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SALT LAKE CITY. - MAY 14, 1906

THEY SEE THE POINT.

Public sentiment, as expressed by prominent journals, appears to be opposed to the methods resorted to by a small minority of the committee on privileges and elections, to "exclude" Senator Reed Smoot from the upper house of Congress. There appears, however, to be a general misunderstanding as to the action of the committee in the case. While it has been rumored that eight of the committee were ready to vote against the Senator's retention. and five in favor of it, action has been nostponed until May 18 on a resolution introduced by Senator Dubois. Even if a vote is taken by the committee on that date, there is no certainty as to the position that will be taken by the members. With this explanation, we reproduce an editorial which appears in the Boston Herald, as follows:

"The action of the Senate committee on privileges and elections in the case of Reed Smoot will surprise many who have tried to keep track of the protracted proceedings. A macase of Reed Smoot will surprise many who have tried to keep track of the protracted proceedings. A ma-jority of those, we think, had come to the opinion that he would not be dis-turbed in his place, that the commit-tee would take no decisive unfavorable botton. The writes have decised about action. The matter has dragged along in committee for more than three years.

Some who were members of the com mittee when the matter of his qualifi-cation was referred to it left it. The vote in favor of his expulsion was 8 to 5. There is no charge of personal practice of polygamy against him, and the ground of the decision must be that the nature of his oath of allegiance to the Mormon Church is inconsistent with full fidelity in allegiance to the United States. This conclusion would apply that all Mormons who have taken the same religious oath to which Mr. Smoot has subscribed. This is the same as saying that the Mormon Church is an institution that is, or may be, infinical to the republic, not merely in morals but in political purposes."

The effect of a decision such as the Herald mentions, is set forth as the logical conclusion of such action. This has beer, reached by other public journals, and indeed was so stated almost at the beginning of the investigation. The Deseret News has referred to it on several occasions, but did not originate the argument. The premises as net forth by the Boston Herald are incorrect,and therefore the conclusion should fall to the ground. The Senator has not taken any "oath of allegtance" to the Mormon Church, nor have any of its members taken such an oath. There is nothing in any obligation or principle of faith in that Church which is "inconsistent with full fidelity in allegiance to the United States," We have explained this before, but repeat the statement now in reply to the reasoning of the Boston Herald. We will hereunto append an editorial from another influential public journal on this question, which sets forth the subject in a rational and consistent manner. We clip it from the Kansas City Post, which says: "Has it ever occurred to those who so hysterically demand that Senator Smoot of Utah be expelled or 'excluded from the senate because he is a Mor-mon that they night be wrong, or that there were at least two sides to the question? He is not a believer in plural marriages certainly not a practicer of question? He is not a believer in plurat marriages, certainly not a practicer of it, and all the evidence so far adduced show him to be a man of ability, pure in his home life and an observer of the law of the land. He possesses all the constitutional qualifications for the high office as to are and solidance on high office as to age and residence, and pictures can be sent thousands of other reasons must be found to war-rant his expulsion or 'exclusion' before he should be disturbed. "The Constitution provides that 'Each boxes shall be the indicates that 'Each house shall be the judge of the elec-tions, returns and qualifications of its members.' It also provides that 'Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the con-currence of two-thirds expel a member.' Mr. Smoot has been a member of that body for over three years and in none body for over three years and in none of the provisions quoted can there be found a hint that a majority of his colleagues can 'exclude' him or that two-thirds can expel him for conduct which no amount of stretching can tor-ture into being bad, particularly when his 'badness' is confined exclusively to being a member of the Mormon Church." "That the Senate can by such two That the Senate can by such two-thirds majority expel a member is un-denied, but to do so they would at least be expected to give a reason for drus-tic action, and as no reason exists it may well be asserted that he will re-main a member of the Senate until his term explore. He has ever two reason term expires. He has over two years yet to serve, and as the old ship of state has not even felt a treasonable tremor by reason of his presence, it seems the acme of folly to think of ex. cluding him now. It would establish a had precedent, inflict a needless and grievous wrong upon a Senator whose private and official conduct his worst enemy cannot successfully assall, do an irreparable wrong to his equally innocent family. "The Senate frequently does things which seem radical and wrong, but never without giving plausible and ar-gumentative reasons for them, and to deprive Smoot of his seat now would be without rhyme or reason.

