

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 8, 1906

## A PUBLIC DEMAND.

Nothing that has occurred in this city for a long time has occasioned such a general storm of indignation as the course taken by Willis Brown, Judge of the Juvenile Court, in the case of the young girl who was made the victim of his unlawful and inexcusable tyranny and vulgar and demoralizing interrogations. The picture of that outraged girl, little more than a child, after being subjected to the immoral inquisition of his alleged "court," shrieking with terror and anger while being dragged to undergo a physical examination from which she naturally shrank with horror, is still before the public eye and cannot be obliterated by any plea of mistake or of necessity.

The admission that such an examination as he conducted ought to have been private, and that henceforth he would change his course in that respect does not help his case. The whole proceeding was outrageous and unjustifiable. The fact that the child was proved to be chaste, while it aggravates the offence in the public mind, does not change the illegality of the proceedings, for whatever might have been the result of the enforced examination, they would have been unlawful and shameful. This was made clear in a case that was handled by the police several years ago, and which was then exposed and denounced. The present case, however, is still more indefensible and detestable.

From every quarter come the strongest expressions of dissent and detestation, and demands for the dismissal from the position of Judge, of a person who has so many times demonstrated his lack of legal knowledge and absence of judicial acumen. This has been shown on numerous occasions, but in this instance something further has been exhibited, and that is a deficiency in common decency and humanity.

It is too much, perhaps, to expect that this unfitness will prompt him to resign, as good common sense would suggest. The question widely propounded is, "What can be done to effect his removal?" Perhaps this cannot be accomplished except by impeachment. That would have to be taken before the Legislature, which will not for some time to come be in session. We believe, however, that his authority to act as an officer of this State can be tested, and that it ought to have been judicially determined when he was appointed. Some minor objections have been raised at different times, when his official acts were open to severe criticism, but we think the point we raised at the start has not been urged in his case. Under the head of "A Big Mistake" we then made the following remarks, and we have not changed the opinion then expressed in this column:

"We regard the appointment made by the commission for Judge of the Juvenile court as a great mistake, for two reasons at least. One is, that the appointee is not qualified under the law to act, not being a legal voter, and the other is that the place should be filled by a Utah man; that is, one who is and has been long enough identified with the State to constitute him a permanent resident familiar with its affairs."

"That a man who has only been in the State for a few weeks, whose business relations are elsewhere, who is a traveling lecturer, salaried as such by an outside organization, and who could not cast a vote for any officer in the city, county or State should be put into a judicial office on a few days' acquaintance here, when there are scores of men legally and in every other way qualified for the post, naturally arouses much objection, and elicits inquiry as to the reasons for this most remarkable appointment."

"The office is judicial in character, partaking of the powers of a committing magistrate. It is an office under the laws of the State for cities of the first and second class. Leaving out the qualifications required in a judicial officer, we cite a provision which we think fully covers this particular case: 'No person shall be eligible to any office who is not a qualified elector of the city; nor shall any person be eligible to any office who is a defaulter to the corporation.' Revised Statutes, 1898, sec. 221."

"There are other sections that might be quoted, but the first clause of the foregoing is sufficient. And we are surprised that the commission (chief of Police Lynch to his credit objection) should select, over a number of bona fide Utah men, a comparative stranger not possessing even the right to vote. We have nothing personally against the gentleman himself. He has performed a good work during his brief stay in the city, but we regard him as being disqualified by law to vote under the law, particularly in a quasi-judicial office."

## OUR SCHOOLS.

Utah has deservedly become famous for her schools. Wherever the State has had a school exhibit, commensurate has pronounced it first class, and whenever Utah students have gone in pursuit of further instruction, and training, they have been in the foremost ranks of their fellows. This would have been impossible but for the excellence of the teaching of the home schools, coupled with the general intelligence of the youth.

