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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 11, 1901.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday, April 5, at 10 a. m.

LORENZO SNOW, GEORGE Q. CANNON, JOSEPH F. SMITH, First Presidency.

MONTHLY FAST.

As the general conference of the Church will be in session on the first Sunday in April, the monthly fast which would otherwise be held on that day, will be observed on the last Sunday in March and the fast meetings be held on that day. March 31, 1901.

> LORENZO SNOW, GEORGE Q. CANNON, JOSEPH F. SMITH, First Presidency.

KEEP WITHIN THE LAW!

In a report of the meeting of some members of the board of health which appeared in a morning paper, it is stated that "State Medical Inspector Baker was present and made a verbal report." Also that certain "orders" were issued to the local boards of health. Preparations were made as to the biennial report of the board to the Governor.

It would be interesting to the people to learn who appointed a State Medical Inspector, what are his duties, and who is to pay him for his services. The local boards of health in some of the coun-

increase the power of patronage in the hands of executive officers. In many cases such boards are not

only useless appendages to our local system of government, but are an absolute obstruction in the way of public business. It was a good measure that passed the House abolishing the board of public works in this city. Not but what the body is composed of able members, who desire the public welfare. But that board, like the police and fire boards, has been found a hindrance

rather than an aid in the conduct of public affairs. All the powers conferred upon them should be in the hands of the Mayor and City Council. As to the irrigating board of control, it will, if the bill becomes a law, be found an expensive and needless adjunct to the judicial system, under which our irrigation disputes have been adjudicated satisfactorily and to which final appeal would have to be made in order to fully establish titles.

We have a good water law already incorporated in the Revised Statutes of Utah, and there is no use in creating new quasi-tribunals to complicate our irrigation affairs and to concentrate increased power in the executive. The Senate is looked to for wisdom and judgment in steadying our legislative ark during the hurry of the closing days of the assembly.

PHILIPPINE REPORTS.

General MacArthur's report on the Philippine situation, cabled a short time ago, is looked upon as reliable and encouraging. In brief his views are that the Filipinos are beginning to realize the power of the United States, and that an early cessation of all hostilities may be looked for. Later statements from the archipelago are to the same effect. The commission is said to have established five principal governments, and the insurgents are surrendering daily. Panay is completely pacified, and conditions look more favorable than ever before. The Filipinos seem to have, in common with other Asiatics, the faculty of rapidly adjusting themselves to changed conditions, and it would not be surprising to learn that when paci-

fication once commences, it will become general all at once. At the same time, they have shown that among them are many characters entirely untrustworthy. It has been stated on good authority that in not a few instances it was found that the Filipino officers appointed by the American authorities would gather taxes for the insurgents as well as for the Americans, and that the hatred of American rule was intense. According to the latest reports, this appears to be changing. But even if this is true, the question of establishing a suitable government in those islands is not an easy one. Where there are so many tribes with different degrees of civilization and different interests, what will suit one place may be entirely detrimental to others. There may be Filipinos competent to govern according to the American pattern, but there are others

11 wars, \$1,600,000,000; England's colonial wars. \$2,000,000,000; Spain, \$6,000,000,000; the Central and South American republics, \$3,000,000,000; Russia's conquests in Asia, \$2,000,000,000; Portugal civil and colonial wars, \$1,300,000,000; Italy civil and colonial wars, \$1,300,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$600,000,900; Germany, \$300,000,000; Holland, \$200,000,000; total, \$49,068,000,000. If interest for war debts is added, the entire cost, it is said, should be estimated at not less than

seventy billion dollars. It is almost impossible to form any idea of the vast loss in energy and resources, sustained by the people through the waste of this enormous sum. But the effects of wars upon nations that are not strong enough to recuperate from the shock are seen plainly. Spain commenced the past century as one of the wealthlest of nations, She ends in poverty. Her resources have been consumed by wars. Her population has not been able to increase. If the fate of Spain is contrasted, with that of some of the small northern nations that have followed a policy of peace, the results of war are still more plainly apparent. If during this century the efforts of

humanity were directed towards the building up of all that is useful, good and beautiful, instead of toward destruction, as has too often been the case in the past, the progress of the next one hundred years, judging from what has been accomplished under the roar of cannon and the oppression of war taxes, would be beyond even the dreams of imagination.

