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SALT LAKE CITY. . MAY 15, 1906

CARL SCHURZ.

The death of Carl Schurz removes one more remarkable figure from the line of illustrious characters in moderu American history. Of foreign birth and education, he became oulckly identified and potent in the affairs of this nation, and for some years wielded considerable influence in politics and in literature. He was regarded as somewhat erratic and rash but honest and fearless. He was a man of ideas and force in their advancement, but yet changeable and therefore not thoroughly reliable in party affairs. He was the subject of ridicule by the cartoonists and of fierce denunciation by political adversaries, but he was always of consequence and courageous in controversy. He was a distinguished and eminent personality, and never to be despised as a combatant on whatever ground he occupied. He was a strong fighter, in war and in peace, and only changed his position when his honest opinion prompted him. His demise is a loss to the world as well as to his adopted country, and he will be numbered among the great minds of his age and generation. Regret is feit at his departure by prominent people of all parties, and encomiums come from every quarter on his life and labors. Peace be to his soul!

REED SMOOT APPRECIATED.

A short time ago, Palo Alto day, the sixtieth anniversary of a decisive battle of the Mexican war, was observed by the Texas Association of Mexican war veterans, at Dallas, Tex. A grand reunion was held of veterans and their friends. Patriotic speeches were made, the business of the organization was attended to, and the veterans were royally entertained and had a good time generally. An extended report of the proceedings appears in the Dallas Morning News of May 9.

A feature specially noted in that re-

on "The Case of Reed Smoot," which we here copy in toto:

"Here is a man who comes to the United States Senate with the commis-sion of one of the sovereign States of this Union. Although he has not been charged with being a malefactor, and despite the fact that he is in his private life an upright and most useful citizen, he has had to fight for his fficial life almost from the hour that he took his seat in the Senate. Even his bitterest enemies do not try to show that he is the husband of more than one wife. The entire war that is than one wife. The entire war that is waged upon him is based upon his hold-ing an office in the Mormon Church. In other words, the prejudice against that Church is visited on Mr. Smoot. He is to be the vicarious offering on the al-

to be the vicarious offering on the al-tars of bigotry and intolerance. "It is true that under our form of government which gives each house of Congress the right to judge of the qual-ifications of its members, the United States Senate can arbitrarily expel any man who holds a seat in that body. It goes without each of the the would neve man who holds a seat in that body. It goes without saying that it would nev-er have occurred to Senator Burrows or Senator Dubois, who are leading the fight on Mr. Smoot, to have made any attack upon him had he been a deacon or an elder in one of the Protestant churches. He might have been an ut-terly irreligious and even an immoral man, and not have been subjected to the merciless persecution that has been so persistently made upon him solely because of his church affiliations. "As Reed Smoot admittedly ranks with the best men in his native State;

"As Reed Smoot admittedly ranks with the best men in his native State; as he has been, his whole life long, scrupulously honest, temperate and charitable; as he commands the respect of all classes, both Gentiles and Mor-mons; as he has not even been charged with practising polygamy, what can there be at the bottom of this at-tempt to take from him his seat, but a spirit of fanaticism and intolerance' spirit of fanaticism and intolerance) Of late years it has been the boast of liberal-minded people that the old era of persecution for opinion's sake had become extinct in the United States. The crusade against Reed Smoot hard-iy sustains this boast. People of nar-row views and deep seated prejudice, 30 per cent of whom, without an iota of information as to the facts, would go on the stand and make oath that Smoot is a polygamist, have bombarded the Senate with petitions that he be un-seated. The pressure from this source has been intense and has been conduct-

has been intense and has been conduct-ed in systematic fashion. "The question arises, can Senators af-ford to be swayed by this clamor that has been worked up with great dili-gence and which is without the in-spiration of a single lofty motive? Sena-tor Burrows, who is fighting with des-peration in the cause of the fanatics, has a nize of excluding Mr. Smoot but has a plan of excelling him. To laymen it seems a distinction without a differ-ence, but if the Burrows idea is carried out, the Utah man can be gotten rid of by a majority vote of the Sen-ate. To expel him a two-thirds vote is necessary. Against the ridiculous Burrows motion at least three able Senators, members of the Committee on Devidees and Elections may be count. Senators, members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, may be count-ed. Balloy, of Texas; Overman, of North Carolina, and Frazier, of Tennes-see. Mr. Balley, who is reckoned one of the best lawyers in the country, holds that there can be no way of depriving Smoot of his seat save by direct excellent. If he an unfit man

depriving Smoot of his seat save by direct expulsion. If he be an unfit man to remain in the senatorial body, cer-tainly he should be expelled, and that can be done by the assent of two-thirds of the Senators. So it would ap-pear that Mr. Burrows' nice little plan of getting Reed Smoot out of the Sen-ate will not work. It is not within the range of probability that two-thirds of its membership can be found to the range of probability that two-thirds of its membership can be found to vote in favor of ejection. Furthermore, if every one in that body in which all are peers would search his conscience and ask himself the question, is it a just or righteous thing to take this man's seat away, thereby not only de-priving him of what is legitimately his own, but likewise nullifying the consti-

DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1906.

tion. Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, is quoted as saying that there was a growing disposition in other countries toward reduction of armaments and military budgets; that the subject ought to be discussed at the coming conference, and that he hoped the powers would regard the motion "as an invitation from the House of Commons to respond to their feelings in the matter." This is true. In France particularly, the peace sentiment is strong. And even German statesmen are quoted as advocates of limitation of naval expenditures by international agreement. The world is making progress. Seven

years ago, Czar Nicholas was almost ridiculed for suggesting disarmament. Today the British government is requested to take up that question, and the prospect is that it will be seriously considered, if brought to the attention of The Hague congress.

Dowie seems to love a row better than his own soul.

Houses where rough houses are raised should be razed.

Is the public to get any rebate on this rate bill debate?

The Czar is facing another crisis. Wonder how he likes the looks of it? No one can tell from what timber the

planks will be made for the platform of 1908. The San Franciscans at present are doing the plain living and high think-

ing act. New York City's debt is \$625,000,000. There is nothing small about Greater

New York. It is always the trusted and never the suspicioned clerk who does the

embezzling. It is said that four-fifths of the Japanese boys are studying English. Here is a hint for American colleges.

Famous men used to have cigars named after them. Now they have their pictures on postal cards,

If a paper trust can be busted why can't other trusts be busted? Perhaps it's because it's made of straw,

In the Tabah affair the Sultan was fooling all the time. He was just twisting the British lion's tail to hear him growl.

The Senate committee on interoceanic canals seems to have compromised on he question of the type of canal for Panama by agreeing on a deadlock.

It would be a queer Russian holiday that did not witness a murder or outrage of some kind. Yesterday's May Day celebration was no exception to the rule. The only variation was the use of a dagger instead of a bomb in the assassination of Vice Admiral Kuzmich.

In the death of Carl Schurz the counry has jost an eminent and most val-

them hereafter hold their peace and never trouble nervous people by preach-ing dynamite and destruction from this time forth. WHEN TO EXPECT NEXT COMET.

Harper's. The next important comet to be ex-The next important comet to be ex-pected within our range of vision will appear in 1910. It is known as Halley's comet, and its first recorded appear-ance was in 11 B. C., since when it has appeared regularly every 76 years. Pro-fesor Pickering, of Harvard, describes what happens when we run into a comet, as we occasionally do. Pro-fessor Pickering explains that the earth comet, as we occasionally do. Pro-fessor Pickering explains that the earth has a cometary tall of its own at cer-tain times. This tail is composed of those great auroras that sometimes en-velop the earth's polar regions.



Motorist (whose motor has thrown "Come along, my man, I'll take you home to get dry." Elderly Villager-"No, yer don't! I've got your number and 'ere I stays till a hindependent wit-ness comes along!"--Punch.

They Know About War. You have probably noticed that mili-tiamen usually think they know a great deal about war.-Atchison Globe.

-Simplicissimus.

said:

ment house?

pause)?

ie hears.

Mower and Mower. Then there is that other public nuis-ance, the Man with the Lawn Mower, who gets busy about 6 a. m.-Puck.



Miss Knox-Just what I told him. 1 said: "How long do you expect her te be 35?"-Philadelphia Ledger. Lady--What is the real difference beween an apartment, a flat and a tene-

"Maud, can't you play tennis without

"Now, how do you suppose we are go-ing to play tennis without raising a racquet?"-Baltimore American. ONE WEEK OF Arithmetic - Teacher - How many ommandments are there, Sally? Sally-Please, teacher, 10.

Teacher-Suppose you were to break a commandment . . . (impressive Sally-Then there'd be nine .-- Punch.









port, was the reading of a letter from Senator Reed Smoot to Mrs. Moore Murdock, secretary of the auxiliary organization of women. The Dallas News says:

"One incident that won for the speaker long applause was the reading by Mrs. Moore Murdock of a letter from Senator Reed Smoot of Utah.