These facts are vividly brought to view before the many pleased and interested visitors that throng he halls

of the Lafayette school these days. The artistically arranged exhibit of specimens of the year's schoolwork give ample evidence of the practical methods, and the untiring patience of the principal and teachers, as well as the natural talents of the children. The exhibit embraces every kind of work of the school, from the kindergarten up. There are the little building blocks and dolls' furniture made by the tiniest of hands, the really fine drawings and mouldings of more advanced pupils, the "homemade" rugs, ironing boards and other articles of "show," the little essays on various subjects such as geography, history, religion, etc.; the artistic drawings and paintings of the pupils of the highest grade, and the very fine specimens of sewing, darning, etc. Even original musical compositions are there. The exhibit is arranged with very much care this year. It can be studied with profit by all interested in educational matters. We believe the unanimous sentiment of visitors is that Mr. Coombs, the principal, and his corps of teachers are to be congratulated on the year's work.

The Lafayette school is only part of the great educational system of the City, and similar results are being achieved in all the other schools. The children are given practical training in all branches of study. They are taught, for instance, where wheat grows most abundant, where coal is mined, etc. They learn about exports and imports, about civil government and the duties of citizenship. They are trained in "accuracy" in arithmetic, etc. In brief, a solid foundation is laid for future usefulness.

The children of our age and generation are blessed indeed. Their advantages are vast. Their responsibilities will also be great, corresponding to the ever widening sphere of duties, and they should not neglect their present opportunities to prepare themselves for the future.

## A CRANK SLAIN.

A Seattle dispatch reports the murder of Creffield, the leader of a peculiar sect generally called "Holy Rollers." The reason assigned for the crime is Creffield's alleged relations to members of the other sex.

For some time a mob has been after the "Roller." When he and his wife went to the coast a few days ago, they were followed by a number of women, and report had it that wild orgies had been indulged in. People became aroused and heads of families that are said to have been broken up by the teachings and practices of Creffield began talking ominously. Some gun play was indulged in by irate fathers and husbands. When Mrs. Creffield appeared in Albany, she was trailed by a number of men, who were seeking through her to ascertain the whereabouts of her husband.

About a week ago report had it that Creffield had left his camp, and that his followers were dispersed. His pursuers then watched every train on which he was likely to have taken passage. The man seems to have had a mysterious influence over some people. Among his admirers and followers were women who had left their sweet children and pleasant homes, and husbands and brothers were consequently indignant and desperate. Such is the report, and the killing is, presumably, the result of the excitement.

Whatever the facts in the case may be, the tragedy is deplorable. If Creffield was an offender, or a lunatic, he ought to have been punished by the courts and in accordance with law, or sent to an asylum for the mentally diseased. The deed done by the man Mitchell, who took his life without due process of law, must be regretted, for the sake of the consequences. Vengeance may be sweet to the taste, but it is poison to the soul, and dangerous to the community that tolerates its practice.

## PEACE DAY THIS MONTH.

The "News" has already called attention to the suggestions made by the state Board of Education of Massachusetts that the 18th of this month, the anniversary of the opening of the Hague congress in 1893, be observed by suitable exercises in the schools of the country. Last year this suggestion was largely noted upon and would, perhaps, have been more generally carried out, had school teachers given the subject more thought. It is believed that the observance this year will be more universal, and that the custom will become of annual recurrence. Few events in secular history deserve a more universal commemoration than this.

It may be of interest to know that other countries are endeavoring to inculcate the gospel of peace through the schools, and that France has taken the lead in this excellent work. There the teachers recently arranged for six hundred illustrated lectures on peace and war, and at a teachers' convention held at Lille last year, the following declaration was adopted: "The teachers are energetic disciples of peace. Their watchword is: 'War against war.'"

An international congress met last year at Lattich. Eighteen nationalities were there represented. One whole day was devoted to the question, "What can the schools contribute to the spread of the peace idea?" and the conclusion reached was that the entire instruction in all the schools ought to be permeated with the doctrine of peace. The subject of history was especially considered; also geography. It was agreed that:

"Instruction in history should be of a kind to show the great law of unity which unites all men, all the intellectual and spiritual workers of the past. Through geographical instruction it should be shown how the living generation works in the same way, how the lines of trade and communication are established and multiplied, how the exchange of the products of all lands secures a common life on a broader and more comfortable basis."

From this it will be seen that the subject is commanding well deserving attention among the educators of Europe. They realize that the new sentiment which will eventually develop a true brotherhood of nations, with international laws, courts, and parliament, can best be promoted through the proper instruction of the

children. And they are acting on this conviction.