EXPERTS ON ALCOHOL.

The uncertainty with which scientists handle even what appears to be simple problems is well illustrated in recent controversies on the subject whether alcohol is, or is not, food. About a year ago Professor Atwater made the assertion that it is. He based his views on actual experiments and scientific study of the question.

But other scientists, as well as people interested in the temperance movement, were incredulous. They insisted that alcohol is only poison, injurious to the human body and under no conditions advisable to take into the human system.

They also commenced investigations, experiments and study, and they now announce that they have failed to find any food in alcohol. A French scientist has declared that, as a result of a series of experiments he can say that the notion that there is anything in alcohol that can build up bodily tissue, is an illusion. He thinks that he has proved that the organism can utilize that substance neither for the physiological work necessary when the body is in a state of repose, nor for the muscular work required during bodily exercise.

Here are two scientific opinions, one ontradicing the other. Both are based on scientific experiments and observations. What is the layman to believe? Sometimes scientists are offended if the general public does not worship them as infallible authority on any proposition they may happen to take

when on the bench, the first time for a hundred years. These gowns certainly lend a dignity to judges that the ordinary clothes do not and cannot. Is it possible that as clothes make the man so silk gowns make the judges?

President Hadley of Yale predicts that there will be an emperor in Washington in twenty-five years unless a great public sentiment against the power of the trust grows up. Having thus placed the country in a dilemma it is certainly better to grow the public sentiment and avoid the emperor in Washington. Still we cannot but think that Yale's president is inclined to be pessimistic.

Some European papers are very wroth with the United States because this country will not aid in forming a coalition to frustrate, alleged Russian designs in Manchuria. Why do not the European governments form their own coalitions and check Russian aggresslon? The attitude of these papers is like that of the boys who called the lad a coward because he would not venture where they feared to go,

Occasionally one hears about the failure of woman suffrage. Even in our own State where it is pre-eminently successful, there was a report made on its "failure" a few days since. There was an election in Waterton, N. Y., last Wednesday on the proposition to bond the city in the sum of \$100,000 to be used in building and equipping a new high school. The majority of votes for it were cast by women taxpayers. The total number of votes cast was \$58, of which 560 were for and 298 against. The women were the most ardent supporters of the measure, and it was by their hearty efforts that the proposition was carried. Does this look as though woman suffrage

DIFFERENT VIEWS ON CUBA. San Francisco Chronicle.

was a failure?

The Cuban government cannot be recognized by us until it shall give evi-dence of ability to protect peaceable residents in all parts of the island and punish and suppress those who are not peaceable, and until its fundamental law shal prohibit the government from incurring pecuniary obligations to for-eigners which it cannot fulfill, thus leading to international complications in which for our own security we in which for our own security we should have to interfere. We are under obligations to make sure that Cuba shall not become the theater of such continuous "revolutions" as disgrace other Central American republics. There would have been no Cuban re-public except by our aid, and it is not likely that it will ever have any stable government except from fear of our in-tervention. Clear understandings make good friends and there must be a complete agreement as to our "relations' to the island to begin with.

Philadelphia Times.

The Senate resolutions withdraw our national promise to the Cubans, and make their independence a thing to be given or withheld according to the degree of spollation to which they will submit. Coupled with forcible annexation of the Philippines and the lawless partnership with other military powers in the plunder of China, this double dealing reverses the whole history and purpose of our republic, linking it with the land-grabbing despotisms it was a fancy to, but it has been proved again its mission to oppose.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Chicago Record.

rolling practiced for years in Congress



ties, and many of the school trustees, are aware that this person has been traveling among them, and issuing "orders" from the Secretary who has acted as the State board. But by what authority he or the Secretary has acted, has not yet been divulged. There is no such officer known to the law. There is no board or executive official who has lawful authority to create such an office. If pay is demanded for his services, it ought not to come from the State treasury. The State Board of examiners should not authorize any such expenditure.

It is time that such assumptions, as the appointment of officers not provided for by law, should be stopped. We have been surprised that the "orders" issued by this "Inspector" were paid any attention to by the local authorities. In the same line of presumption and assumption is the course of the State board, or its Secretary, which seems to be the same thing, in issuing "orders" to the local boards of health.

