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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 10, 1906

THE JUVENILE COURT CASE.

The Utah State Journal has taken up the protest against the actions of "Judge" Brown of the Juvenile court, particularly in reference to the Knox case, and is in accord with the Salt Lake press on the subject. It urges the ousting of the man who has shown himself to be so incompetent for the position, and if that is not practicable, the abolition of the law establishing the Juvenile court. It closes a vigorous editorial with these remarks:

"Repeal the law, and by so doing oust such a person, because he will never resign; the place is too big a graft for him to let go. Repeal the law, get him and those who think like him out of the way and let us give the children of Utah a square deal. Let us have a juvenile court conducted on principles of equity, justice, and above all, decency. Let us have a statute that will place some limits upon such well-meaning persons as Brown. Watch the next Weber county delegation in the state legislature, 'Judge' Brown, and note how carefully your alleged judicial head will come off."

We do not think there will be any occasion to repeal the law passed at the last session of the legislature, but it will have to be amended in some important particulars. We are not among those who advocate the abrogation of the statute, but are firm in the opinion that the court should be placed in competent hands. There are lawyers of standing and ability, who could occupy the position of judge of that court with honor to themselves, with credit to the state and for the benefit of juvenile offenders. In one or two of the Western States, where it is proposed to establish juvenile courts, they are to be under the jurisdiction of the probate courts, which will insure some degree of judicial ability, and render them far superior to the kind of a court we have had here ever since the law came into operation.

As to the ousting of the present incumbent, providing he will not resign, we have already pointed out a legal objection to his incumbency on the ground that he was not eligible to the office at the time of his appointment. The law provides that "no person shall be eligible to any office who is not a qualified elector of the city." This excluded the newcomer and it was pointed out to the commission at the time of his election, and also of his re-appointment with a raise of salary to the limit. This point ought to be tested in a court of competent jurisdiction, unless other means are employed for his removal. That he is entirely unfit to occupy a judicial office has been repeatedly and fully demonstrated.

There was no doubt a demand, or urgent request, for his appointment by a large number of respectable citizens, and this influenced the majority of the board in taking up a comparative stranger for the position, and passing by a large number of Utah attorneys, acquainted with conditions here, and having at least some familiarity with the statutes of the state and the ordinances of the city.

The influence exerted in his behalf was consequent upon the enthusiasm which he aroused among a number of boys in this city, which appeared to be in the proper direction, tending to correct bad habits and to induce them to band together for general improvement and make pledges of future good conduct. But that was in the nature of what is called "revivalism" in religious movements. It was not permanent nor solid. It was a kind of excitement that attracted the public and enabled him to cut a dramatic figure, with a view to his own ends and aims. The excitement has subsided, his influence is gone. He has played the tyrant and is regarded as a flat failure. The public will not be satisfied with his retention under any plea or excuse.

In case of his removal or resignation, the people of this city will demand, and have the right to expect, the appointment of a man of probity as well as experience; an exemplary citizen, of good habits and reputation, whose influence will be on the side of temperance, honor, respectability and cleanliness of mind, person and language, and who will be regarded by the public as fitted for the position, not by reason of his subservience to any faction or party, but because of his qualifications for the important office. If the change is not on these lines, the present incumbent might as well remain; but there is a general demand for his dismissal.

If there are stumbling blocks in the way of his removal under the present status of the law, or an improper choice is made again, then we will second the motion of the State Journal and urge upon the Legislature at its next session, if not the abolition of the law, such changes in it as will meet the needs of the situation and place the court in competent hands, with such guides and restrictions as will prevent the petty tyranny and outrageous proceedings which have rendered the court up to the present date a nuisance and a stigma rather than a benefit. A change is imperative and it must be made.

OPINION OF THE POST.

The New York Evening Post has an editorial on the case of Senator Reed Smoot, which we reproduce, as showing the trend of public opinion now voiced in Utah as it now stands before the country. The Post is mistaken in one or two particulars, which we will point out, but they do not affect the main question as it now stands before the country and is to be considered by the United States Senate. If in agreement is reached by the committee as to the manner in which their report is to be presented. The resolution to which the Post refers has not yet been adopted by the committee. It is to be voted upon at a future meeting, and it was not introduced by Senator Heyburn, who is not a member of that committee, but was proposed by Senator Dubois, because he and Senator Burrows had failed to accomplish their scheme to "exclude" Senator Smoot by a vote of a bare majority of the Senate.

