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TWO SIDES TO STRIKES.

It would be unreasonable to deny the fact that wage-carners have some cause for complaint, because their wages do not advance with the rise in the cost of living.

According to the latest figures published by the Bureau of Labor, who sale prices reached a higher level during 1966 than ever before during the period of 17 years investigated. The average for the yest 1906 was 5.6 per cent higher than for 1905; 36.5 per cen higher than for 1897 the year of lowest prices during the leyear period; and 22.4 per cent higher than the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1899. Prices reached their highest point dur. ing the 17-year period in December, 1996, the average for that month being 4.1 per cent higher than the average for the year 1906, and 5.3 per cent higher than the average for December, 1905 Food, clothing and fuch all increased in price. Food as a whole increased 3.6 per cent in average price for 1906, as compared with 1905. The principal arti-Ces showing an increase were cheese, fish, fruit, hog products, milk, rice, and vegetables. No change took place in the price of bread. A slight decrease in the wholesale cost of coffee, eggs, wheat flower, corn meal, beef, sugar and tea is shown. Of the 75 articles included under clothes and clothing, 66 showed an increase in price, five showed no change and only four showed a decrease. In the group as a whole there was an average increase of 7.1 per cent in prices. In fuel and lighting, as a group, there was an increase in price of 5 per cent. There was an advance in the price of and petroleum, and a decreate in can-dles, broken anthranile minous coal. There was a greater increase in price for metals and implements than any other group. In this group the increase for 1906 over 1905 was 10.4 per cent.

There is some excuse for dissatisfaction, when wages do not rise with the price on food, etc., and the wage-earner is doing but his duty to himself and those dependent on him, when he asks for an equitable share in the general prosperity, in order that he may be able to provide to some extent against a day of scarcity. But strikes can not always be excused on that ground. Sometimes they are simply revolutionary outbreaks, and therefore dangerous to the community in which they occur.

A remarkable instance of laborers quitting work is furnished by the employes at the manufacturing plant of Mr. N. O. Nelson of St. Louis. All the men working in that establishment are stockholders and draw from the profits of the business. But, notwithStanding this, hundreds of them went on a strike some time age for an Increase of wages. That is to say, they wanted higher wages even though the increase would mean a reduction of dividends. It is clear that the strike will curtail production. That means a more or less sections curtailment of sales, which will result in reducing dividends. The strikers, therefore, not only will suffer the loss of wages while idle, but will also receive reduced dividends at the close of the year. The American public is becoming tired of being made to suffer for the wrongs others are accused of. Demands are made for legal provisions for peaceful settlement of difficulties and the instance of New Zealand, where the decisions of arbitrators nearly always have been in favor of the employen, is referred to as an illustration of successful compulsory arbitration. Foreigners who come here and obtain work at what in their own coun ries would be considered princely wanes. and then striks and engairs in acts of rlot, should be warned against abusing the liberty they are accorded here. How long would they be permitted to be on a rampluge on the other side of the Atlan. the bafore they would be surrounded by police and gendarmes? Liberry does pot mean license to destroy property, or to interfere with other chizens in the performance of their lawful pursains. If law and order are not maintalued, liberty Reelf is menuroed

cause for rejoicing while the present set of officials are at the helm. Thus of sitting out? far they have furnished an administration that has been shamefully incompetent from every possible honesi viewpoint, just as we believe it would be if they had millions to spend. In fact the more money they have to squander the worse the conditions are likely to be. It is sincerely to be regretted that an able and untainted regime is not at the holm at a time when honest effort would meau is much for the city.

THE DRAGO DOCTRINE.

The question of disarmament is not kely to be brought up in the coming Hague congress, but, if President provent's wishes are consulted, the -called Drago doctrine will be considered by the delegates and recom onded for general acceptance

The Drago doctrine is part of the Caivo maintained hat foreigners domiciled and dolta other protection than that accorde citizens of that country. If

Taws of the country, he argued, de afford redress to its citizeus fo their losses sustained through the seiz ure of their property by the govern ment for military or other purposes petther should foreigners, in a like situation, have the support and protection of their own government: quently no government may rightfully intervene with another government for the protection of its own citizens in any case whatever.

