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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 6, 1903.

WATER OR PAVING.

The recommendation of the finance committee of the City Council, that at least \$75,000 be appropriated this year for the commencement of work on a water storage reservoir in Parley's canyon, should be adopted. The very first need of this city is to provide for the storage of water, so that there shall be no more cry of shortage. The present year there will, no doubt, be plenty from the abundant snow of last winter. Steps should therefore be taken at once to save as much as practicable of the surplus, and not let it run to waste. With \$75,000 to spend judiciously it should be possible to advance the reservoir far enough to receive some benefits from it already next year. The water question is vital to this city. With plenty of water, it has all the attractions, all the resources and conveniences necessary to make it a star of first magnitude among American cities.

The paving of South Temple street, which was also referred to in the report of the committee, is an entirely different question. The committee thought that that improvement should be postponed, because the property holders on that street—practically sixty per cent of them—are against it. The beautifying of streets and thoroughfares is also necessary. No city can make much progress, unless its citizens are constantly making improvements. But if it comes to a choice between the construction of a storage reservoir, or the paving of a street, the reservoir must be given the first consideration. The reservoir, it is calculated, can be built without incurring debt, and without increasing the burden of taxes to any extent worth speaking of; the beautifying of the street, as planned, would work a hardship. It is thought, on a number of property holders. If this is the case, the City Council should not hesitate in making up its mind to wait. In deciding for the reservoir, the council will be sustained by all citizens.

There is no doubt that the general sentiment in this community is that taxation has reached the limit. Even for school purposes—and Salt Lake City is famous for the interest of its citizens in the schools—are unwilling to increase the burden. "The weight of taxation is too heavy now." That is the burden of the statements made by nearly all responsible persons who are approached on that subject. Public servants will do well, if they listen to public sentiment and act accordingly.

THE SCHOOLS.

The public spirit of the patrons of the schools and the citizens generally has enabled the schools to be kept open after the funds of the Board of Education had been exhausted. The schools of the city are excellent and the people are justly proud of them; they are expensive but the expense is cheerfully borne. Various theories are advanced for their present regrettable financial condition, and people may make their choice as to which is the correct one. We have no desire to blame anyone, and while we should probably differ from the Board as to causes for the present condition of affairs, no doubt the members have done their duty as they saw it and have had the public welfare in view. Their positions are positions of honor and not of profit, their duties are rather arduous and often their reward is thanklessness. But they can scarcely expect all praise and no criticism.

In school management, as in everything else, the rule should be, not what we would like but what we can afford, or in homely phrase, the cost must be cut according to the cloth. This is the only safe rule, and when it is departed from disaster is sure to be met with at one stage of the road or the other. We fancy that the Board of Education has not always adhered strictly to this rule. If taxes are insufficient to defray expenses, that is not the Board's fault, unless it makes its estimates too low when more could have been had or allows expenses to exceed estimates (it is practically the same thing either way). But when the income is known the expenditures should be kept within it. It is fully realized that this is not always an easy matter to do, but the harder it is to do the more determined should be the effort to do it.

The crisis in the schools this year has been bridged over, but should it recur it would be more difficult to bridge over. The lesson taught should be well learned; if it is not, disaster awaits the schools next year. There is a conviction in the minds of the people that the school taxes are ample to run the schools for a full nine months if they are economically administered. It is said that the expenses increase each year. True. But do not the taxes for their maintenance also increase annually, that is, if not the rate the amount derived therefrom?

Let the coat be cut according to the cloth.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

Recent news from Germany indicate that the politicians of that country are greatly alarmed at the progress of Socialism. It is claimed by leaders of that party that the Socialist vote in the coming elections will increase from 2,000,000 to over 3,000,000, and that the representation in the Reichstag will increase from 53 to 80 members. Others feel confident that they will elect 100 members, or over one-fourth of the entire Reichstag.

