for this state-

That paper also calls attention to the fact that the opinions among experts are much divided as to the time during which a vaccinated person is rendered immune by that operation. The public has been taught that an ugly scar is a guarantee of protection for seven years or more, and many physiclans still hold this view. Other experts, the Republican says, believe that a single vaccination cannot be regarded as giving immunity for a longer period than two years, and "the time during which it may be considered a sure preventive has lately been placed as low as six months." That is to say, in order to make a compulsory vaccina tion law a safeguard, it should, by this view, make it obligatory for every school child and every citizen, to submit to that surgical operation twice a

year. It seems to us that this point should not be overlooked in the discussion that now engages the attention of the people in this State. Compulsory vacination was introduced in some countries, at a time when law makers were assured by excellent authority that one operation performed in infancy was efficient for a life time. No legislators in the world would think of compelling

their constituents to submit to a surgical operation every six months. There is another point. If it is true

as Professor Abbott, the bacteriological expert of the University of Pennsylvania, says, that "the cause of smallpox is as wet undiscovered," then the testimony of the common people, as to the value of the preventive is worth just as much as the strong statements of the best experts. In a matter where science itself professes ignorance, the experience of a non-scientist is as authoritative as the observations of a professor.

We do not now argue either pro or con in the much disputed question, but ve do urge that in a matter where acknowledged authorities profess ignorance, and consequently hold divergent views, it is arrogance to characterize as ignorance and prejudice the opinons held by men and women who do not happen to hold a university degree. It is time enough to assume superiority when the men of learning can tell the ommon people what smallpox is, and how cowpox prevents it, as plainly as a carpenter can tell them why the application in a certain way of a saw to

a piece of wood cuts this in two. THE PROBLEM OF FRANCE.

France is again asked to solve the problem of decline in population. One of her legislators has prepared a bill providing for the taxation of bachelors and spinsters at a graduated rate, and although the proposition is received The theory is that the public must be with much amusement, it may possibly receive votes enough to become law. It is in line with other remedies tried in that country, such as prizes for large families, greater toleration in the matter of remarriage of divorced persons, and so on. The vital statistics for France for the year 1899, recently tabulated, show that though there was an increase of the number of marriages, the birth rate was 10,000 less than the average for the ten preceding years. The total number of births was \$47,127, and the deaths were \$16,233, the entire increase for the country thus being only 31,394. This is nearly two thousand less than the increase in 1898. The increase of a nation of about one-fifth of one per cent for a year comes very nearly being no increase at all, and French statesmen who notice the growth of the German empire naturally are alarmed at the prospect that some day France will be topelessly outnumbered by her supposed rivals and enemies. Hence the anxiety for some remedy against depopulation. The condition in France is, however, nore or less general, though not yet so marked in other countries as there. The causes are many. We are living in a period of change from old social conditions to new. Young men and young women who spend their time in the factories and stores, naturally acquire many habits and tastes that unfit them for married life. Their wages, as a rule, are small, and the responsibility of caring for a large family with the ever increasing demands for luxuries, appears, consequently, to be a duty too heavy to assume. These are conditions that confront the entire civilized world. and not France alone. It is quite possible, though, that France is but in the lead, and that the evils there specially noted are about to become general, uness some effective remedy be found. It is evident that by legislation but ittle can be accomplished in a matter of this nature. If France is virtually slowly dying out, the infusion of new bloed into the nation might be the remedy needed. By wars and conquests nations have in former centuries besome thoroughly mixed, and it seems the mixture has resulted in strength. and national development. Immigration of various races has had the same effect. Were it practical for France to and a large portion of her people to her foreign colonies, and then make it desirable for people of Teutonic, or even Slavonic, descent to come and mingle with her own people. It is quite probable that there would be a new awakening, and that physical rigor would result. French statesmen have a vasty greater problem before them than one that can be solved by laws taxing achelors and spinsters. They will have o find a radical remedy for a chronic disease instead of some means whereby the symptoms are temporarily suppressed.