The Drago doetrine does not go onlie as far as that. In his note of Dec. 29, 1902, to Secretary Hay, Mr. Drago confined himself to the ques tion of intervention for the collection of debts owing to private parties foreign countries. He contended that the foreign capitalist who lends his money always takes into account the greater or less probability of payment In purchasing the obligations of a govcrument the investor buys with ful notice and assumption of all risks-of the character of the government, of its financial condition and of its ordinary right as a sovereign state to adapt its fiscal pollcy to the necessities of th state. This necessarily carries with It the right to postpone the payment of its debts to a better day in order to maintain its civil list and its own existence. Mr. Drago maintained that the forced payment of the obligation at par value and in the interest of speculators on the misery and distress of a weak and perhaps disordered state is not defensible in point of interna tional law and ethics, and would no be consistent with a wise, just and hu mane international policy

This is the Drago doctrine. If it should be accepted by the leading powers of the world, the United States would be relieved of the duty of keep ing close watch upon European debt collectors in American republics, or of issuming the responsibility for the finences of bankrupt states. That would be in the interest of peace.

THE STATE OF LINCOLN.

Readers of the Deseret News have already been served with a considerable portion of the discussion that has been going on up in the northwest. over the proposed attempt to create a new state out of parts of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, with Spokane as the industrial and political capital. The chamber of commerce of that city is now adding new arguments to those before advanced, having adopted a renittee which has been looking into the whole question. This committee sets forth that the Cascade and Bitter Root mountains enclose a country which is shut off from all surrounding territory in a way that makes a separate state in everything but name. The long and narrow panhandle of Idaho is shown to be more or less antagonistic to the southern part of its own state Similar sentimental conditions are rep rescuted as existing with regard to the other states of the trilogy. Wherefor the committee says: Toder these circumstances says the Spokane report, a remarkable condition has arisen. It is a singular fact that the people of the Inland Empire center their pride around the term "Inland Empire," and hold the Inland Empire in their affections above their affections for their State. This is not due to any spirit of disloyalty upon the part of the people of the Inland Empire. A more leval people cannot be found mon the face of the globe. They are loyal to their common country, to their towns and cities, and have given fulles measure of loyalty to their States that was possible under existing conditions. The reasons for all this most be most potential. Chief of these is the identify of interests and resources of the peo-ple of the Island Empire. The basic resources of northern Idaho are agri-culture, infaing, hundering and grinz-ing these are the hasis resources of eastern Washington, they are equally the hasks resources of eastern Oregon and northern Idaho have the same cil-mate, the same soil, the same charac-ter of forest wealth, and "rese forces have operated in half a century to crea-and northern light a century to crea-and northern light a century to crea-and northern light a century to crea-ant the same type of men and winner. Under these circumstances says the JUST FOR FUN. te the same type of mon and worm From this it will be observed that Sookane is relying alregether upon the natural forces of the sections affected to provide the means to carry through her hermilean, and we believe impa mble undertaking. At beast it will, it mry Judgment, but a very Jong Lime he On stack of the three states is a strong years. Consequintly we do not look

municipality is concerned there is no senatorial candidates are withdrawing. Who will be last in the game The selecting of a jury is to the Hay-

wood trial about what a tuning of the instruments is to the overture, Is the automobilist who makes you

jump for your life every time you cross a street an undesirable citizen? The governors of North Carolina and South Carolina are both tectotallers, but neither takes water after he has

made an assortion. Mayor Schmitz does not handle the strike situation so well as he did the carthquake and fire situation. The more's the pity.

The San Francisco strikers will find the debris in the streets as handy as a pocket in a shirt when street cars are to be attached.

The Jamestown exposition is in need of money. As a contribution we offer quotation from Longfellow: "Thy fate is the common fate of all."

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says that it has received from an official source the announcement that The United States and Japan will begin regollations for an agreement protecting their mutual interests in the far east. Editorially the paper declares that America's motive, like Great Britain's and France's, is fear of Japan's power. It also predicts that Japan will tear up the treatles soon as it suits her purpose to do This is a case where it looks as though the wish were father to the thought.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Edgar Stanton Maclay, who is consid-ered somewhat of an authority on naval matters, has come out strongly in coo-demnation of the use of submarine boats. Mr. Maclay has been inspired to his denunciation by the tests of sub-marines made recently at Newport, which were successful beyond expecta-tion. It was shown that men can live twenty-four hours in these submerged boats without the slightest ill effect, eating and sleeping in a wholly normal manner. In spite of this Mr. Maclay condemns the boats as impractical, and declares that they are more dangerous to their manipulators than to the en-emy. He shows that 136 men have up to date been killed while experiment-ing with submarines, while the net damage influeted upon a for is eight men killed. Mr. Maclay is sufficiently pessimistic to assert his belief that the boats cannot ever be made of great practical use in naval warfare. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IAN MACLAREN. Portland Oregonian.