"'It was this man,' declared the fer-vent speaker, 'who, when I was before the finance committe of the Senate of the United States in behalf of the vet-erans of the war with Mexico, gave me earnest attention and when I had gone from the room it was he who made an from the room it was he who made an impassioned appeal for increase of the pension of the veterans. He declared that for Utah alone the pension might well go to \$30 a month and more. It was his work that made it even as high as \$20, the present status of the pension. "You are surprised at hearing such a letter as this from a man who has been so maligned. Let me say to you that from what I know of Reed Smoot there is not a nobler, better man nor one more gentemanly in his deference to women and his respect for the vet-

to women and his respect for the vet-erans. If being a Mormon has made him such, would to God there were more men Mormons. It is not true that he is polygamous in his life. I And he is borgamous in his hie. I know his sweet wife, a splendid woman. And he in his purity of life and gen-eral worth is a good example for so-called Christian men.'

"The letter is as follows:

"The letter is as follows: "Washington, D. C., April 19, 1906.-Mrs, Moore Murdock, 171 Ninth Street, Oak Cliff, Dallas, Tex." Dear Madame -I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of April 14, 1906, and sincerely thank you for the words of sympathy and good will toward me contained therein. I assure you that the satisfaction that I receive from be-ing in a position to assist by my vote and influence in the passage of a bill granting an increase of pension to the veterans of the Mexican war through the Senate was joy enough for me, but your kind words have added an addithe Senate was joy enough for me, but your kind words have added an addi-tional pleasure. There is always a satisfaction in doing what one's con-science tells him is right. My sympa, thy always goes out to the old, and especially to the old who gave the strength of their young manhood in de-fense of their country. We owe them more gratitude than can be measured in dollars and cents, and my prayer is that God will bless and protect them in their old age, that their last days may be their best days. May the Na-tion which they have defended and its righteous power live forever. I also wish to express to you my heartfelt wish to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the unselfah interest you have taken in the welfare and the pro-tection of the old soldler. If not re-warded in this life for your noble work, may blessings be granted to you a thousand fold in the life to come, With very best wishes for your future, I remain, yours truiy,

REED SMOOT.

cussed.

1899.

Mrs. Murdock deserves great credit and honor for publicly acknowledging the sterling worth of Senator Smoot, and his excellent wife. She is, evident. ly, one of those noble, true and valiant women of the world, to whom the race owes its onward and upward progress. She is not alone in her appreciation of the honesty, integrity and loyalty of the senior Senator from Utab. All who know him personally respect him as a Christian gentleman. The opposition to him was aroused by political and religious opponents whose jealousy is equalled only by their turpitude and Digotry.

We have just received, among our exchanges, the first number of the Standard, published in Washington, D. C. One of its excellent editorials is

tutional right of a State to make own choice of Senator merely to satisfy the noise of the narrow-minded? the prospect of Mr. Burrows getting even a corporal's guard on his side would be exceedingly slim."

THE WORLD IS MOVING.

An evidence of the progress the world is making toward the state of general peace and good will, is furnished by the change noticed in the books used in the common schools as channels of information in history. The time is not very far distant when the authors of such books considered nothing that did not relate to wars, battles, and warrlors as worthy of their attention. What the heroes of peace had accomplished during the various ages, found but little room in the handbooks of history.

A notable change in this respect has taken place of late years. A report has recently been published, bearing on that subject. It is by a committee of the American Peace society, appointed for the purpose of investigating the study of history in the schools. The committee reports that the books have been growing better of late, as regards the proportion of space given to war stories and the achievements of peace. This must be considered an

encouraging sign. According to this report, in the school histories used between 1843 and 1885, for instance, the amount of space devoted to wars was about forty per cent of the books. In the textbooks used between 1885 and 1897, the average space used for war was found to be only 28.5 per cent. In ten histories published between 1890 and 1904 the average war-space was found still further reduced to 26.8; and the newest school histories, those published betweep 1900 and 1906, proved to have an average of but 24.7 per cent of space on wars. "These figures," says the Boston Transcript, "seem to establish the fact of a general veering of the modern mind away from the old habit of giving too much value and attributing undue effect to militarism, as compared with those other main interests of the world of today, industry, agriculture, manufacturing, electrical development, railway construction, education, literature, political en-

lightenment, art and science." Another evidence of progress in the ight direction is found in the fact that disarmament is again seriously dis-The Czar, it will be remembered, called the first Hague congress, which was opened on the 18th of May. 1899, for the purpose of considering the possibility of gradual disarmament, but though the notable gathering was held, the question of disarmament was dismissed as if intended only for a toke. But it is coming to the front again The British House of Commons has adopted a resolution, calling on the government to press for the inclusion in The Hague program of the question of armament reduction by international agreement. The House of Commons is an extremely practical body, and its attitude on this question indicates a long stride forward since some The British cabinet endorses this ac-

usble citizen. Considered by many as eccentric, by some as cranky, his alms were always high, almost idealistic. It is much, but not too much, to say, that the United States is better because he made this country his home.

