

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 24, 1907.

WHY NOT TRY TRUTH?

There is one consolation in such notorious false statements as that attributed to Rev. Bruce Kinney in a Washington dispatch, to the effect that there are only 75 postoffices in Utah, where a man can receive mail matter bearing the return mark of a Christian publishing house. The statement is so grossly false as to excite ridicule in any man and woman with common sense.

We do not wonder at the glaring falsehoods that appear in the daily defamer of character. Those responsible for that literary abomination are expected to rail against the "Mormons" and every decent citizen, in order to make it appear that they are waging a righteous war against some fearful wrong, which does not, however, exist in reality. They are paid for their hypocritical activity in imitating the Spanish knight who attacked windmills in his gallant desire to rescue fair damsels. And so when they draw their knives against an imaginary hierarchy; when they say that "the masses are impoverished, and in their old age the members of the church are compelled to go to the poorhouses;" or when they invent a story to the effect that the county commissioners have insulted the members of the Grand Army, it is perfectly well understood that they do so for mercenary purposes. It is their business to drag, as it were, the taxpayers, with lies, in order that their political pals may be able to extract from their pockets whatever they can find of value. It is part of the game of hoodlum which this City has been the victim lately. But what business has a clergyman to take his cue from such prompters?

We can to some extent realize the temptation to which a Utah clergyman is exposed, when he goes back east with the idea that he must do something to keep up the interest in the mission here, so that the contributions must not decrease. We can understand that the impulse to say something sensational under the circumstances must become very strong, and that regard for truth does not always control. Christian missionaries from nearly every part of the world are telling sensational stories from their respective missionfields, for the very same purpose. Exceptional instances of crime, or destitution, or ignorance are related as characteristic of the particular region under consideration. Exaggerations are freely indulged in. Wrong conclusions are drawn from superficial observations, and in this way one part of the human family is being taught to harbor prejudices against others. "Foreign devils" is the result of some Asiatic observations of Western nations, and if all missionary stories and travelers' yarns were given the credibility claimed for them, western nations would come very near considering all men and women "foreign devils," who do not happen to dress, eat, talk or believe in the manner approved in the particular locality where the stories are told. It is high time for civilized persons to realize the fact that human beings all over the world are very much closer to one another in their innermost nature, than the diversity of race, languages, color, faith, and "missionary" yarns would have us believe.

Those who make it their calling to preach in Utah, if they will reflect, cannot fail to realize that they are neutralizing their efforts by allying themselves with, and following the lead of, the instigators of strife for political purposes. If they would sever their connection with the authors of octopus maps and the assailants of the constitutional rights of the people, they would make friends among the people and consequently have more influence. If they would go back east and tell something about the wonderful progress Utah has made on educational lines, and of the efforts that are being made on moral lines, as well as in other directions, they would prove themselves friends of the people and the state, and they would be cordially welcomed everywhere. Thus general good will would supplant the coldness, not to say animosity that is but too evident at times. Why not invade the spirit of brotherly love instead of the lamps of hatred? Why not try to follow the precepts of the Master?

JUDGE MINER CALLED.

The sudden death in this city of Judge Miner removes from this sphere of action a citizen who was held in affectionate esteem by all who knew him. He was in possession of an unusual degree of the sterling qualities that go to make up a faithful friend, a loving husband and father, and a useful citizen. His earthly career is ended, and now that he has gone to receive his reward, may those who are called upon to mourn find consolation in the thought that the separation is but temporary. Judge Miner was called away suddenly. Some of the children of the Eternal

Father pass away in that manner. They are spared the trials of a bed of long illness. They hardly taste death. They cross the stream between the two shores of time and eternity in the twinkling of an eye. It is like the awakening from a disturbed slumber into full consciousness. To those who are ever prepared for the inevitable change, such a death cannot but be a great blessing.

