DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1903.



DESERET EVENING NEWS Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ create quite a stir in London and else-Corner of South Temple and Fast Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, - - -Editor the selling of liquor. Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.

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SALT LARE CITY, - JAN. 26, 1903.

THE WATER SITUATION.

The Deseret News, in expressing doubt about the truth of the story that the directors of the North Jordan Canal company were coming into harmony with the other irrigation companies in this county, on the consolidation plan was correct, although our contemporaries all expressed opinions to the effect that the contemplated union was assured.

The result of the meeting of the North Jordan stockholders was surprising to everybody; to some more than to others. It was also regrettable in the extreme. In refusing to join with their neighbors and friends to secure government ald for the grand purpose in view, we believe that most of them acted upon a misapprehension of the whole matter, and its possible effects on their rights and necessities. This is evident to us by the resolutions that were passed at the meeting.

If there is anything certain in the whole proceedings, it is the fact that the North Jordan people were made secure in the retention of every water right established by decree of court. Yet the resolutions assert that those rights would be abrogated if they entered the consolidation. This is amazing in view of the safeguards thrown around them.

The misunderstanding about the advice and conclusions of Professor Newell exhibited in the resolutions, is also remarkable, and shows that the framers and adopters acted under wrong impressions on that point. This is lamentable considering the result of the error.

The insinuations about the gentlemen who have taken the most active part in moving for the consolidation, were most undeserved and unworthy of those | He is educating the tiger out of his who uttered them. We are sure that system. In schools, colleges, millions the object in view was the public wel- of homes ,the great lesson of peace is

ARD ON DRUNKARDS. The new British licensing act which went into effect this year, is said to

where. It is also said to work well. It is, however, a radical departure from the established order of things. It aims at the drinking, rather than

Formerly the police could not touch a drunken man or woman, except they

under the new law, anyone found intoxicated in any public place, can be arrested, prosecuted and punished. And if anyone is convicted three times in one year, he is blacklisted us an

"habitual drunkard." The following instances of the application of the law illustrate the power

conforred upon the magistrates by it:

placed on the blackhei, and while a prison you will be photographed. A copy of this will be rent to all nearse holders in Anlford and the surrounding district. Any publican serving you with drink in the next three years is limble to a heavy fine."

"A London magistrate. In sentencing a woman drunkard, sold; "If you at-tempt to get served you will be mod. If any one treats you, he or she will be fined. If you get hour in the next three years it will be at your perfl."

From these expressions of two different magistrates in the cases of a man and a woman, the fate of anyone who may be convicted of drunkenness three times in a year will be understood. The act also protects children. Any one found drunk while in charge of a child is liable to a fine of £2 or a month's imprisonment. Several women in London, and the provinces have already been ounished under this clause.

for the purpose of evading the license act. The proprietors were not averse to paying their regular fine, but they do not care to risk imprisonment.

that habitual drunkenness is made valid ground for divorce. Several have albeady been separated as a result of this provision. The law is said to work well. It is based on the supposition that sobriety is an obligation, just as much as honesty, or chastity, and that

PEACE AND WAR.

Max Nordau sees bloodshed ahead. He thinks it will come when the Isthmian canal is completed. In a Vienna paper he predicts a mighty conflict in the Pacific ocean. The Anglo-Saxons, he says, will conquer the Germans and

Asia and fight the Russians, for the su. premacy of that continent. Against this forecast it is said that the trend of the world now is for peace

and not for war. The love of conquest is no more considered legitimate among nations, as it once was. Civilized man no longer slays for the love of killing.

ire and not any individual profit. Particularly has this been the case with Col. Holmes, whose disinterested labors deserved a very different reception and result, and the | and in America, other prominent workers in the movement are also entitled to high commendation.

The possibility of proceeding without the participation of the company that has determined to remain aloof, is now under consideration. What will come of it remains to be seen. If the whole plan should fall through, the responsibillty will rest where we have heretofore Indicated, and the loss will eventually be felt by all users of water from the Utah lake source of supply. We be-Heve the time will come when no one will regret the action taken last Friday, more than the people who refused to go into the consolidation.

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

Dispatches from different places say the Venezuela trouble will soon be settled. Minister Bowen's propositions will be accepted, the blockade will be raised, and the dispute will be arbitrated. It is to be hoped that these statements are correct. The Venezue. la affair should never have been permitted to develop a condition so dangerous as the one just passed.

Venezuela is owing some of the great powers money. Some claims against her probably are just, and others are not. The country is in the throes of an internal conflict, unable to pay, but the powers demand their "pound of flesh." They destroy her ships, stop her commerce, bombard her forts, and even kill a few of her citizens. And this while the question of arbitration is pending.

Proceedings of this kind between "Christian" nations should be impossible. It is to be hoped that the matter be brought before The Hague tribunal as speedily as possible, and that Venezuela's rights be fully protected. The court will now have a splendid opportunity of proving itself a blessing to mankind, by protecting the rights of the weak-where there are such rights -against the aggression of the strong. by an impartial verdict, founded only on facts. It is such a court the world needs. By the appeal to arms, wrong triumphs as often as right, if not oftener. By the appeal to the court, right should always come out triumphant.

At this time it may be interesting to contemplate the statement attributed to Admiral Beresford concerning the real object of the Anglo-German joint action. He said, according to the New York Times:

"No sensible person believed that Germany and England started out to settle a debt. It was an attack on the Monroe doctrine. England and Ger-many had an idea that they had a grievance against Venezuela. No doubt they had, but the situation was ab-surd. I do not wish to criticist Ger surd. I do not while to criticise Ger-many, but I think that England made a big mistake in consenting to the alli-

This is also the general opinion in this country. The termination of the blockade and the submission of the controversy to a peace court, is all the more satisfactory.

generations and the world is forced away from strife. The peace army is growing stronger every hour,in Europe.

stated that the American peace society, with headquarters in Boston, has taken steps for the introduction in Congress of a resolution requesting that body to authorize the President to invite the world's governments "to join in establishing, in whatever way they may judge expedient, a regular international congress, to meet at stated periodssay every neven years--- to deliberate upon the various questions of common interest to the nations and to make recommendations thereon to the gov-

ernments." The idea is evidently to pave the way for the establishment of a world logislature, for from an international congress to make recommen-

short step to an international legislature. And the time should be ripe for some such preliminary step. As stated by the peace society: "The nations are united as never before, in commercial, economic, scientific, social and philanthropic relations, and their material intcreats are constantly and rapidly increasin.;. The questions constantly arising which concern them all so intimately, require their united action for proper solution, as the governments

ognized." With such potent influences for peace at work predictions of coming wars ap. pear without good foundation. But it is probably true, that before The Hague tribunal will be universally acknowledged, and before an international legislature can be established, there will be some great conflicts. Permanent peace

and good will are hardly possible until the various acts of injustice to nations and races, committed by means of wars in the past, are undone. How this can be done without great wars is not apparent, because the nations are not willing to arbitrate important matters in which they clearly are wrong. except for the right of powder and sheil. But when the final adjustment has taken place, there is a chance for permanent peace, guarded by international legislatures and courts.

In the meantime, the idea of the American peace society should be encouraged. Congress should authorize the President to issue the invitation. International congresses are not so rare, that the invitation could be considered extraordinary. Such an assembly would almost be deemed necessary

after the establishment of the court at the Hague. Every effort for peace will being the Millennial day nearer. Haute financo-Raising the taxes.

better. The crook very often gets in his work but very rarely into work. There is a great deal of the confilince game in a love match. Patti will soon begin her last au re-