The other parties are alarmed at the outlook, but, curiously enough, they are not working with the same vigor as the Socialists. It is stated that the rich conservative party, embracing all the land owners of the country, and the wealthy national liberals combined, have contributed for election purposes only one-third as much as has been contributed by the Social Democrats. The people seem to be stirred up to activity, as never before, and the results of combined efforts are seen in the fact that out of 357 districts sending representatives to the Reichstag, 345 are supplied with Socialist candidates. To ascribe such activity to the pervasiveness of human nature, would be to miss the mark. Some agitators there are who are unhappy, unless they can stir up strife. But that is abnormal. Under normal conditions people love peace and contentment. The poorer classes are no exception to this rule. They, too, look for happiness. When they combine by the millions for the purpose of demanding reforms, statesmen should not neglect to look earnestly into the matter. There is something wrong somewhere. In every country where movements of that kind grow to gigantic proportions, there are, it is safe to assume, causes that should be removed. As far as Germany is concerned, the glories of militarism weigh heavily on the shoulders of the people. Is not the tendency toward another social order, the natural attempt of the toilers and the carriers of burdens, to find much needed relief?

WHERE STRIKE IS A CRIME.

Holland has recently passed through a labor strike, that revealed how dangerous such movements may become, if not properly controlled. For that strike involved the railway communication of the country, and as that touched German interests, too, it caused some talk of the annexation of Holland, in the interest of international traffic.

That, of course, was only talk, but it is of the kind that is extremely unpleasant, and it must have been felt so in Holland. This is to be inferred from the fact that the legislature of the country has just passed a most drastic anti-strike measure. The Hollanders, with their inherent love of personal liberty, would never have adopted such a measure, had they not found that that liberty was jeopardized by some labor agitators.

The bill provides that, "any person who by force or violence, or by threatening thereof, compels unlawfully any other person or persons not to do, or to do, or to suffer what he or they are legally allowed to do, or not to do, or to suffer, is liable to nine months' imprisonment or a fine of \$25;" also, "any person who hinders another person in the freedom of movement on a public street, or continually follows or obstructs upon him against his expressed will, is liable to a custody of one month, or a fine of \$5."

The law further makes it a crime to "strike." It makes a striker liable to six months' imprisonment. The confinement may be increased to two years when two or more persons strike in combination. Severe penalties will also be inflicted upon leaders and those who incite. But they will be doubled when the strike results in interrupting the public service. And all men so punished are to be disfranchised.

There can be no reason for so drastic enactments, unless the act prohibited is of a particularly dangerous character. But strikes are dangerous. They nearly always lead to murder and other crimes and they often give encouragement to that lawlessness which is perilous to the community.

There is no disposition on the part of anyone who has the welfare of the people at heart, to deny the laborers their rights and liberties, but a reaction has set in against the sentiment that justifies strikes and boycotts as means of settling disputes. There is a similar aversion to this mode of barbarity, as there is against the adjudication of private wrongs by means of the knife and the bullet. Holland is the first country to embody this sentiment in legislation. But it will be followed by others countries. Arbitration is the modern mode of settlement of disputes, and that should include labor disputes.

END OF THE WORLD.

Dr. Simon Newcomb presents, in McClure's Magazine for May, some speculations concerning "the end of the world," which may be taken to indicate the views of modern scientists on that subject. He embodies his ideas in a story, in which is set forth the possibility of a catastrophe by which all life on earth will be wiped out in an instant. The time of this story is placed in the remote future and the inhabitants of the earth are warned by signals from those in Mars that a dark star is falling rapidly through the heavens toward the sun, into which it will fall within a few months. The collision takes place, the sun breaks forth in an appalling burst of flaming heat and in the ensuing days every vestige of life and civilization on earth is destroyed.

That some such catastrophe may happen, is regarded as probable. Astronomers teach us that among the millions of stars that pass through infinite space, there are multitudes of dark, and therefore to us invisible, bodies that swim in all directions. Space is full of matter—material for new worlds. Collisions take place with great frequency. It is believed that the appearance of "new stars" can be accounted for on the theory that bodies collide and that the energy is converted into light and heat. Sir Robert Ball estimates that were the earth to encounter an obstacle sufficiently large to stop it in its motion around the sun—not counting its forward motion in

concourse with the rest of the solar system—the collision "would generate as much heat as could be produced by the combustion of twelve globes of solid coal each as heavy as the earth."

