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THE DESERRET NEWS,

Sult Lake City, Utab. SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 15, 1902.

RESULT OF THE CAUCUS.

The result of the caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature on Wednesday evening, shows that the gentlemen who assembled remain "unterrified" at the audacious attempts to frighten them by the bogy of a manufactured "message" from the President of the United States. Most of them take the same position as we have occupied all along, as to the unwise endeavor to compromise the President, and therefore remain uninfluenced by the canard. Others who think the President has expressed some opinions on the matter, stand by their undoubted right to act as the representatives of the people who elected them, independent of any outside interference, no matter who may attempt it. In this course the Legislature will be sustained by the public as well as by their own convictions of what is right.

The votes in the caucus, giving thirty-five out of sixty-three-the total of the two houses-ensures the election of Hon. Reed Smoot as United States Senator from Utah. This is conceded by his opponents. The probability is that when the election takes placewhich is likely to occur next week-he will receive a larger majority than that in the caucus.

A great deal has been said about the noise this is likely to make throughout the country. That will depend, of course, upon the efforts of those people and papers that threaten it. They may as well understand now as at any time, that the majority of the people of Utah are not to be frightened by a noise, or a tumult of any kind. Nor are they to be deterred by such means from doing anything that they believe to be right. The election of a Senator, though not at present a matter of direct popular choice, is something in of Russia to any territory established interest, and there is no constitutional power or prerogative that bars them from exercising that privilege through their elected legislators.

If a storm is to be brewed, let it rage till it is spent. When the rumbling is over and the clouds have cleared it will be seen who has been hurt by it. We are confident that it will not be either the people of Utah or their choice for Senator. And we do not believe the promoters of the tempest, whether inspired by clerical bigotry, or political purpose, or led into the outburst by deception and intrigue, will reap any profit from their endeavors.

THERE LET IT LIE.

"The News still claims to have been misrepresented in the matter of a quotation made by us from its editorial columns, but as we have printed what it said, together with what it alleged was our objectionable comment, which it has failed to do, the charge must be dismissed by a discerning public."

That paragraph is, of course, from the Salt Lake Tribune. It is a brief but characteristic exhibition of the perfidy of that paper. The "News" does not claim, and has not claimed to have been misrepresented by any quotation from its columns, editorial or otherwise, but of wilful falsification by the Tribune of the position taken by the "News," as to the alleged interference of President Roosevelt in the senatorial election, the truth of which this paper denied. If the Tribune is content to He under the censure of the reading public, with no other apology for its untruth than the foregoing obscure, roundabout and ridiculous paragraph, the "News" can afford to let that paper continue to lie in that unenviable position. What the Tribune intends to convey about "which it has failed to do." is a puzzle in syntax that should be given to some expert to parse.

FROM A BRITISH POINT OF VIEW

A contributor to a London paper, quoted in the Northwestern Christian Advocate, discusses the Monroe doctrine as understood, we presume, by the well-informed British public, and his explanations are of special interest at this time. To the question, "What is this Monroe doctrine which threatens to draw the United States into a South American debt-collecting quarrel?" he says in substance:

After the French revolution had been crushed and Napoleon sent to St. Helena, the rulers of Europe determined to allow no more national uprisings like that revolution. So they banded themselves together in the Holy Alliance, to crush national freedom. England was then guided by Canning, and his principle was that the country should ever be on the side of freedom. So when Spain rose against a tyranni- 1801. cal monarch, Canning wished to inter. fere in behalf of the people, but England was not strong enough to defy the Alliance, on land. But when the Spanish colonies in America rose, Mr. Can- | Mediterranean. In those days the comning recognized their independence. With reference to this act he said: "I was among the first in the world. The resolved that, if France had Spain, it frigate Philiadelphia, commanded by should not be S, ain with the Indies. Capt. Eninbridge, ran upon a rock, I called the new world into existence, while chasing an Algerine pirate near to redress the balance of the old.' The the shore, and was captured by Tripoli-Monroe doctrine is the American coun- tan gunboats after a conflict which

United States disliked European tyranny as much as did their kinsmen in the

old country. The Monroe doctrine, it is further said, was originally aimed at Spain and Portugal, but it now extends to all the old world powers. Originally formulated with England's approval, it may within the next few weeks be turned against us, for we are no longer under the ministers whose foreign policy it ever is to side with those who desire freedom. We crush and annex small states where we used to fight to set them free. Therefore, the Monroe doctrine applies to us now." After this presentation of England's status, the writer says of the much discussed doctrine;

"It is curious to note that it does not prohibit, in words at any rate, an Asiatic or African power from colonizing he American continents. It is aimed at the reactionary governments of Eu-rope only. If Australia were an independent republic it could, i believe, without violating the Monroe doctrine, conquer and annex Argentina or Venhe United States would interfere. It anada were an independent republic ners is certainly nothing in the Monro octrine to prevent it from annexing eru. But Americans are determined and I think rightly and wisely deter-mined, to allow no outworn European monarchy, not even England, to annex another yard of land in either North

The statement that the so-called Hely Alliance was formed for the purpose of crushing all movements for liberty, is certainly not sustained by the text of the pledga signed by the European rulera. In that document they solemnly declared that their only aim was to make the principles of the Christian religion the rule by which they would in the future be guided, both in the government of their own states and in their conduct toward other states. They declared the universal brotherhood of man, and the duty of all to aid and assist one another, as members of one family.