edies, and I think the most suitable is one that is made of ozone and glyce-rine. The glycerine has the body to hold the ozone and also being such a very heavy liquid enables it to be worked into the pores of the skin and to check fermentative processes that make up a large part of the ulceration. If this fermentation, which is a part of the ulcerative process, can be stopped, then pitting can be prevented. The then plitting can be prevented. Th less the ulceration, the less the pitting If the ulcoration can be entirely pre-vented there will be only an exterior

ab, which leaves no pit. The trouble with grease or ointments, which are sometimes applied to the face, is that they are not true intiseptics, and have no chemical intence to stop the ulceration While they lessen the friction, and, therefore, are soothing, they do not check the fer-mentation process of the ulcer. What that will s wanted is a true antiseptic control and stop the chemical ferment. We have such prepared under the trade there is also another preparation that is useful in combination with the two preceding ones. It is a liquid soap made of vegetable offs, combined with glycerine, and is known as Elixo. Wherever these agents have been proprly and faithfully used pitting has een prevented. "The skin should be first cleansed

with the Elixo and water, then treated with diluted Hydrozone, and this fol-lowed by the liquid Glycozone. Hydroone is a very powerful destroyer of ferments, Glycozone is milder, but more lasting The Hydrozone acts only upon dead matter, or matter in process of putrefaction. Applied to healthy skin would have no more effect than wa-

ter, but applied to a sore it produces profuse bubbling. "The treatment I have indicated should be repeated daily. If that is dons there will be no pitting. This pit-ting is the worst feature of smallpox. deaths from the disease have neve been so numerous as is popularly sup-posed, but the evil of pitting can hard-ly be overestimated. It is not only an embarrassment, it is a great infury.

Spring floods do not explain the Creek uprising.

Down in Kansas they are asking, Why do the Nations rage so furious. ly?

#### In Kansas the Leavenworth lynching and burning is spoken of as a 'barbecue."

Hercules wore a lion's skin and carried a club, Col. Roosevelt wears a lion's skin, but substitutes the knife for the club

What strange sensations Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease must have when she reads Carrie's name high written on Kansas' roll of fame. Dr. Felix Adler says that New York

is full of gamblers. The doctor's statement is true enough but there is nothing startling in it.

It is hinted that Lord Salisbury is persona non grata with Edward VII. Is the history of William and Bismarck to be repeated in England?

"What is a job?" asks an exchange. Abusing the confidence of your friends and paying court to your enemies, all for personal gain or advancement.

Senator Thurston says he has seen red-headed children in Indian tepees. the children of a equaw. And why

member of Congress," says the Boston Herald. "And yet it does not appear that he was called to order for insinuating that the citizens of Maine belong to the lobster class. Is this paritymentary?'

#### Queen Victoria was at her death the fourth in age of ruling sovereigns. The pope is first being nearly 91 years old. Then comes Adolphe, grand duke of Luxembourg, 83, and Christian IX., king

of Denmark, 82. At the other end of the scale is of course Alphonse XIII of Spain, who is now in his 15th year. In length of reign, however, Queen Victoria was first, antedating Emperor Francis-Joseph of Austria by a year and a half. Next in order come Frederick, grand duke of Baden, and Ernest, duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

## THE QUESTION OF HAZING.

Worcester Spy.

Is there any difference between the hazing at West Point and hazing at other colleges in the United States, except for the fact that hazing has been abolished in all first-class institutions of learning and that it still survives at West Point? Without further evidence than this, we should presume that this means that West Point was simply lagging behind the progress of other insti-tutions of learning some ten or twenty years. We have no reason to believe that the contrary is true. The neutral effect of rigid discipline and the confor-mation to arbitrary rules is to make an institution conservative and backward.

#### Boston Herald.

The members with bills to abolish The members with bills to abolish hazing are vying with each other to catch the speaker's eye. And yet, the best way to accomplish this reform is to make it unpopular by practice, rather than by precept, and the testi-mony adduced at the West Point in-vestigation will have a powerful influ-ence to accomplish that end. Hazing is essentially a dark lantern performance that takes little heed of statute books. that takes little heed of statute books.

Chicago Record.

The action of the Senate committee promises to be far-reaching. The paragraph incorporated as an amendment the military academy bill declares at merely for the expuision of cadets guilty of hazing, but also that they "shall not be re-appointed to the corps of cadets therein nor to the army of the United States." The enaciment of this into law will mean that such offenders are barred from military service, the career which they have chosen, for all time. Such a penalty might well make the cadet of the most confused and distorted ideas of "honor" and "pluck" hesitate in the favorite forms of academy brutality. Even without the final clause of the amendment, the prompt expulsion from West Point of the men who have admitted repeated violations of the regulations of the institution, and dismissal from the service "for conduct unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman," should prove very effective.

Los Angeles Times.