It has been argued, lately, that the agitation for peace will eradicate such virtues as patriotism, and banish heroism from earth. Patriotism and heroism, it is assumed, are developed by militarism and war. The latter statement is not denied. Militarism has been an educating force in the world, notwithstanding the many evils that have also followed it. But it is not true that it is the only source from which heroism and patriotism may flow. The heroes of peace are as numerous as the heroes of war, and as much deserving of recognition. Every great emergency brings them forth. In times of disaster, on land and sea, in times of sickness and distress, in trials and temptations, they are heard of. Men and women are sacrificing themselves for one another every day in this world of ours. And as for patriotism, it is a beautiful sentiment which will not be any weaker because the world becomes the "fatherland," and every human therein a brother and a sister. On the contrary, the more comprehensive that sentiment becomes, the stronger and nobler it will be. The provincialism that can see nothing good in "Nazareth," and that despises the Samaritans, is not patriotism. It is prejudice. It is unworthy of man, whose domain is the earth.

In harmony with these thoughts was the following recommendation by the European teachers' congress:

"Two peace festivals should be held annually in all the schools of the civilized nations, one on the 22nd of February and one on the 18th of May, the anniversary of the opening of The Hague conference."

Washington's birthday, it will be noticed, was selected as a day worthy of commemoration throughout the entire world, as well as the 18th of May! That shows the tendency to internationalism now prevailing.

"Made in Germany" is common, but old maid in Germany is very rare.

The baseball season lasts through the spring, summer and fall season.

We favor the open door in the board of education as well as in Manchuria.

In the eyes of the Standard Oil people that investigation was not a whitewash but a pall of black paint.

So long as the order of the day in San Francisco is work, voluntary or compulsory, there is no danger of any influx of tramps.

France has had a May Day and an election day all within a week, and no serious disturbance. France is becoming ultra conservative.

The Sultan is anxious to refer the Tabah affair to The Hague tribunal. He isn't so much in favor of arbitration as procrastination.

Speaker Cannon completed his three score and ten years yesterday. May he keep on for another score of years rounding out his career!

A Funston-for-President club has been started at Iowa, Kansas. Thus far the movement has not reached any further than the starting place.

The first wedding that ever took place in Golden Gate Park has just been celebrated. May the happy couple live to celebrate their golden wedding there.

So long as people live under government tenure, General Greely proposes that they shall behave themselves. It is a good idea, worthy of old Horace himself.

In the matter of relief for San Francisco sufferers, the law of supply and demand does not seem to work perfectly, the demand being considerably greater than the supply.

It is a little early to consider the lilacs of the field, how they grow, but he who will away to the hills will find plenty of other flowers, both beautiful and fragrant, to consider and admire.

The Presbyterian Book of Common Worship, which has just been published in the marriage ceremony omits the word "obey." This is up to date and a recognition of facts as they actually exist.

Commissioner Garfield is a very bad man who uses his position to work harm to the innocent. If the trust people may be believed, somehow or other the people believe more in Garfield than in the trusts.

In America, bad as it is in his eyes, Maxim Gorky spits out what he thinks and nobody cares. In his own dear Russia whenever he spat out he had to clear out. He was a much more important personage there than here.

There cannot be too much education for the people, but education is not and cannot be a panacea for social and political ills. And he who does not realize this has not benefited to the utmost by his education. Rightly viewed, it is a means and not an end, and it falls when it is regarded as an end. The end is a truer, fuller and better appreciation of man's surroundings, and the best methods of adapting himself to them and them to his needs.

## THE MAN BEHIND CHINESE.

D. R. Marquis in the American Magazine.

Wu Ting Fang is the Chinese boy-cott. When I first read that there was the mischief to pay in China, a few months ago, I put it down to my old friend, Mr. Wu. Wu Ting Fang's real mission in America was to find out all he could about Americans. Thus, the millions of questions which he asked, however impertinent they may have seemed, were always pertinent ones. Even while he was indulging in some subtle bit of mockery concerning a phase of American life, he was getting information. He was trying to size up the American character with the idea of finding out what the probable American attitude toward China would be in the future. And he was a whole anti-exclusion lobby, a whole press agency in himself, although he was always clever enough not to overtly overstep the bounds of diplomatic usage. And it is

in Wu Ting Fang's brain that the idea of striking the Americans through their pocket-books originated. He used to say, with a fine scorn of accidental pretensions to civilization, that the pocket-book was the only point about an American that was vulnerable.

