

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose - Editor.
Morris G. Whitney - Business Manager.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES
(In Advance):
One Year \$3.00
Six Months \$1.80
Three Months \$1.00
One Month \$0.30
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$3.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$3.00NEW YORK OFFICE:
In charge of H. P. Cummins, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Of-
fice, 137 Park Row, New York.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 18 Geary St.Correspondence and other reading mat-
ter for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications
and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 24, 1905.

JUDICIALLY INJUDICIOUS.

The commitment of two small children to the Reformatory School by order of the Juvenile Court in this city, has occasioned much unfavorable comment. Their ages are placed at seven years and nine years. The reasons for their sentence, as appeared in the proceedings, were these: One of them had played truant from school, the other was accused of stealing chickens. They were both under the orders of the court to appear at a stated time, but on the latest occasion had failed to do so. While strolling around they saw two older boys hide a bottle of wine in some lumber. Awaiting their departure, they took the wine and drank it and became intoxicated. For these offenses the Court committed them to the reformatory school.

We have nothing to say in mitigation of the conduct of the boys. Nor would we attempt to criticize their parents, as we do not know how much care or how much negligence is due to them. The law passed by the last session of the Legislature makes the parents of a delinquent child responsible for its actions, and under certain conditions to be guilty of a misdemeanor. Whatever opinion may be had about the sense or justice of this provision, it is in the law, and to many people it seems that the court should have summoned the parents or guardians of these juvenile delinquents before taking such an extreme course as that pursued in their case.

Technically, it is within the purview of the letter of the law. The statute, in our opinion, is loosely drawn and objectionable in several particulars, but it is the law, and will stand until it is amended or repealed, or judicially declared to be invalid. Every judge, however, is endowed with a certain amount of discretion; that is, by law, whether he has it by nature or education or not, and the general view of this matter is that very little if any of that essential quality in a court has been exercised in this case.

We think the matter should if possible be brought before a competent court of established jurisdiction. The files of sending a mere infant to the Reformatory School for fourteen years, to be associated with older and some of them hardened offenders and criminals, is repugnant to good sense and to humanity. We regarded at the first, the appointment of a person inexperienced in judicial proceedings, a comparative stranger and a non-voter, as a very singular step, when there were so many able and qualified citizens who could have filled the office legally and efficiently.

We have nothing personal against the incumbent, whom we have never met, but we hold the views we expressed at the time of his appointment, and we now voice the sentiment of a great number of our citizens in protesting against the virtual imprisonment of such young children, under the circumstances which we have narrated. The proper legal steps should be taken for a reversal of the sentence against them.

Since the foregoing was put in type a writ of habeas corpus has been applied for, and we hope the whole matter of the validity of the law, as well as of the sentence in this case, will be thoroughly ventilated and finally adjudicated.

NEW EXPERIMENT STATION.

There appears to be much feeling among the advocates of the location of the new Experiment Station, in different counties, over the probable settlement of the question. There were a large number of applicants for the station when the measure for its establishment was under debate in the Legislature. But the bill as it passed and went signed by the Governor, limits its location to one of four counties, namely, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah or Weber. The site is to be determined "Under the supervision of the Director of the Experiment Station, together with the State Board of Land Commissioners and the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College."

The very name of the station is sufficient to designate the chief purpose of the Legislature as to its location. It is to be in Central Utah. There is already an experiment station connected with the Agricultural College in Cache County; and one located in Southern Utah, namely, in Washington County. That is why "Central Utah" was specifically named in the bill for a new station. There has been a reported attempt to establish the new station in Cache County, but this must be a mistake, because the law does not permit such a movement. The question before the board which is to settle upon a site, is confined to the counties named and the extent and adaptability of any land that may be

offered for the purpose in view. The institution is to be a branch of the Experiment Station department of the Agricultural College, the same as are the other stations named.

It appears to us that Davis County has very strong claims for recognition in this important matter. If it were not for objections which would be raised in other places, causing jealousy and the usual rural outcries against Salt Lake trying to secure every advantage, Salt Lake County would for many reasons that might be offered be the most suitable spot for the station. But there should be some distribution of benefits to be derived from State institutions, and Davis County has not as yet been recognized in this important particular. Cache County has a State establishment, so have Weber, Salt Lake and Utah counties. For that reason, therefore, we think Davis has a just plea for the selection of the site.

This, however, would not count if Davis could not offer the proper inducements as required by law, in the shape of a sufficient acreage of good land with sufficient water right free. But, we are informed, a number of offers have been made, there, some of which at least are of the kind and extent desired. Davis County is so situated that it can be easily reached, being traversed by railroads. Students from Salt Lake City and county, to whom inspection of the station and its works and products would be educational and beneficial, could easily reach any place in that County that might be chosen. Travelers and tourists who wish to inspect the station could also stop off, or be conveyed from Ogden or Salt Lake to the spot with but very little expense. Davis is essentially an agricultural and horticultural county. There are no richer lands in the State than those included in its boundaries. It has both bench and bottom lands to give the needed diversity to the operations of the station. It is certainly in Central Utah and centrally situated at that.