That was the "Alliance." It was speedily accepted by almost all Eurobean rulers, and even Great Britain signed it, after some hesitation. The sultan of Turkey and the pope did not sign it. It is very probable that the wonderful compact was entered into from the best of motives. It took form at a time when Europe was shaken to the foundations, and when the hand of God was acknowledged in the terrible events that followed the French revolution. Among the higher classes particularly, the religious sentiment was very strong, for there was a reaction from the infidelity that had been the rage. It was a natural product of the time. It did certainly not inaugurate the Millennium, but Goethe said of it, nevertheless, that nothing greater had been thought of for the welfare of the human family.

The Monroe doctrine naturally came from the dispute between this country. Russia and Great Britain concerning territory in the northwest. American statesmen, pachaps at the suggestion of Mr. Cannieg, at that time said to Russia: "We should contest the right which they have an indirect vote and on this continent." President Monros further stated and defined this posttion, and that is what is known as the Monroe doctrine, whether the Holy Alliance suggested the necessity of it, or

HOME DRAMATIC TALENT.

The dramatic and musical talent ex-

hibited by so many Utah people is attracting attention throughout the country. The present production of "Corianton" will serve to emphasize this in a marked degree. What has been done in this direction suggests the question of future possibilities. The University of Utah has shown what can be accomplished by some of its students in elocution, and a further presentation has been arranged to which we draw attention. On Friday evening, Jan. 16, the University Dramatic club will appear at the Theater in Pinero's farcical romance, "The Amazons." A number of well known and popular young ladies and gentlemen will be in the east, under the direction of Miss Maud May Babcock, with Mr. Elbert D. Thomas as Manager, who will also take the part of Lord Tweenways. This club has already covered itself with honors by past achievements on the boards, and it may be reasonably expected that it will add to Its laurels tomorrow night. People who desire to encourage home talent and at the same time spend a pleasant evening, will patronize the club which, while composed of amateurs, has shown itself capable of placing on the stage good plays in an attractive manner. The Amazons ought to draw a fine audlence.

A NOTABLE YEAR.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin calls attention to the fact that the present year marks the one-hundredth anniverary of several important events. One of these is the Louislana purchase, by which Jefferson acquired territory exlending from the Gulf to Canada; and from the Mississippi to the Rockies, all for \$15,000,000, or \$12 a square mile. Jefferson, was severely critized for the transaction, some holding that our Constitution was in danger, but the event is now about to be celebrated as one of the greatest in our history,

Other important events are enumerated. Ohio was a mitted to statehood on the 19th of Pebruary, 1803. The Twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the states for ratification or rejection on the 12th of December, 1803. It remedied a defect in the electoral system relating to the choice of Presidents which had been laid bare by the narrow escape from trouble when Burr instend of Jefferson might have been made chief executive of the nation in

In 1863 : Commodore Preble of the United States navy was sent on his expedition against the Moors, whose piracies plagued the commerce of the mercial marine of the United States

his crew of 300 men were taken prisoners, the crew being sold into slavery, while the officers were held for an enormous ransom. It was not until the following year that the dashing Decatur turned the tide of war against the Moorish Sultan, and that the wrongs suffered at the hands of the pirates

were redressed. The growth of the United States durng the century that is past, is among the phenomenal features of that hisorienl period. At the opening of the pineteenth century, the area of the country was only 827,844 square miles. Now it is 3,025,600 square miles, exclusive of Alaska and the Islands. There are now in the United States more British speaking people than in the British empire.

The population of the country at the beginning of the century was 5,308,433; now it is 76,803,387. The following comparison with European countries gives an idea of the wonderful growth: In 1801 the population of Great Britain was 15,896,411; in 1900 it had increased to 40,909,925. This is scarcely a threefold enlargement; the increase of the United States in the same period was fourteen-foid. At the opening of the nineteenth century France had 27,349,-033 inhabitants; in 1896 the census disclosed a population of 23,517,975. It was very little more in 1909, consequently he French failed to double their numbers during the century. The states comprising the present empire of Germany had 24,831,396 people in 1816. In 1900 Germany had a population of 56,-345,014. The increase during the century was about two and a half fold. The European countries lost during the century many millions that came to the United States.

The estimated wealth of the country is \$94,300,000,003, or \$1,235.86 per capita. In 1850, when the first attempt to obtain statistics on national wealth, the total was placed at \$7,135,789,000, or 8307.69 per capita.

Similar growth is shown in every direction. In 1800, for instance, there were 903 postofiles in the United States and the revenues from carrying the mails amounted to \$280,804. In 1850 the number of postoffices had increased to 18.417 and the revenues to \$5,499,985. Fifty years later, in 1900, there were 76,688 postoffices, and the receipts of the department aggregated \$102,354,599. In the fiscal year just ended the postal revenues exceeded \$121,000,000. In 1870 the number of telegraphic messages sent in the United States was 9,157,646; in 1900 there were 63,167,783 flashed over the wires in this country. In 1810 there were only 359 newspapers and periodicals of all kinds published in this country. In the middle of the century the number had increased to 2.526; fifty years later, in 1900, the number of such publications was 20,866.