ton, representing many thousands of voters, that good moral character, soundness of body and mind, ability and willingness to work hard have been supposed hitherto to constitute the chief elements of desirability in immigrants and that these bills, especially the Gardner bill, require, in adlition to these mankind tests, certain standards outside the man, novel and untried, indiscriminate and unwise, narrow and unhuman. The objections raised will be very

generally sustained. A head tax and an educational test will not exclude the Mosts and the class he represented, which is the most objectionable of all immigrants. It might exclude thousands of the poor and illiterate but honest and industrious tillers of the soil, who are so much needed in various sections of the country. It might exclude many who come to find

a refuge against oppression. Another proposition is more practical. It is the establishment under the direction of the secretary of commerce and labor of a bureau of information, either in his department or at each of the immigration stations in the United States. The latter provision, which is directly in line with the recommendations made for several ered years in his annual report by the commissioner general of immigration, is contained in the bill introduced in the House by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts. The provision in the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Dillingham is slightly different in

that it provides for the establishment of a provision of information to be located in the Department of Commerce and Labor under the Bureau of Immigration. . The object is to furnish to immigrants reliable information concorning the resources, products, and manufactures of each state or section of the country, price on land, cost of transportation and all other subjects of interest to the new-comers.

The enactment into law of some such provision will, it is hoped, go far toward relieving the increasing conges tion of aliens in the ports of entry to the United States and will offset to some extent the disadvantage which this government is under by reason of the lack of inducements which it offers to immigrants to distribute themselves among those states most in need of settlers in preference to concentrating themselves in the large close cities where they become part and parcel of the foreign colonies. It would thus counteract some of the evils the restriction laws are designed to meet.

THE TELEVUE.

"Televue" is the name given to an Invention made by Mr. J. B. Fowler of Portland, Oregon, by which, it is claimed, visual images are transmitted over long distances, by means of electricity, as well as spoken words. The details of this invention have not yet been made public, but a similar contrivance has been patented in Germany and described in the Inventive Age.

According to this description, the photograph to be transmitted, being dexible and transparent, is woundaround a glass cylinder. This revolves slowly and regularly, and at the same time is moved from right to left. Inside the cylinder is a selenium cell with electrical connections; outside is plain an electric lamp with a lens, from which a ray of light is thrown upon, the transparency through a narrow slit. Every portion of the photographic image comes in turn under this slit, and killed? as the ray of light reaches the interior of the cylinder, it is brighter or darker, according to the coloring of that particular part of the photograph through which it passes. The selenium within people! the cylinder transmits the electrica. current in proportion to the intensity of the light brought to bear upon itrapidly in a bright light, and slowly as the light decreases. This selenium is connected with the wire over which the photograph is to be transmitted. The receiver is a complicated affair, but it has a cylinder similar to that of the transmitter. The exact shade of the photograph is reproduced on a photographic film, provided the two cylinders at either end of the wire revolve at exactly the same speed. It is claimed that by this apparatus

or three "destroyers" to each submarine.

An expert, quoted in the Chicago Record-Heraid, of April 22 describes the work one of these engines of war might do when in active service. He SAYS "Should a vessel, for example, of the

Dreadnaught type, accompanied by several other war ships, be sent to close a port on the eastern coast of the United States a fleet of the pigmles might be sent to meet them. The sub-marines would run on the surface.using gasoline engines, until the larger vessels were sighted. The large war ships would be discerned at sea long before they would be able to pick up their smaller opponents, which would separate, spread out over the path-way through which the oncoming fleet

way through which the oncoming fleet was expected to pass and sink until nothing remained over water but the conning tower. "In this connection it would be al-most impossible to discern them on

the surface of the water except at very close range. After locating their vicclose range. close range. After locating their vic-tims, the submarines would use the power from the batteries, and these assassins of the sea would creep up until they came within a few hundred yards of the unsuspecting war ships. Then a torpedo would be fired, the submerged craft would dive to escape detection and while the deadly missile detection and while the deadly missile rushed on its destructive mission the craft would speed away beneath the surface without fear of being discov-

"It would remain beneath the surface until it had passed a safe tance away; then the compressed air would be forced into the water chambers, the horizontal rudders would be pressed upward, and the craft would rise to the surface, a mile or so away, to view the result of the shot from a safe distance. Should a torpedo strike the target at which it was aimed-and from the results of the experiments which have been conducted here we have every reason to think it would-long before the men in the submarine would be able to raise the air lock loor to view the results the object of the attack would have been thrown high in the air, leaving a mass of debris and wreckage to sink beneath the waves

The lesson of the development of modern war engines is decidedly against too lavish expenditures on a type of vessels that in a short time may become obsolete. The submarine and the war balloon seem to be destined to play important parts in the next armed conflict. The outlook is not very encouraging for the building of large costly ships and dry docks. and the establishment of naval stations and coaling stations, and all the other accessories to large, awe-inspiring navies. It is better for international tribunals and rational methods of settling controveries.