The Deseret News has no special interest of any kind in the determination of this question. This paper would prefer one of the splendid sites offered in this county, but for other considerations, such as we have named. The quality of the soils, the volume of water supply, the general adaptability of the places offered will of course have to be determined, as provided by law, by the trustees of the Agricultural College and the State Board of Land Commissioners. The title to the land will have to be passed upon by the Attorney General. This is a matter of general public interest, and we have therefore touched upon it, with the hope that the board which has the matter under consideration will decide upon the merits of the case, viewing it from every legitimate standpoint.

THE FOURTH SQUADRON.

But little attention has been paid relatively speaking, to the so-called fourth division of Rojestvensky's fleet, which will leave soon for Asiatic waters. Interest has centered in the expected naval battle. But it is now said that this fourth division is really stronger than Nebogoff's division, which has already joined Rojestvensky. The Slava and Emperor Alexander II. of this fourth division, are said to be fine new ships of 13,516 tons and high speed, identical in design with the four best battle ships of Rojestvensky's present fleet. The dispatch of this squadron complicates Admiral Togo's mission. If he overcomes Rojestvensky, he must be prepared to meet this last squadron, too, with most strength he has left after an encounter with that Russian opponent. With the dispatch of these ships to the east, Russia's naval forces are all brought to the scene of action, except the Black sea fleet which cannot pass the Dardanelles. Russia will have but little to say for many years in the council of nations, if she loses these vessels in the present war. And that fact will necessarily have some influence upon the politics of the world.

THE QUESTION OF HOLLAND.

The question of the absorption of Holland in the great German Bund has been discussed pro and con for several years, and it seems to be one of the questions of the day again. Even the Hollanders admit that the control of the mouth of the large German river Rhine would be a most valuable possession to Germany and one which the Germans must naturally desire; but they are, nevertheless, not willing to ask for admission into the union of German states. A Dutch contributor to the National Review, P. J. Troelstra, points out this. He declares that, "The Dutch nation has too much love for freedom, is too republican by nature, too anti-military in its tendencies, too dependent on a system of free trade—in a word, we are too Dutch for a union with Germany."

M. Troelstra seems to rely on the justice of the cause of Holland. His country, he says, has not neglected the waterways that serve Germany as arteries of her communication with the ocean. Holland has not shown herself incapable, dilatory or narrow-minded in her work of transporting German goods? Has she not, on the contrary, he asks, "in order to facilitate this transport service for her neighbor, made great financial sacrifices, with the object of preserving her rivers in navigable condition, and of improving her ports? Has she not incurred heavy debts for the construction of canals and waterways, for their maintenance and improvement in accordance with modern commercial evolution?"

All this is true. But if Holland is to retain her independence, she must be prepared to prove that this is for the advantage of her larger neighbors, and especially Germany. As long as the independence of Holland is necessary to the peace of Europe, or the balance of power, no country will dare to attack her with a view to annexation. But the time may possibly come, when the large powers of Europe will contemplate a division between them of the smaller powers. Then Germany would be given a free hand in Holland.

We believe, though, that that country stands a fair chance to enjoy liberty

and prosperity as long as any other European nation. It is a country in which freedom and enlightenment have penetrated the national institutions, and become popular. The Hollanders are intelligent, progressive, and strong. They consist of such material as those nations that endure for ages.

DAMAGE BY INSECTS.

An entomologist of the Department of Agriculture has endeavored to estimate the damage yearly caused by insects to the crops and domestic animals of the country. It would seem to be impossible to arrive at anything like precise results, but the gentleman, Mr. C. L. Marlatt, believes that he has come quite close to the true figures. And he places the annual loss at not less than \$700,000,000, or enough to pay the cost of running the general government. He divides this colossal sum into \$500,000,000 for growing and maturing crops and \$200,000,000 to cover the losses suffered by cereals and forage crops in storage and destruction to natural forests and forest products. The figures do not include the sums that are involved in the reduction or prevention of these ravages, nor does it take into account the loss of poultry by hawks, skunks, rats, weasels and foxes, or the loss of sheep by dogs or a great many other forms of damage to domestic animals. It does cover such insects, though, as army cattle and horses in the summer time and detract from their value.

The picture of health—a patent medicine.

To the "knockers"—Let us have peace.

Oyama is making fighting faces at Liekevitch.

Chicago strikers prefer open war to open shops.