The person of every human being is, or should be, sacred from violent as-sault from any other person or perons, excepting under extreme provocation, or as a punishment for crime, of which the accused must first be con-victed under the law. Some of the practices at the West point and Anna-polis academies have been brutal in the extreme, and in every sense disgrace-ful. Such practices are not manly, but cowardly

## Sacramento Record-Union.

It will be a great disappointment if all other educational institutions do cademy in this regard. If the public suffers that disappointment the collegians may look for speedy legislation on the part of the people that will compet them to do what they should initiate at once, or their faculty and governing boards should enforce. The days of hazing in American collegiate institutions are ended. If there is further attempt to prolong them the young men will speedily find their sport legally classified among crimes with adequate and humiliating penalties prescribed.



## **OUR COMPANIES:**

THE HARTFORD, of Hartford, Ct. GERMAN AMERICAN, of New York. NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE, London and Edinburgh PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia. NORTHERN, of London. FIRE ASSOCIATION. of Philadelphia. TEUTONIA, of New Orleans, and THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

# HOW TO PREVENT POCKMARK

A New York physician, a specialist. gives in the Toledo Medical Compend this remedy against pock-marks: "Smallpox pitting can be prevented by applying to the face antiseptic rem-

should not the red man have red-head ed children?

In France it is proposed to enact legislation for the discouragement and suppression of duel. Why is it desired to do away with so harmless a pastime?

We have not yet had time to examine the report made by the Secretary of the State board of health, having been too busy with important matters. We may come to it, though,

For a small country without prestige or influence Venezuela manages wonderfully well to keep herself prominent before the nations. It seems to be a case of the spoiled child in the parlor.

All night saloons have been abolished in Chicago. Still there are twentyfour hour saloons there. Their logic is so keen in the Windy City that they split hairs

The board of education of this city has done right in opening the public schools to healthy children. Now let the disciples of force threaten and bellow, and let us see if a jury can be found who will condemn any one for resisting their unlawful and oppressive orders.

The universal respect shown in the United States to the memory of the late Queen Victoria has no political significance whatever. The half-masting of flags and the appreciative press notices are but manifestations of the very high esteem in which she was held by all Americans.

A morning contemporary says that the "son of the man who saved Oregon from the English is in town," and gives his name-Lee. Not desiring in any way to detract from the glory of the gentlemen's father, still the name of the man who did save Oregon and made the famous ride to Washington, was Marcus Whitman.

It is not new considered necessary for any gentleman of established reputation to notice vague charges, unsupported by anything in the shape of evidence, trumped up by an enemy and ventilated in a paper notorious for its. rash inaccuracy and deep malevolence, Nor is it requisite to the character of a respectable public journal to reply to the abuse of a contemporary, containing no argument and presenting no facts. The people understand the situation and that is sufficient.

One of the strongest temperance advocates in the country is Archbishop Kenne. And then he urges temperance in such a temperate manner. When onfirming a class of two hundred in Dubuque the other day his grace earnestly urged the young people to pledge themselves to total abstinence from the drink habit. He also urged the enforcement of the laws against all disreputable places. How much better this way is than to go and smash saloon property unlawfully and violently,

"In the official report of the proceedings of Congress, last week, we note that when the bill to establish a lobster hatchery on the coast of Maine was under consideration in the House, one congressman, King of Utah, arose to inquire if the product of the hatchery would entitle Maine to an additional

### Sacramento Bee.

The president of each of the four classes of the Academy, with full sanction of his fellow classmen, has come out over his own signature, promising that the abuses complained of shall be discontinued and that no ceremonies of any sort shall take place of those thus abandoned. All this is precisely as i should be.

#### San Francisco Chronicle.

The ethics of pugilism at West Point are far below those of the prize ring. In the latter the combatants are supposed to be evenly matched and the best man must fight his way to victory, assuming the contest to be a square one. But at West Point care is taken to select an upper classman whose ability to thrash new cadet is known beforehand his class mates. The new caby by his class mates. The new ca-det has no chance in such an unequal contest, and it is not intended that he should have. Compared with the national military academy, the prize ring stands on an immeasurably higher plane when considered from the standarding of its play. SALT LAKE THEATRE. standpoint of fair play.

THE KANSAS ATROCITY.

Worcester Spy. Again the United States is confronted by the ghastly fact that another negro in the presence of a vast concourse of people has been burned at the stake. The man was killed in the most brutal The man was kneed in the most devise, manner human ingenuity could devise, without having any adequate trial, and with words declaring his innocence up-on his lips. The men leading in this fresh and unexcelled atrocity are the more contemptible that they should cover with the excuse of righteous vengeance the manifestation of among the basest and most frightful to which mankind is heir. Such deeds should be published, as they are fortu-nately, in minutest detail, so that every place that harbors a disgrace so unspeakable as that of Leavenworth may be branded, and in every possible way made to reap the full fruits of the It has brought upon itself turnely

and the nation.