It is difficult to speak categorically on a subject of this kind, but it is worth while remembering that science, in predicting the end of the world through fire is in harmony with "the more sure word." The "end of the world," though, will not come through chance or accident, any more than its formation in the beginning was due to chance. When the earth has fulfilled the first mission for which it was created, it will no doubt be remodeled and prepared for the further purposes which it is to answer in the great economy of the universe. But there is no chance about it. It is all according to the plans of the great Architect.

The demands of Russia: Stand and deliver.

The lost cause—the cause of the disaster at Frank, N. W. T.

This is the season when the walking delegate takes his May walk.

There is no better material for fixing up political fences than May poles.

The Columbia continues to be the gem of the ocean. She has beaten the Reliance.

Song of some postoffice department employees—This investigation gives us Payne.

In Arizona the President could truly say: In the midst of life we are in deserts.

It is almost impossible for a man to eat, drink and be merry with the price of provisions so high.

J. Pierpont Morgan has gone to Europe to aid his digestion—financial digestion of indigestible securities.

The Brooklyn Eagle wants Mr. Cleveland for President. Whom does the American Eagle want for President? That is the important thing.

The colored waiters in the Chicago restaurants have gone on strike. Who says the negroes are deprived of their rights?

An eastern man has offered a million dollars for a perfect servant girl. He will have no occasion to part with his money.

Mrs. Burdick got the insurance money but the Buffalo police still retain their ciew. They are keeping it as a souvenir of the great murder mystery.

The newspaper correspondents are not sending a line out of Jackson, Ky., for fear of the feudists. Let the feudists beware. They are curtailing the liberty of the press.

The school teachers propose to band themselves together and demand that their contracts be for nine months. Then they they will be a genuine band of hope.

Chicago has saved the Thomas orchestra, and feels very proud of the fact. And well she may, for it is the first orchestra in America and one of the first in the world.

Mr. Roosevelt cannot make the New Mexican desert blossom as the rose, but he has done the best he could in encouraging the enactment of the national irrigation law and signing it.

Cleveland men have organized a bald-headed men's club. And no doubt the children of Cleveland, like those of Beth-el, mock the members and say unto them: "Go up, you baldhead; go up, thou baldhead."

How much worse a disaster at sea always seems than one on the land though the fatalities may not be so great. In the collision between the steamers Hamilton and Saginaw the loss of life on the latter was something near a score. Railroad accidents in which an equal number are killed are not infrequent, and while they horrify people, they do not make them shudder as does a like loss of life at sea. Perhaps it is the idea of a watery grave that makes the latter seem so terrible.

"As to that scheme to turn Brazil into a German colony and establish a German colonial army there, it may be remarked that the Monroe doctrine is still working at the old stand," says the Chicago News. Is there any such scheme? There is no evidence of it. The Monroe doctrine is a good doctrine, one that the American people will uphold, but there is no need to trot it out and swagger around every time Germany or some other country makes a move, or some one says she does. To do it is to cheapen the doctrine.

KING EDWARD'S JOURNEY.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
Edward VII. may be the first king of England who has visited Rome, but he is not the first English king who has been in the Eternal City. Caractacus went to Rome, not like Edward, because he chose to go, but a captive in chains and when he looked upon the grandeur on every side he expressed wonder that people who possessed such magnificent palaces should leave them to disfigure with the half-naked inhabitants of Britain for their miserable thatched huts. The whirligig of time has whirled in a great many changes since the time of Caractacus.

Portland Oregonian.