## FOXES AND CROWS.

National Magazine.  
Who is more contemptible than the man who, on a battlefield, plays the vulture and the vandal and removes the jewels that he finds on the bodies of his fallen brothers, even though they may have been slain in a wrongful cause? Then what shall be said of the men who deliberately seek to tear down reputations with indiscriminate ghoulish glee, and feed upon public confidence, grasping anew at the few remnants that may be left even to the fallen, in order that they may push themselves into political prominence? They are the foxes and crows of society. They come along crying: "Caw! caw! Cry out against this corruption. Follow—Me!"

## AIRSHIPS OUTCLASSED.

New York Tribune.  
The dirigible airship—really nothing more than a balloon carrying an engine and rudder—has proved controllable only in light winds. The actual flying apparatus that Jansz essayed to his ruin in the Greek myth and that Prior Bacon dreamed of in his mediaeval cell still eludes our Langleys and Maxims. The steam locomotive, the automobile, the telegraph and the telephone, all later inventions, have far outdistanced it in science's speed race.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Huh!  
"Huh!" exclaimed the disgusted astronomer. "Some women haven't any sense."  
"What makes you think so?" asked the rhetoric professor.  
"Huh!" exclaimed the astronomer, again. "I heard a mother telling her little girl last night that the beautiful moon is the kind mother, and that all the bright twinkling stars are her little children!"—Somerville Journal.

A Lobster.  
"Do you think eating late at night hurts you?"  
"Well, it rather depends on the size of the check."—Town and Country.

Sympathy.  
If Gorky is deported for being false to his wife, he should receive worlds of sympathy here in America—Denver Post.

A Fine Fellow.  
"Henry, you made a great mistake in not trying your skill in literature," he said, when he had finished explaining.  
"Thank you, my dear," said Henry, but what has put that idea into your head?"  
"Why, you know there is a great demand for short stories, and certainly you seem to have a good supply."

Now we know why Gladstone Dowle never blessed a woman. The old man attended to that kind of work.

Carried The Male Sunday.  
Peter Esper, our genial carrier, returned from Cleveland Thursday, where he went last Saturday to be on deck to carry the baby to church Sunday—Bellevue (O.) Gazette.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The high standard of the North American Review is well maintained by the May number of that periodical. Baron Speck von Sternburg, Imperial German ambassador to the United States, deprecates "The Phantom Peril of German Emigration and South-American settlements." Luigi Luzzatti, finance minister in the Italian government, describes the organization and the purposes of "The International Institute of Agriculture." Henry James gives some of his impressions of the city of Washington. Frank W. Blackmar, professor of Economics in the University of Kansas, recounts the history of "The Mastery of the Desert." An American citizen, who resides in Turkey, and for obvious reasons signs himself merely "American," sets forth "Some Phases of the Issues between the United States and Turkey." George Stewart Brown argues that "Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities" is advisable for political as well as for economic reasons. H. G. Davis, chairman of the permanent Pan-American committee, and lately candidate for the vice-presidency, presents "The Business Side of the Pan-American Railway." These are only a few of the many valuable contributions to this number. The department of world politics contains communications from London, St. Petersburg, Paris, and Washington.—Franklin Square, New York.

During the weeks of 1906 just passed, Leslie's Weekly has reproduced from the old files a number of interesting illustrations and articles depicting the stirring events connected with an important period in our earlier history. In the current issue of the Weekly, a noteworthy reference is made to Frank

SALT LAKE THEATRE GEO. D. DYER, MANAGER.

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After the Regular Performance of the "CENTURY GIRLS."

## FIGHTING DICK HYLAND

Will Box Four East Round With "Kid Broad."

Leslie's personal work as it was carried on by him in the summer of 1888 in his strenuous crusade against impure and distillery milk, on which evil some cities are just beginning to take action. Charles Ellery Hall, Leslie's general staff correspondent, writes entertainingly of these topics. The fund of information, the result of personal investigation by the writer, contained in this exhaustive illustrated discourse will doubtless tend to enlighten many legislators and citizens (including mothers and other opponents of the race-suicide theory), and educate them in the little-known details of one of nature's great and most valuable industries.—Fourth Ave. and 13th St., New York.

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