But, perhaps the usual distinction between what we call sudden and lingering death is less real than generally supposed. All deaths are sudden. The visit of the unwelcome guest is always unexpected. As the poet expresses it:

"That awful, that tremendous day, Whose coming who shall tell? For as a thief Unheard, unseen, it steals with silent pace Through night's dark gloom—perhaps as here I sit, And nuzzles e'er these innocent lays, Soon shall I find my head checked, and dumb the mouth."

That lips the faltering strain—O may it never Intrude unwelcome on an ill-spent hour; But find me wrapt in meditations high, Hymning my great Creator."

Every sudden call of friends and acquaintances to the great beyond should be a reminder to those who remain, of the uncertainty of all earthly things and the necessity of being prepared for the last summons.

THE REVOLT IN YEMEN.

The report of the victory of Arabian insurgents over the Turkish troops in Yemen, may be of more importance to that region than appears to a mere superficial observer. For years the Arabs of that region have been in revolt, and the Sultan has sent his forces there time and time again to subdue them. Sometimes the rebels have been defeated and driven to the mountains; sometimes the Turks have been scattered by the rebel forces.

In the latest engagement, it is reported that more than 5,000 Turkish troops were slain, and the Turkish governor and other officials were captured by the rebels. It is asserted that more than 20,000 Turkish soldiers have been slaughtered in the recent campaign of the Sultan to put down this rebellion, and that now his authority has been completely extinguished in southern Arabia.

The rule of the Sultan over the Arabian tribes generally is more nominal than otherwise, and this is particularly true of those inhabiting the mountainous part of the Arabian peninsula. Both politically and religiously they oppose the Sultan.

Mr. Curtis in a letter to the Chicago Record-Herald quotes a gentleman who has just returned from Yemen, as follows:

"The headquarters of the chief sheik is at a place called Shaarat, in the mountains, about fifty miles from the coast. It is inaccessible except by a narrow, winding path, and is protected by precipitous cliffs and defended by artillery captured from turks. The gunners are prisoners of war and seem to be in sympathy with the rebels. The Turkish artillery was useless in attacking the place, as the gunners had to fire from the valley where they could not get the range, and at the same time the Arab batteries could shoot directly down upon them. At least 20,000 men were killed in the successive attacks before the siege was abandoned, and tens of thousands died from thirst, starvation, exposure and exhaustion in the desert. Yemen is a beautiful country, well watered and fertile. The people are industrious and honest, but are very bitter in their hatred of the turks and can never be subdued. They reject the pretensions of the sultan as Padisha of Islam and refuse to recognize his authority in their affairs. They have driven out five successive governors, and it would be impossible for him to send a sufficient number of troops to subdue them or to keep them in order if they would once submit to his authority."

The importance of this victory of the insurgents largely depends upon what effect it will have upon other Turkish subjects. It is well known that there exists a revolutionary party, whose aim is the reconstruction of the old Arabian empire in all its ancient glory. If the victory in Yemen should encourage other Arabian tribes to rise and endeavor to throw off the Turkish yoke, which is distasteful to all, it might be the beginning of a new chapter of history in that region. But the reports may be exaggerated. Time will tell what the real import is of the revolt in Yemen.

WAR ON DISEASE.

Ever since the beginning of medical science, the fact has been recognized that it is nature that heals, while the province of the physician is to assist nature, but only recently has the full significance of this doctrine become apparent. Now, more than ever, is the truth understood that one function of the vital fluid is to attack and destroy all bacterial poisoning in the system. That the power of the blood corpuscles to annihilate the enemies of life and health can be increased by means of certain remedies, is the theory now widely accepted.

A writer in Leslie's Weekly, Charles Elley Hall, sets forth some of the discoveries recently made in this direction, through the efforts of prominent physicians and scientists in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, Boston and Chicago. Their desire has been to determine the so-called Osmotic power of the human system, and then to discover some non-mineral fluid that, when taken into the blood, would attack and annihilate the poisonous bacteria now known to lurk there, and at the same time to increase the Osmotic power of the blood. When the system is suffering from some constitutional disease, the white corpuscles of the blood decrease in numbers and power, but when the strength of the system is raised by the use of certain fluids, which destroy the disease germs or bacteria, it is possible for the system to regain its normal condition.