. John Watson, whose death is chronicled, will be remembered ever English literature is read, b today enrolled, will be toneshoeted wherever English literature is read, by his pen name, under which he wrote a series of sketches published twelve years ago with the title "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." Unlike Barrie, he idealized the persons he pictured. He peopled the glen of Dramtochty with austere, sympathetic, brave men and women in whom the spirit, of humor was deeply planted. In his portrayal of Scotch types he exaggerated their good qualities and made them better than they were—with one exception, Dr. Weelum Maclure. Here is a warrior that appeals universally to mankind; ho writer, living or dead, ever created a hero finer than this country physi-cian. "A Doetor of the Old Schoel" is a molatern classie. In a list of the greatest short stories, it could not rank lower than third or fourth. Though a minilater of the Presbyterian church, Dr. Watson was un-orthodox and narrowly minister of the Presbyterian church, Dr Watson was un-orthodox and narrowly escaped trial for heresy over his sketch of "Posty," whom he allowed to die unconverted and yet with the hope of life everlasting. He was intensely re-ligious but not tainied with cant. No hore beauiful tale of the Master's last tays was ever penned than Dr. Wat-ian's "In the Upper Room," Among

Fatal Defect.





All the second

INCREASED VALUATION.

While assessment fells are not as infallfbla sign of the true walter of property, by any manuer of means they generally must be the taxation sinfidard." And this wait the standard is higher in Sail Lab county, by seven million dollars than ever before. Of course the mained might have made this increase hip solf by an arbitrary raise in present. values, for very much is left to the discretion of their official. But the city is growing so last and there ha been such a substantial Incremthe value of real and personal holds ings that little fault is likely to be found with the rolls as they nov stand. They are simply indicative of the expansion ara upon which a anye entered and which in the very anture of the commercial and infus irial circumstances and conditions by which we are currounded, must confintte for a long time to come. If And that will mean more mones for provements. But so far as the response to far as the response will be the state of th wisdom will but ward off tabor tran-

"Exces time the United stilleads run a car in San Francisco the crow have

dunial or bruching as The Arabia

persons of Scotlish birth or heritage the death of lan Maclaren will be counted a personal loss.

THE CURSE OF STRIKES.

San Francisco Chronicle.

San Francisco Chronicle. There is a growing determination on the part of the public in all parts of the world to assent and enforce its right to the continuous performance of those public services which are essential to the civile life of modern times. New Zealand and some of the Australian colonies have solved the general strike problem in ways which appear to be satisfactory to the majority of their inhabitants, but nowhere has the test been so thorough as in New Zealand. The general principle is that those of-gaged in different trades may organize under the act or not, but if they do so organize, the unions by incorporating must put themselves in such a condition that an award can be enforced anisht them as effectively as against the em-ployers, and then they must not only anytarate but abide by the result. In New Zealand the early decisions were generally in favor of the workmen, who were thereupan greatly bleased with ar-bitration. Latter decisions in respect to chime for still further advances have generally favored employers, who are now according to some reports, more to chains for suil further divatices have generally favored employers, who are favorable than the workmen to com-pulsore arbitration. It is hard to get an unblased sintement of the results of the New Zealand law, but one hears of an effort for its appeal.



the new chief of the Chicago police co. Inspector Sbippy, says the first y of a pelicetrain is to be a gentle-n. That may be true of Chicago, but a the policemat's first duty is to be-as a sergement.—New York Commer-



What a let of bother would be saved the courts, lawyers, experts and the public by enocting a law making the commission of a murder prime fach orderate of the murderer's basinity,-Kansas City Sigr.

Why She Hesilated,

That young man who has proposed Yes a anormously rich.

"Yes," answered the haughty girl, "Yes," answered the haughty girl, "He's too anormously rich. I don't like the risk of having the family name come up before a grand jury,"-Wash-ington Star.

"Our Best Soclety."

Governess (in smart set family)-Why, how loving you children are! Such affection between brother and sis-ter is delightful to see, Clive-Yes'un. We're playin' grown ups. I'm the husband an' Barbara she's the maid.-Puck.

1s Friday Unlucky?