The police propose to make it hot for the bicycle scorchers.

The country is suffering from the spring fiction freshet.

One trust has just been "busted." The Merchants' of New York.

The chronic "kicker" never bites off more rag than he can chew.

Why not try the university settlement on the Chicago strike?

Things go by contraries. Bad Nauheim has done Secretary Hay good.

Equal rates to all, special privileges to none, should be the country's railroad policy.

Vice President Fairbanks is devoted to farming. He doubtless expects to raise a large crop of votes.

Sir Gilbert Parker says he saw a spook in the Canadian house of commons. Is a new novel to be based on the alleged fact?

Petrified remains of the vertebrae of a gigantic specimen of the ichthyosaurus have been dug up in Pueblo. Is Pueblo becoming fossilized?

Secretary Taft has decided not to buy two ships abroad for the Panama canal, at least not at present. He must have heard something deep.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seems to be the scene shifter of the House of Commons; at least he causes more scenes there than anybody else does.

The sending of Vice Admiral Birleff to Vladivostok was a natural precautionary measure. Taking precautions should encourage the Russian fleet and army.

"That man never lived who can repeat the Ten Commandments while removing a porous plaster from his anatomy," says the Chicago News. And every few of those who do not wear porous plasters can.

Judge Davis of New York explains his remark about Nan Patterson having fled from beginning to end in her trial, by saying he thought himself "only among lawyers." The judge would do well to remember the old saying, "Least said soonest mended."

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse university, has ordered the fraternities of the institution to get rid, forthwith, of their building mascots and has promised prompt punishment for any student owning or appearing on the street with one of the brutes. Henceforth the boys will have to content themselves with a hang-dog look.

"Six hundred and seventy-six cats and four hundred and fifty-two kittens received during April is something over a thousand felines relieved by the Animal Rescue in one month, besides the three hundred and fifty-one lost dogs taken in," says the Boston Transcript. It is not stated how many human waifs were cared for during April.

INFERNAL WARFARE.

Springfield Republican.
The report brought to San Francisco by the trading steamer Triton that she passed a floating mine adrift in the northern Pacific current about 2,500 miles east of Japan is a very serious matter. If one such mine has escaped from Port Arthur or from Japanese sources, it is a fair deduction that there are others. In fact, it has been generally believed that the Japanese battleship Hatake was sunk by mines deliberately set adrift by the Russians, possibly also the Yashima, which went down later. It is one thing to set stationary mines which can be removed when their need is over, but the use of drifting mines would seem to call for the strictest international prohibition. The thought that such menaces to navigation as this mine reported by the Triton are floating and will float about the Pacific until in good luck they are destroyed, or in bad luck they destroy perhaps some great passenger steamer, is one which may well prove a nightmare.

THE ELIXIR OF YOUTH.

London World.
Every age sees its earnest scientists still seeking how they may discover the elixir or the force which shall give us the energy, vitality and the appearance of youth. A German who has been

struggling with the subject is convinced that the secret lies in keeping sound our blood vessels. We are just as old as our hearts, he declares; and this is no pretty poetical sentiment, but a cold, scientific fact. As years creep on, our arteries and the heart lose vigor, and we then begin to "age." Now, we can train this organ, it appears, to work better than it does. Like an old clock, if treated judiciously, it will go on as well as a new one, but it does not do to give it any of the liberties of the latter. We must carefully regulate the exercise we take, the food we eat, the mental efforts we make, the muscular work we do. We should neither walk too much nor too little; we should get as much air as possible, yet never overexert; we should never coddle, still less should we be rash about colds, fatigue, and so on.

THE RIGHT TO WORK IN PEACE.

Boston Post.
It is an old cry that the world owes every man a living. This is a favorite argument with the lazy and shiftless. But the world owes none such a living. If a man will not work he shall not eat is a mandate as old as the race itself. But there is another fundamental sense in which the maxim that the world owes every man a living is profoundly true. It owes every man a fair chance to earn a decent living. And that is all that any self-respecting man asks or wants.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF CHILDREN.

Minneapolis Journal.
Huddersfield, England, finding that the private management of children of ten results badly has resolved to supply children with milk and medical attendance and to provide a day nursery. The Huddersfield experiment grows out of the fact that in England there is a real scare over the deterioration of the race, and a growing fear that the next generation of Englishmen will not be able to hold their own in the world battle for supremacy.

NO TIME FOR SIDE PLAY.

Tacoma News.
The high pitch to which the public expectancy is tuned in anticipation of a great naval engagement in the far east may be realized when attention is called to the fact that no notice was taken of the brilliant dash of two torpedo-boat destroyers from Vladivostok and their capture of a Japanese junk.

WHEN MARIE BUTS IN.