Milwaukes Wisconsin.

Gov. Stanley of Kansas should omit no exertion to bring the leaders of the mob to that condign justice which their crime merits. The sheriff was obviously in sympathy with the mob. An innocent man may have been frightfully tormented, and that is always shocking. The courts are instituted to punish riminals, but mobs are generally se unreasoning that they hang first and try afterwards. The transaction at Leavenworth is a disgrace to any community where there is a law to punish offenders.

New York Evening Sun.

"The death penalty must be restored in Kansas," says Gov. Stanley, "and then things of this kind will not hap-pen." That does not follow. for the mob has tasted blood; but in a com-monwealth like Kansas, which is gen-arally law ablidue it is a damagrade monwealth like Kanacs, which is gen-erally law-abiding, it is a dangerous business to juggle with the plain in-tent of a law which is the declared will of the people until repealed. Gov. Stanley started a short time ago a philosophical discussion of the expedi-ency of capital punishment. The ques-tion was being put to the text in the tion was being put to the test in the legislature by a bill relieving the gov-ernor from the duty of directing sher. iffs to execute the desth sentence. The legislature's action is not in doubt now we should say.

#### Kansas City Star.

There is no reason to believe that the

for the North longer to take the phari-saical attitude toward the South in this matter. The single gleam of consola-tion in the whole deplorable affair is the courageous attitude of Gov. Stan-ley, who, after his efforts to prevent the lynching were frustrated by the pusillanimity, or worse, of the local sheriff, took the most vigorous meas-ures to source the arrest of the lynching ures to secure the arrest of the lynchers.

New York Evening Post.

The spread of lynching-a few weeks ago in Colorado, now in John Brown's State-shows how little competent it is for the North longer to take the phari-



GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.

Evenings at 8:15. Matinees, 2:15.

TONIGHT.

TOMORROW NIGHT AND MATINEE.

Maine Folkes Visit Utah Folkes!

January 25th, and 20th.

Engagement of the Eminent Comedian,

Richard Golden.

in the best of all down east plays,

Old Jed Prouty.

"He does not act, HE IS."-Denman

I consider Richard Golden the best

Herne,"-Amy Leslie in Chicago

"Old Jed Prouty" is a better play than

he "Dairy Farm" or "Way Down Cast."-Minneapolis Times, Nov. 5, 1900. PRICES.-Parquette and dress circle.

\$1.00; first circle, 75c; second circle, 50c; third circle, 25c. Matinee.-Parquette, 75c; dress circle, 50c; first circle, 25c.

NEW CRAND THEATRE,

25c--Malinee Tomorrow--25c

EVERY SEAT RESERVED.

Ralph E. Cummings

....VALLEY.

TONICHT and Saturday,

PEACEFUL VALLEY.

Next Week, Lord Chumley.

Regular prices 25c., 50c. and 75c

PEACEFUL

character actor in America and when I say this I am not forgetful of Joseph Jefferson, Sol Smith Russell and James

Thompson

the

## **GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS:** Suits that you can put on and wear right now. Suits that you can wear for many months to come. Suits that are near relatives of thousands that have gone out before at the regular price. Suits that you can come and pick from at a fourth less than our regular price. These are the kind of suits we're closing out. There are also about 200 suits for "slims" and "stouts" and the prices on these have been reduced a fourth. The prices on the regulars have been reduced like this: \$6.00 Suits to \$5.00; \$7.50 Suits to \$5.75. \$10.00 Suits to \$7.00: \$12.00 Suits to \$9.00. \$15.00 Suits to \$11.00; \$18.00Suits to \$13.50. \$20.00 Suits to \$15.00; \$25.00 Suits to \$19.00. There is still good choosing in the overcoats with prices clipped a fourth off. J. P. GARDNER, PRICE 136 and 138 Main. "O wad some power the giftie gie us, To see oursels as others see us!" That's what Burns sighed for one hundred years ago. If he were living in this Century he would stroll into our store, buy a beautiful Premo Camera \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* And some photographic supplies, take them home, press the rubber bulb, develop the picture and then see himself as others saw him, any time of the day or night. That's what

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO., 42, 44, 46 W. Second South. Sign of the Big Gun. 

Burns would do if he had'nt

died. You can do it, too, if

you're not dead. Are you?