We have a record of the growth of the public school system since 1870. In that year the salaries paid in Amerlean public schools amounted to \$37,-822,566; In 1900 the amount paid was \$136,031,838.

The coal combine consists chiefly of

A bit of advice to advisers: Never volunteer advice.

The deficit in the Prussian revenues vas "made in Germany."

The rebellion in Morocco seems to be case of the Moor the merrier.

He that hath a coal mine is greater han he that taketh a city.

There is nothing so wicked as an early caucus-when you can't control

The coal barons would be perfectly willing to arbitrate the bill to remove the duty on all kinds of coal,

Recipes for flying a hundred years tre going the rounds of the press. The best of all is not to shuffle off the mor-

If Mr. McKinley's ex-secretary of state goes upon the supreme bench of the United States the court will have

Day or rejoicing. It is said that Russell Sage has shined his own boots for nearly eighty years. This may be one reason why

he has so many "shiners" now, Mr. Smoot will be able to do quite as much for Utah and her people as some others who claim to have done it all.

It is very much easier to claim than to

The Sloux City Journal is not looked ipon as an authority on politics in Utah and what it says has no weight whatever in the state. But then drowning men are ever ready to catch at

Senator Hoar now wants to know low Guam is governed and by what authority. The senator's desire for knowledge seemingly increases with ege. Why does he not ask Commander

The Ministerial association has sent to each member of the Legislature a copy of its protest against Mr. Smoot's candidacy. The right of protest is a form of the right of petition and shall not be denied. It can do no harm.

Mr. Cleveland emphatically denies that he interfered to prevent the election of Hon. Moses Thatcher to the United States Senate. In these days of telegraphs a lie does not travel any faster than truth. It gets the start, but is soon overtaken.

The case of Midshipman Pearson of the naval academy at Annapolis is to be dropped. It really looks as though a case of very bad hazing were to be obvered up. Such cases should be made public. There was nothing in the Booz case at West Point until there was a congressional investigation into

There is no recommendation in the Governor's message that should be more promeply acted upon than the one relating to the storage of explosives in mines. The practice should be prohibited at once and any infraction of the law regarding it, punished seterpart of this. The British in the lasted an entire day. Bainbridge and verely, it is among the things demand

ing immediate attention from the Legslature.

Germany denies explicitly that she is rying to buy the Panama canal. The denial was hardly necessary, but no doubt some will still say that the denial is not true. There appears to be a large number of people in this counry who lose their heads every time the name "Germany" is mentioned just as there used to be a great number of people who went wild whenever mention was made of England. The number in each case is small but very vo-

COLD AND COAL.

Washington Star. Marconi is now requested by an anxious public to follow up his wireless elegraphy with a system of coalless

Boston Globe.

Take all the reasons advanced for the high price of coal and put them together and you will have something like the real reason.

Youngstown Telegraph. Those old timers who delight in talko'gosh," are not saying much these

Detroit Tribune.

Grim winter's hand is on the land, the blizzard was a hummer; and yet the spell of weather won't make heaper ice next summer.

Chicago Record-Herald. Over in Australia the people are com plaining of the terrible heat. What a contempt President Baer must have for that country.

Toledo Times. The worst thing about the coal fam ne is that nobody can certainly look forward to relief from it even next summer, judging from the last alleged summer we had.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, While most of the coal mines are idle department of commerce ought to be required to straighten this kink in our midwinter affairs.

Chicago Daily News.

In the protection of the public, which finds the coal famine a very serious matter, it will be just as well to have the real cause of the deficiency in coal hipments thoroughly explained.

New York Commercial. After The Hague tribunal gets hrough with this Venezuela question we would like to submit to it the con-York, with the suggestion that we deem t just a trifle high.

Pittsburg Gazette. There is reason to believe retail deals are taking advantage of the situation to magnify the shortage and extort from the consumers an additional profit, but if the conditions were not cally serious they could not work their

cheme successfully. Dayton Journal. It does not take an average communty long to make an estimate of the reasonable cost and price of a necessity and to ascertain when a raise is based on fair grounds. Nor does it take any

community long to size up a squeeze that is unreasonable. The price of soft coal in Dayton is unreasonable. RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Health-Culture for January opens its th year. It is devoted to portant subject of practical hygiene as applied to good health and bodily culture. The number begins with an appreciative paper on the "Mission of Dr. Lorenz to American Children," by Dr. V. P. Gibney. "Bismarck and Gladstone," by Jas. Leonard Corning, Sr., considers the subject of Longevity as shown in the lives of these two men.
"The Building of a Body" is a paper by
the editor, Dr. W. R. C. Latson, showing what is essential for various conditions, considering those who are too stout, and those that are too thin, the robust and the weak, with special exerach. A feature of this publication is he department devoted to the answers corrspondents' inquiries on health ture Co., 483 Fifth Ave., New York,

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