The State board is endowed simply with co-ordinate powers with the local boards. The latter are specially required to "exercise jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the preservation of the health of those in attendance upon the schools of the State." They are required to fill up forms of reports, furnished by the State hoard, as to inspections of school buildings and premises, and send a copy thereof to the State board. But in all respects they are independent in their sphere, and are not under the domination of the State board nor of its Secretary.

The report which the State board talked of making at this late date, is required by law to be made to the Governor "on or before the first day of December preceding each regular session of the Legislature." This has not been complied with. Neither has the law been obeyed which requires the Secretary to provide for "a course of lectures," to be delivered each year at the capital, on the subjects of sanitary science, hygiene and nursing.

The Secretary, who has assumed so much power without color of law, has had the temerity to call the people of Utah "law-breakers," because some of them did not see fit to comply with his arbitrary "orders." The attention of the Governor and of the Legislature is directed to the "lawbreaking" of the Secretary, in failing to perform duties made incumbent upon his office for which he is salaried. If he does not comply with the law, he is not entitled to his pay. If he oversteps the law no one is under obligations to attend to his "orders."

Let the law be observed and let every person pay proper respect to its officers. But let those officers, from the highest to the lowest, understand that we have no masters or rulers in this State, but public functionaries are the servants of the sovereign people, bound by the laws as much as the humblest citizen of this commonwealth.

WORK FOR THE SENATE.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will not join with the House in saddling upon the State more "boards of control." whether to muddle our irrigation affairs or any other department. There seems to be a mania to multiply such offices in many of the States. It is to \$12,220,000,000; France's colonial and civ- supreme court now wear silk gowns bor."

whom self-government would be but a keen razor in the hand of an inexperienced child. All must be provided for in a manner best suitable to their conditions. The government of the United States now has this problem to solve. But if the Filipinos, as reported, are recognizing American authority, the work will be very much simplified. Of course there will still for a long time be disorders to suppress, "rebels" to hunt down, as nearly every country has its share of outlaws. But with a clear understanding of the needs of the people, and with co-operation between the civil and the military branch, general order can be maintained and the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people placed on the sound basis of a stable and suitable government. That power must at first

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be much centralized is probable, for despotism cannot in one day, by outside influences, be changed into democracy. Such a change means education and training, which necessarily must be slow, when a nation is the pu-

WAR SHOULD END.

The negotiations now said to be pending between Lord Kitchener and General Botha for the surrender of the latter, are likely to bring the long drawn out South African trouble to an end, particularly if the conditions are reasonable. Steyn, Dewet, and Delarey may be inclined to continue a guerilla war, but their resources must be exhausted, and if they are offered liberal terms of surrender, they will probably accept them. Botha is understood to be the chief commander, since the death of Joubert, and the Boers generally will be influenced by any action

he may take. There is much speculation as to the actual cost to the British of this war, which, at the outset, was looked upon merely as a passing cloud in the sky. It was thought that 10,000 men could finish that war at an outlay of about \$50,000,000. Now the actual -xpenditures are placed as high as \$700,000,000, with the prospect that more is needed. while the casualties exceed the number of men at first regarded as sufficient for the entire war. An early cessation of hostilities would on that account be an advantage to Great Britain as well as to the Boers. And this is a good reason why the terms of surrender should be liberal enough to induce the generals in the field to lay down their arms, even if there were no other considerations, such as the demands of humanity and civilization. When the present armed enterprises of "Christian" nations are finished there should be a much larger agitation for universal peace than there has been hitherto. Wars are too costly, to say nothing of other evils that always attend them. It is claimed that during the past century the wars engaged in by peoples professing Christianity cost, in round numbers, the enormous sum of fifty

billion dollars exclusive of what they did cost in losses of individual property. Counting only what the governments have extorted from the people and expended for war purposes, the figures are given as follows: Our various wars, \$18,348,000,000; ten European wars,

and again that "expert" testimony is absolutely valueless because conflicting, and it is no great wonder if some philosophers have reached the sad conclusion that "no truth exists except one, the truth that there is no truth.' Common sense, however, helps out of this dilemma. As for the question under consideration, experience teaches that alcoho) is not good for the human system, if taken as a beverage. It teaches that the abuse of it is ruinous physically and morally. Whether it is a food or not, it is dangerous to the individual enjoy the same right? and the community. The advice to let it alone, except as a medicine in certain cases, is good. No harm can come of temperance, or total abstinence, while moderate drinking may lead to drumenness. About such facts-and these are the only ones of practical im. portance to the public-there should be no difference of opinion.