Milwaukee Sentinel.
Up to date Marie Corelli is about the only one who has hinted at a stain on Mr. Carnegie's money. And it is open to Mr. Carnegie to retort that his money is at all events sweeter than Miss Corelli's temper.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Personal Magnetism and Auto-Suggestion" is the title of the leading article in Suggestion, for June. The writer holds that personal magnetism may be acquired by all; that it is not a mysterious, occult quality; and he gives some rules for acquiring those qualities which make friends; other articles relate to psychic research, suggestive therapeutics, etc.—4929 Drexel Building, Chicago.

"Success Magazine" has secured from Alfred Henry Lewis, author of the celebrated Wolfville sketches, the six detective stories on which he has been at work for some time. The central figure of these stories is "Inspector Val," the prototype of one of the most successful detectives on the Central Office force of New York City. The first of these stories is entitled "The Washington Square Mystery" and it will appear in the July issue of "Success Magazine." Those who have read Mr. Lewis's accounts of the stirring deeds of "Inspector Val" say that he is a detective who will easily take rank with the best of his class in the world of fiction—Washington Square, New York.

TEA

Tea and coffee are pretty well known; are they not?

There's no end of cheating in them.

Write for our Knowledge Book, A Building & Company, San Francisco.

GRAND THEATRE

JONES & HAMMER, MGRS.
Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Co.

TONIGHT AND THURSDAY,
"A RUNAWAY GIRL."

Friday Matinee, "AN AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE."
Saturday Matinee, "A GAIETY GIRL."
Prices—Night, 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinee, 25c.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

GRAND OPERA
MANAGER
CURTAIN RISE
Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

SATURDAY MATINEE.

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

JOHN DREW

IN THE PARLOR ROMANCE

The Duke of Killcrankie

By Robert Marshall.

Prices—25c to \$1.50. Seats now selling.

Clayton Music Co.

Utah's Leading Music House,
106-11-13 Main Street.

EDWARD L. BURTON,

11 B. First South St., Phone 87.

BANK STOCKS,

SUGAR STOCKS.

And other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.



NEW ARRIVALS!

In every section of our Dry Goods Department, new goods are daily arriving. We have on display New Silks and Dress Goods, New Neckwear, New Belts, New Hosiery and Underwear, New Millinery, New Infants' Wear, New Ladies' and Misses' Tailored Suits, New Shirt Waist Suits, New Covert Jackets, New Rain Coats.

And Our Prices Are the Most Reasonable in the City.

Z. C. M. I.

Where You Can Always Do Best.



When you arrive at the conclusion that you need anything in the way of drugs, a visit to our store will prove a most satisfactory trip.

Willes-Horne Drug Co.,
Deseret News Building,
Both Phones 374. "By the Monument."

"Peacock"

That means the best Coal in the market. A trial will convince. Always on hand.

Central Coal & Coke Co.,

"At the sign of the Peacock."
Phone 1600. 24 So. Main St.

Rather Surprising

The way business has kept up even in the face of this nice weather. Must be "That Good Coal" is getting more popular than even we thought.

BAMBERGER,

161 Melhorn St.,
U. S. A.

We have both phones No. 65 and if requested will call at any place in the city for clocks, watches, jewelry or anything else for repairs.

Phone 65 for the correct time.



JOHN C. CUTLER JR., BANK

Stocks and Bonds.

(Established 1895.)
Sugar Stocks and Other High Grade Investment Securities Bought and Sold.
Tel. 127-7.

ALL THIS WEEK.

UTAHNA THEATER,


FAMOUS SENSATIONAL MELODRAMA.

THE OCTOROON,

By The Utahna Stock Company.

Matinee at 2:30; Evening at 8:00.
PRICES—Afternoon 10 cents; Evening, 10 and 25 cents.
Seat Sale from 10:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

A Man in California Pays Dr. H. A. Anderson - \$174.00— The Nurse Also Got Her Money—\$22. Luke Made Him Pay



The account was about four years old—the man was in California. But we made him pay the bill—the doctor and the nurse. We can do the same with your bills if you'll send them in. Does anyone owe you? Consult Luke.

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF BAD DEBTS.
FRANCIS G. LUKE, General Manager.
Top Floor Commercial Block. Some People Don't Like Us.

GOLD STAMP 10

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Only!

Great Chance to Fill Your Books.

\$7.50 IN STAMPS. \$7.50

With All Purchases to the Amount of One-Dollar.

This offer is made on all Special Sale Goods in every department in the store including Shoes, Men's Wear, Dress Goods, Linens, Suits, Waists, Ribbons, Toilet Articles, Notions, Neckwear, Corsets, Muslin and Knit Underwear, Domestic and Hosiery.

SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS IN TRADING STAMPS WITH EVERY DOLLAR PURCHASE

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

GOLD STAMP 10