King Edward of England is a man of high intelligence and sound common sense, and can afford to laugh at the protest of the Protestant Alliance and the London Church association against his visit to the pope. To an educated Englishman the pope is representative of a line of sovereigns that binds the ancient to the modern world. Every Englishman that knows the history of his country knows that England was first completely converted to Christianity by missionaries sent from Rome in 153. England was the first land that was converted directly by the apostles of the church of Rome, and looked up with reverence to the pope as Britain never had to the Roman caesar. It is true that there were Christians in England under the Roman occupation of Britain, which ended in 410 A. D., but the Roman converts were not widely diffused.

Springfield Republican.

The interview between the pope and King Edward VII in Rome was of no special consequence in itself. They may have talked about the weather, or what is equally harmless, the peace of the world. In a larger significance, however, the interview was worthy to be called historic. When last did a

king of Protestant England visit Rome to make a friendly call on the pontiff at the Vatican? More than anything, this act shows how destitute of meaning he holds these harsh passages of his coronation oath which reflect upon the religious faith of his Roman Catholic subjects. Indeed, it may be that the visit was designed to have this effect. If so the call at the Vatican was a shrewdly conceived. The king's next trip to Catholic Ireland may prove how keen a stroke it was in the field of politics and government.

PAUL DE CHAILLU.

Portland Oregonian.

The fame of Paul du Chailu, whose death was recorded yesterday, rests on his explorations of equatorial Africa, his keen observations and his admirable way of telling with his pen what he holds these harsh passages of his coronation oath which reflect upon the religious faith of his Roman Catholic subjects. Indeed, it may be that the visit was designed to have this effect. If so the call at the Vatican was a shrewdly conceived. The king's next trip to Catholic Ireland may prove how keen a stroke it was in the field of politics and government.

Springfield Republican.

The death of Paul R. du Chailu at St. Petersburg, Wednesday at midnight, from a paralytic shock, removes one of the original and discovering travelers and explorers of Africa. Who was the first to bring to the knowledge of modern times the mighty simian called the gorilla, and the present name of the Obongo dwarfs, the pygmies that Strabo wrote about. For a reason easily explained—namely, the fanciful, light and jaunty way in which he wrote, the most remarkable of his discoveries were treated with mockery, and it was many years before Du Chailu received the proper respect of his labors. It is one of the most unpleasant matters in connection with Henry M. Stanley, when he wrote of the same dwarf race in his book of the Congo, made no reference to Du Chailu's discovery, 15 years or so before.

Kansas City Times.

Whether Paul du Chailu's birthplace was New Orleans or Paris, America was his home and his death removes a prominent figure from the American scientific world. Du Chailu was one of the last of that group of adventure-some men, famous from the beginning of history down to the present time—the explorers. Their day is nearly done. There is precious little chance for geographical discovery left. A little unexplored patch remains, about either pole. But the world has grown old and familiar. It will be given to no other man to duplicate the achievement of Du Chailu in discovering the gorilla and pygmies and the great equatorial forest of Africa.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May number of the North American Review is replete with interesting comment upon subjects, literary, political, social, economical, and scientific, which engage the public mind at the present moment. Archibald R. Colquhoun discusses "The Future of the Negro." Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll writes with insight and discernment, as well as sympathy, of "Ralph Waldo Emerson." W. J. Long explains the methods and ideals of "The Modern School of Nature Study." Karl Blind tells "Why Germany strengthens Her Navy." Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell forecasts "The Future of the Tropics." L. de Marini endeavors to show the feasibility of using "Electricity as a Motive Power on Railroads." Sir A. E. Miller expounds "The Monroe Doctrine from a British Standpoint." W. D. Howells has some pleasant things to say of "Certain of the Chicago School of Fiction." Stephen Bonsai gives an account of the rise and rule of President Hayes. Louis-Commodore J. H. Gibbons, of the United States navy, describes "Navy Leagues and their Functions." Charles Johnston indicates "The Present Tendencies of Russian Policy." Lord North contributes the first part of a biographical sketch of his grandfather, Lord North, the prime minister of George III., and the number closes with the fifth part of Mr. Henry James' novel "The Ambassadors."—New York.

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