The hobo usually rounds out his career by being "rounded up."

Mrs. Nation's paper runs half tones. This is encouraging. Heretofore she has had no tone apparently.

The Smasher's Mail should make splendid material with which to start kitchen fires, it is so inflammatory.

It is said half the gamblers have left town. Now if the other half would only follow suit the gambling problem would be solved.

It may be that a man cannot die rich without dying disgraced, but a man may still die disgraced without dying rich.

It is announced that Dewet has escaped once more. But when, it is proper to ask, was he ever captured that he could escape?

Gen. Kitchener's terms to the Boers are "unconditional surrender." But then he hasn't the Boers where Grant had the confederates.

It was Burke who said that a whole nation could not be indicted. Down in Kansas a Nation cannot be convicted after she has been indicted.

The song of the robin is heard in the land though snow fills the air and the trees are weighted with it. Welcome to thee, thou bird of the bright red breast and joyous song!

As the ministers of the powers and the emperor's plenipotentiaries at Pekin cannot agree, it might do much to

tlear up the situation to have a bargain counter sale. It would at least stop the rummaging.

The situation in China is said to be very gloomy. It cannot be said that the outlook there is very roseate for allies or Chinese. It begins to look as though things there would have to be worse before they are better.

In the death of his son Gilbert, in Denver, Maj. Wilkes and wife sustain an irreparable loss and are weighed down with a great sorrow. The sympathy of the whole community will go out to the major and his wife in this the hour of their great affliction.

The members of the Massachusetts

Rochester Post-Express. The questions of cerating debts and the maintenance of domestic order ar To such an purely domestic questions. extent are they regarded as such in the United States, that the Federal government does not attempt to regulate the indebtedness that any States may con-

tract or to prevent the repudiation of a State's indebtedness. Even in the mat-

ter of the maintenance of domestic order, which is the most important function of government, the Federal govern-

ment does not undertake to intervene without a special request from the State where the disorder has occurred. Why should not Cuba be permitted to

The river and harbor bill is one of the most important of the appropriation measures and doubtless its failure to

While the defeat of the river and har. bor bill will not be generally regretted, it is unfortunate that a measure carrying so many needful and meritorious appropriations should have failed because of a perfectly justifiable opposition to its pernicious ones. In other words, it is a hardship that important river and harbor improvement and other public work in and about this city In and elsewhere should be halted merely because the bill was loaded in the last stages of its career with indefensible jobs and steals for the benefit of un-deserving projects. The manner in which the measure was beaten is also to be deplored, for while it was entirely in line with senatorial custom and

precedent, it gives fresh encourage-ment to the arbitrary use of power which may some time lead to the defeat of really proper and desirable legisla-



recently published by Adolph Dittman & Co., Chicago. The words and music are by Mr. Dittman. It is a pathetic piece of music, and additional interest is lent to it by the fact that the composer is a former Salt Lake resident. It can be had at Coalter's and other music stores in the city.

Weekly News Chronicle and Encyclo. pedia is the title of a new publication, published in New York. As its name indicates, it is a review of the import-ant events that are recorded at length by the daily press, presenting a record of them in convenient form and chroni-ological order. It should be indispen-sable as a work of reference.—Epitome Publishing Co., 251 William St., New

The International Social Review for March, has papers on "Weissmannism and its Relation to Socialism." "Muni-cipal Socialism." "Theology or Science." "Civilization in Southern Mills." and "Social Defense and Class Defense in Company Law, "It class before in Criminal Law," It also has a poem and a story, "The Charity Girl." In the editorial department attention is given to "Socialism Abroad." "World of La-bor," "Socialism and Religion," etc.

has forborne to protest against the granting of favors to some other States because he himself had similar requests to prefer. By mutual forbear-ance and consideration it has come to sathat in the course of a session river and harbor bills, more than any other on the calendar, have represented an exchange of favors largely used for political ends in appeasing "constituents. New York Mail and Express.