Dr. E. E. Beeman of chewing gum fame, with an income of \$27,000 a year, has asked the government to increase his pension \$4 a month. Four dollars a month isn't much to the government but to a poor man with no more income than \$27,000, it means comfort, even luxury. His petition should be granted.

Albert Pulitzer has sent a communiation to the New York Herald saying that the mission of the newspaper he is about to start will be to slay the sensational headline. He says that papers whose pages are smeared with glaring headlines are an insult to American intelligence. Has Joseph Pulitzer any answer to make to this?

OPENING A FOUNTAIN PEN. National Magazine for May.

If your fountain pen is stuck so cannot unscrew it, wrap a small rubber band tightly around the nozzle or pen part. This will give you a grip on the part. part. This will give you a grip on the pen that will nearly always fetch it. If you cannot get it to come off by using the rubber, try putting a little pow-dered rosin on the fingers. I have nev-er known the rosin to fail; but it is rough for the hand. Rosin on the hand will always fetch a tight watch-case or other smooth screw-fold, artior any other smooth, screw-joint arti-

DE WITTE'S RETIREMENT.

Pittsburg Gazette.

The complete failure of this man, the collapse of his last supreme effort to unify the Russian people and guide its efforts in the direction of great national achievements, tells a story pregnant with significance. If it is beyond his power to cope with the unbeyond his power to cope with the un-ruly spirit that is abroad and that foretells disaster in the near future, what can be expected from those who take up the task that he lays down? Not inappropriately might the retiring minister remark, "After me the de-luge" luge.

ANNIHILATION.

Philadelphia Telegram. Anarchists, nihilists, red terrorists and their kind generally believe in de-struction. They rebel against civiliza-tion, and would put an end to it. Prop-erty, they declare, is robbery, and they

would tear down and set fire to prop-erty indiscriminately. Their main dog-man is dynamite, and their chief argu-ment is the bombshell. Well, they have seen such destruction as they can never hope to accomplish-a great city laid in ashes, 300,000 people driven from their homes to starve, and hundreds of mil-lions of the choicest values the hand of man can produce turned to dust and shes. And now what gain have they in ashes. And now what gain have they in this awful carrying out of their de-clared destinies? In what way are they advantaged that San Francisco has been annihilated. The terrible convul-sion of nature, followed by fire, and even aided by the enforced use of dy-namite—their own adopted agent of destruction has wrought such have as the world has rarely witnessed, and if the extremists, revolutionists, etc., can see any profit in the disaster, either to themselves, to their alleged "cause," or to the "humanity" to which they profess devotion, it would be of some interest to learn of what they ome interest to learn of what they uppose this compensation consists. In they cannot show any such gain, let

Follette, anent an unreasonable peti-tion, "reminds me of the letters that a civil servant in India sent to the ment. The man was a babu, as the eduthe blain was a babd, as the edu-cated Indian natives are called. He was in charge of a state library, and the documents in this library were be-ing eaten by the rats. Accordingly he applied to the government for weekly values for two eater

Babu Documents.

Washington Post.

Heroes

applied to the government for weekly rations for two cats. "The rations were granted him, and several weeks passed, when the gov-ernment received from him this letter: "I have the honor to inform you that the senior cat is absent without leave. What shall I do?" "Receiving no renty he wrote again Receiving no reply, he wrote again

as follows: "'In re absentee cat. I propose to promote the junior cat, and in the meantime to take into government service a probationer cat on full rations.'

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Grandeur of the Summits" is the title of an article in the May num-ber of The Four-Track News. This is an artistically illustrated description of the ever changing vision and majesty of the Rockies. An article on Saratoga of the Bockles. An article on Saratoga entitled "Dame Fashion's Rendezvous." by E. R. Baker, will be found especial-ly entertaining. Articles entitled "Springtime in the High Alps," "Unloue Quebec," "Corsica and the Corsicans," "The Paris of the Orient" and "The Isle of Pines" lead the reader into many delightful foreign lands. An article en-titled "Near-By" relates to a day's trip titled "Near-By" relates to a day's trip into the rural section. There are the usual departments, humor and verse, among the latter being a poem by Thomas C. Harbaugh entitled "The