No one can blame Princess Ena for building castles in Spain. May she realize them all!

If the Ferris wheel has not gone the way of all flesh it at least feels very much broken up.

Like Donna Julia, the Sultan, in the Tabah dispute, swearing he would ne'er consent, consented.

In San Domingo the seeds of revolution multiply like dandelions, and are even harder to get rid of.

The Sultan never could understand what Cambronne meant when he said. The guard never surrenders: it dies.

their pictures is an insult and several of them have applied for injunctions restraining the publishers from sell-ing the cards. Not only society women but other prominent persons have taken up the fight, and among those who have asked for injunctions is Marie Corelli. In her petition the novelist asserts the photograph of herself on the postal cards is a gross libel and that the caption under one series of the pictures—"Shakespeare and His Contemporary—Marie Corelli"— causes her to look ridiculous.

AMERICAN IN ONE RESPECT.

Atlanta Constitution. New York City has given in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000 to the San Francisco sufferers, and it is expected that the amount will finally reach \$5.-000,000. New York may be cosmopoli-tan, but it has a big American heart.

"SHE TRUSTED ME." The New Guide.

Charles V, emperor of Germany, and the bravest of soldiers, was one day in camp when he was told that a swallow was building her nest upon his swallow was building her nest upon his tent. He gave orders that it should not be disturbed. So the pretty nest with its dainty, soft lining was finished, and soon the mother bird was sitting on her pearly white eggs. But before the young birds were hatched the army had to break camp. The tents were all struck except that of the emperor. He said: "Let it stand. I can get an. other shelter, but she cannot for this brood. She trusted me for a home. I will not fall her." Surely the bravest are the tenderest. are the tenderest.

A SCIENTIST WITH A FUTURE.

From the Chicago Record-Herald, Otto Weininger, who has achieved prominence as a scientist, has just brought out a book entitled "Sex and Character," in which he makes the as-sertion that woman is neither good seriion that woman is neither good nor bad, but purely passive. In moral and intellectual jife, he asserts, she is merely the reflection of the male. Her one desire, says the professor, is to be taken possession of by man and to be formed by him in accordance with his own desires. Furthermore, he alleges that he is born out in this analysis by Plato and Kant and by Christianity it-self. We do not propose to make any self. We do not propose to make any comments on or draw any conclusions from this scientist's observations, but we would like very much to be present when he attempts to elucidate his theory for the benefit of the first woman's club that invites him to step forward and explain.

JUST FOR FUN.

ter."-Judge.

gation ?'

ton Star.

Punch.





great English melodrama,

and 25c. Thursday, "SAPHO."





DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, MAY 14, 1906.

INFORMATION VS. RESTRICTION

Hebrews of this country are protesting against the proposed provisions of the Dillingham immigration bill, providing for an increase in the head tax on immigrants from \$2 to \$5 and against the same increase and the imposition of an educational test and a financial qualification recommended by the Gardner bill. It is stated in the resolutions passed by the Alliance Israelite Universelle and the Federation of Jewish Organizations of Bos-

TERRIBLE SUBMARINES.

miles over the electric wires.

Governments that see in big ships and large navies, a sure guarantee of power and domination, must feel uneasy at the reports that France now has submarine boats capable of destroying the biggest battleships in existence. It is thought probable that the Russian fleets were destroyed by Japanese submarines boats operating below the surface, and now it is asserted that French improvements of this class of war engines have reached the highest perfection. The secrets are of course, well guarded-or, at least. they are thought to be perfectly secure-but it is known that the French have for years labored diligently upon the improvement of the little diabolic al destroyers, and now it is claimed that they have a vessel that could annihilate the Dreadnaught without receiving a scratch itself. And it takes only six men to operate it against the 1.000 men of the big British ship.

The special feature of the French submarine is said to be a device by which the men in charge of the beat tre enabled to see clearly what is going on all around them, on the surface of the water, though the boat itself is submerged. The instrument sweeps the entire horizon like the eves of a bird, and, applied to the periscope, carries the vision through a tube around corners and spreads it out or a plate in the navigator's room in the cigar-shaped vessel. Heretofore the eyes of the submarines have been able to see in but one direction; now the French submarine under water can see in all directions. So much has leaked out, it is asserted, concerning the French invention. It is thought that with the improved periscope, the chances are six times out of ten in

His statement makes this fact very This time Father Gapon's body has been found hanging in a barn. Where will it be found the next time he h: Short measure and inferior quality of oil for the people and tens of millions from this source of the Standard Oil The navy is perfectly safe so long as it suffers no more dangerous attack than that made on it by Representative

Hepburn. It looks as though the anti-free pass provision of the rate bill would not pass. The free pass system is one of the most stable in this free government. The Senate committee on interoceanic

anals has discussed the question of what type shall the Panama canal be, and has come to a deadlock. This at least is reporting progress.