This, Mr. Hall says, brings us to the point where the lay mind grasps the significance of this discovery and its utility in the prevention of disease, and possibly the prolongation of human life. "We can join he adds, 'with scientific and medical men in rejoicing over the fact that at last a remedy has been discovered that so acts, through the blood, upon the Osmotic power of the system in its efforts to eliminate disease, of a germ origin, such as tuberculosis and malignant growths. In all cases where this treatment has been used the general tone of the patient, the appetite, weight, strength, and color of the skin, have all rapidly

improved, all tending toward a restoration to that powerful state or condition called 'health.'"

The writer further states that hospitals are soon to be opened in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh for the treatment and investigation of the "several forms of incurable diseases now so prevalent." A notable feature will be the free treatment of properly accredited patients who may be in reduced circumstances and financially unable to provide for the same.

The closing paragraph of this paper, following the history and the search for the virulent germs, if such they actually are, makes interesting reading:

"Should the conclusions already reached be fully verified and established, not only will it prove the parasitic character of the cancer infection, together with that of tuberculosis, but make it clear that the only hope of prevention or control of either disease is through a fluid of osmotic character. It is to establish this point beyond intelligent controversy and to extend the work so auspiciously begun that these hospitals are to be opened."

It has been a common saying for years that the science of medicine has not advanced with the wonderful progress of surgery, but if the startling conclusions here briefly stated are demonstrated, a great stride forward has been taken, that will mark an epoch in medical science.

Mrs. Eddy's "next friends" seem very anxious to get "next."

The Queen of the May this year is having a stormy time of it.

Employers are inclined to look upon labor organizers as disorganizers.

When he paid his fine Caruso probably knew that his wages would be raised.

Throwing eggs at automobiles is not the way to stop them. It only eggs them on.

There is no danger of a decrease in the birth rate so long as the sleeping car trust exists.

Did you leave off your dannels? If you did, don't trust in the weather; man's predictions next time.

Tesla says that he can invent anything he wants to. The trouble is that he doesn't want to invent much.

Colonel Watterson says that the Democratic platform must be "short and crisp." Something after the style of a new bank note.

Judge Wood and Judge Dunne are becoming great specialists in their particular line—issuing special verdicts for talesmen.

A combination to raise the price of farm products has been formed. Combinations to raise farm products are much more preferable.

Colonel S. S. McClure is in San Francisco to study municipal graft. In the matter of municipal graft San Francisco is the ne plus ultra.

The public doesn't care what the opinions of talesmen in the Moyer case are. All it wants is that a jury be secured and the trial proceeded with and that nothing but justice be done.

General Kuroki is saying the very nicest things possible about America and the Americans. Another proof of the proverbial politeness of the Japanese.

Pearly has a new scheme for reaching the north pole. May it succeed, but it must not be forgotten that the best laid schemes of men and mice gang aft a-gley.

"Pie is one of the greatest enemies that man has," says a Baltimore physician. Man is bidden to love his enemies and pie is the one on whom he lavishes most love.

Herr Conrod has engaged Caruso at a salary of two hundred thousand dollars a year. The salary is so great that the Armstrong committee would be justified in instituting an investigation.

"What's the matter with Kansas?" While advising everybody to write poetry, What's the matter with "What's the matter with Kansas?" White? Has he turned mollycoddle or pessimist?

Tennessee has a law which requires every fish caught in the streams of that state to weigh not less than two pounds. In the West no truthful fisherman would think of saying that he ever caught a fish that weighed less than two pounds.

STRUGGLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The men who are all for rushing the wages for skilled and unskilled labor higher and higher should begin to reflect. When the point is reached where there is not a cent of wages for capital, or for a superior kind of skill, which knows how to combine capital with labor so as to make the combination advantageous for both, then business will stop, and we shall witness the whole theory of steadily increasing wages for labor collapses like the structure of Babel. There is no imagination, or luck, or chance about the matter. It is pure mathematics, and as unchangeable as that two and two makes four. In the mass of productive work, labor gets about 90 per cent, and capital and the skill required to use capital safely about 10 per cent. But when labor takes the entire 100 per cent, there is no money left to keep the business going, and naturally the business stops. It is not a matter of sentiment or feeling, but of hard and inexorable fact. No common fund is left for the essential elements in the business, because labor has absorbed it all, leaving nothing for the money invested and the director's share. As in the San Francisco instance, some 10 or 20 per cent less than nothing annually, which of course means financial ruin to any man who persists in a business under such unequal conditions.

TRIAL OF FIRST AIR-BRAKE.

Engineering Magazine. The air-brake was inaugurated in actual use in most dramatic fashion. The trial trip occurred in April, 1889. The train selected was the Steubenville accommodation, running between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, O. When the train was going at full speed, suddenly as if he came around a sharp curve the engineer saw a black shadow in the middle of the track, dead ahead. With his brakes only nothing could have prevented a terrible smash-up. The formal time of the trial of the air-brake had not come, but the brake was there, and in desperation, not believing for a moment that the thing could possibly avail the engineer threw on the air. But it did avail. The result? The rear were almost catapulted out of their

seats by the shock of the sudden stop. But when they saw the engine fairly poking its nose into the wagon bed, so narrow had been the margin between safety and disaster, they forgot all about their shock and stood in awed silence. The air-brake had come into its own.

EARTHQUAKES.

After a great earthquake the surface of the earth sometimes sinks and at other times there is a rise. A rise was manifested after the "quake" of last August at Valparaiso. Prof. H. D. Curtis reports that the harbor of Valparaiso was found to be 10 feet shallower after the earthquake. Recently published facts concerning the great earthquake of 1899 in Alaska show that it was accompanied by an uplift of more than 100 miles along the Yukut coast. The maximum rise at Disenchantment Bay was more than forty-seven feet. In many places the uplift varied between seven and twenty feet, but at a few points there was a slight subsidence.

JUST FOR FUN.

Railroads Not Ruined Yet. Only \$22,000,000 surplus will the Union Pacific have this year. Who will be surprised if the railroaders of the law would ruin the railroads?—Portland Oregonian.

Should Change His Name. If "dollars are only dross," as Mr. Carnegie asserts, he should lose no time in changing his name to Andrew Drossman.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

A Possible Discovery. The immigration commission has gone to Europe to study the immigration question. It may find that the question has been removed to the United States.—Omaha Bee.

Good Sunday Newspapers. We do not like to say anything to make the other newspapers feel dissatisfied with themselves, and hope the use of our own paper is not the fact, that so far as our observation goes, the Sunday editions of the New York Sun, New York Times, and The Washington Herald, have the other Sunday newspapers skinned a block. They do not use the absurd colored supplement, and they are not too big to be handled without the use of hoisting machinery.—Punkatunaway (Pa.) Spirit.

The Upstarts seem to have suspended their interest in their family tree. "Yes; they found a few of their ancestors hanging on some of the branches."—Baltimore American.

A Standing Rule. Jones had just run over to see if Mr. and Mrs. Blank would go to the theater with them. Mrs. Blank was awfully sorry—she would so much like to go but unfortunately Blank was out; probably he was at the club. She would telephoned. The following conversation ensued:

"212A Gerard, please. Hello! Is this the 'club'? Is my husband there? Hello! Not there? Sure? Well, all right then; but hold on. How do you know I haven't even told you my name?" "There ain't nobody's husband here—never!" was the wise attendant's reply.—London Tatler.

She Was One. "Of all the thresome talkers," began Knox. "I think barbers —"

"Sh!" interrupted Henpeck. "Maria may hear you."

"Why—er—I didn't know your wife was interested in barbers."

"Well—er—she cuts my hair."—Philadelphia Press.

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