The presidentes of Samar are going to wait on the governor-general and urge the adoption of a policy of extermination against the Pulajanes. Will he vote to make it unanimous?

"I will say nothing," said Professor Dewey, of Columbia, when interviewed on the reception tendered Maxim Gorkey by him. He is wise. It is a case where the less is said the better,

Mrs. Joe Jefferson and her children are fighting in court over the proceeds from the sale of pictures left by the great, actor. There is not an admirer of Rip Van Winkle who will not regret this. For the sake of his memory the trouble should be immediately and amicably settled.

BOY COOKS ECLIPSE GIRLS.

Chicago Inter-Ocean Miss Marian Spencer, a graduate of Lewis institute, has been teaching a large class of boys the mysteries of culinary science, and the result will be ex-hibited at the Gad's Hill Industrial school today. Tables laden with cakes ples, salads, roasts, bread, desserts, in fact with everything for which a recipe is known to the modern housewife, will testify to the aptitude of the sixteen boys, whose ages average 14 years, and the excellence of their finished efforts. The girls' class exhibits are also to be

Never again will Senator Tillman The Joys of Home. lead a desperate fight for the President. "Of course," remarked Citiman, "when a man and woman are happily married they should be one in every-thing."

"Quite so." replied Subbubs, "but they'll never get a servant girl to con-sider them any less than 'two in fam-ily."—Philadelphia Press.

Alimentary.

Saccharine, formaldehyde, salleylic and benzoic. These are things it wrestles with every passing day. Don't you think that, on the whole,

your stomach is heroic In a way? -Puck.

A Gift "Horse."

She jilted him, but he could not Forget her; no, poor man. The gifts he had made her he had bought On the installment plan.

Boston Transcript.

Ode to Nothing.

When we want advice that's helpful, We must buy it, all agree, We get nothing good, for nothing. That's not good-for-nothing. See? -Catholic Standard.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Bob Taylor's Magazine for May con-tains quite a number of notable feat-ures. Among these are the following: "Sunshine and Moonshine," Governor Taylor; "Trend of the Times;" "Edu-cation in the South," Morgan C. Fitz-patrick; "Some Reautiful Women of the South;" "Jethro," story, Frank H. Sweet; "Men of Affairs;" "The Para-dise of the Pacific." C. F. Carter; "Southern Women Journalists in New York," Nannette Lincoln; "An Ama-teur's Profitable City Garden," H. B. Russell, "Napoleon's Great Battles," W. C. Frost; "Nature's Nobility," James P. Taylor; "Cotton Picking by Automobile," Day Allen Willey; "The Revival of Handicrafts in the South," Lillian Kendrick Byrn, and "Familiar Faces Behind the Footlights." Many of the articles are handsomely illus-Bob Taylor's Magazine for May conof the articles are handsomely illus-trated. - Vanderbilt Law Building, Nashville, Tenn.

The following is the interesting list of contents of Gunter's Magazine for this month: "A Forced Acquaintance," Ar-abelia Kenealy; "The Double Cross," H. R. Durant; "Mrs. Arlington's Visions," Architel, Clayering, Gunter: "Burk's Archibald Clavering Gunter; "Burk's Infamous Machine," Louis W. Cline; "An Invitation by Strategy," Emily "An Invitation by Strategy," Emily Bronson; "My Second Chance," Lleu-tenant Warneford: "The Theft from the Embassy," Francis Gribble; "From One to the Other," Henry Linsley Doo-little; "Twixt Sword and Glove," a novel, Archibald Clavering Gunter; "The Girl I've Never Met," verse, Car-los Vivanti; "Joey Moore," Calvin Johnston; "Dun and Blitz," Philip Lo-raine; "Peter and Paul in the Cham-pionship Game," Jack Stockton: "Easraine: "Peter and Paul in the Cham-pionship Game," Jack Stockton: "Eas-ter Morning," T. Cromwell Lawrence, and "Plays of the Hour," Mrs. Dore Lyon. The illustrations are fine, and the magazine is in every way first class. For June a notable number is also promised.-3 E. Fourteenth St., New York York.