The remarks of the Post concerning the manner in which the senior Senator from Utah has conducted himself during the three years of his incumbency of the office to which he was elected by the Republicans of Utah, are expressive of the general sentiment entertained by his colleagues concerning him, and he stands high in the estimation of the leading men of the nation with whom he has been associated in public affairs. The charges against him, as the Post has stated, have been narrowed down until scarcely anything of them remain, and "The oath of allegiance to the Mormon Church," which that paper refers to, has no existence and is but an inference, which when closely investigated, turns out to be but a figment of foolish imagination. Following is the editorial as it appears in the New York Post:

"Reed Smoot was first brought before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in March, 1903. Now, in May, 1906, the committee resolves that he is not entitled to his seat as a Senator of the United States from the State of Utah. In the three years of his trial one Senator, Hearst of Massachusetts, has died; another, McCombs of Maryland, has retired from the Senate, and a third, Clarke of Arkansas, has refused to serve and been displaced by Patterson of Colorado. It has been freely said that the committee was not at all anxious to come to any agreement during Smoot's term, but pressure from the anti-Mormon element in Utah, Idaho, and the Pacific slope has finally forced this 8 to 5 vote for expulsion. Three of the Senator's six years of service in Washington have passed, and the general feeling is that he has been a useful, hardworking member. His committee assignments have included membership in the Forest Reservations, Pensions, and Public Lands committees of the Senate. There has been no charge of polygamous practices brought against him. The case rested on the implication that his oath of allegiance to the Mormon Church prevented him from giving complete allegiance to the United States. In two weeks, the Senate will be asked to vote on the resolution of the committee proposed by Senator Heyburn."

SUGGESTS A MUSEUM.

The illustrated lecture of Professor Hewitt in the assembly hall of the Library, on Tuesday evening, was very much enjoyed by those present. His subject was the ancient Pueblo civilizations that had several distinct branches in the Southwest of the United States, with centers in the San Juan country, and the Rio Grande and the Gila valleys. The illustrations represented some of the wonderful monuments still left of these American civilizations of past ages, showing their dwellings, their sacred shrines, their arts, etc.

The speaker said that archaeologists now recognize, in the main, three distinct civilizations on the American continent. The Pueblo, or town civilizations that had their centers in Utah, Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico; the Aztec civilization that had its center in Mexico, and the Maya civilization of Yucatan and the countries further south. Besides the people of these regions there were the Indians who did not settle in one place but followed the buffalo herds that furnished their chief supply of food, but their mode of living was not conducive to the development of civilization.

The lecturer made the suggestion that the local archaeological society ask the American Institute for a leader in archaeological research, under the direction of whom a local party could explore and study the immense archaeological treasures that are to be found in Utah. He also expressed the opinion that a large museum ought to be established in Salt Lake City where specimens could be preserved. Such a museum, he said, would be of the highest scientific value as well as popular interest. The material to be gathered up is plentiful right in Utah, and it should be taken care of.

This, it seems to us, is a practical suggestion. The question will, presumably, be taken up by the local organization. America is an important archaeological field as any country in the world. History must for ever remain incomplete until the remarkable monuments and inscriptions of the people who dwell here in ages past have been understood and interpreted. To engage in this work is to aid to that extent in the obtaining of knowledge and truth, and the dissemination of light and intelligence.

PARTIES IN RUSSIA.

A Russian correspondent of A French paper gives an interesting account of the various political parties of which the Russian Duma is composed. There are the peasants of the moujik type, who will form the Populist or Agrarian party. They are intensely devoted to the Czar, but they will nevertheless watch the agricultural interests with a jealous eye and will earn their salary, by strict attendance to parliamentary duties. There will also be some Poles, Circassians, and Balts, who will legislate with an eye single to their own homeland, entirely careless of the empire's interests.

Other parties will be made up of Marxian Socialists, or Social Democrats, of the German type. Constitutional Democrats, stern advocates of universal male suffrage, a quasi-republican party hostile to the Populist conception of land-tenure; Constitutional Monarchists, composed of very influential men, upholders of the imperial

regime, but with limitations conceived on a theory that the educated classes are entitled to have a voice in the making of the laws which are to govern them, a type of English constitutionalism; and the Law and Order party, the most fervent partisans of equality before the law, of local autonomy, of the betterment of industrial conditions, free education, and reorganization of the army and navy.

Such is, it seems, the complexion of the first Russian parliament. It may be well to keep posted on the different political parties that are represented in the assembly. Without this it may be difficult to follow intelligently the proceedings of that body.

WILL YIELD AGAIN.

The general impression in Constantinople is, so says a dispatch, that Turkey will vacate Tabah before the British ultimatum expires. That is also the impression everywhere else. Nobody supposes that the Sultan can go to war with Great Britain, and if that is the alternative, he will certainly choose the lesser of the two evils.

The great powers of Europe can force Turkey to almost any concessions, by the means of an ultimatum or a naval demonstration. It is all the more discreditable to those powers that they permit Turks to massacre Armenians year after year, without serious interference, in spite of the Berlin treaty. If Europe earnestly desired to end those outrages, it could be done even without war.

The British demand that the Turks evacuate Tabah is not to be understood as a notice of permanent occupation by Great Britain. The boundary line between Turkey and Egypt seems to be not very well defined, and England claims that the Turks must keep out of a certain territory, until the boundary question is settled. It is strange that the dispute assumed any importance at all. In England the Sultan's position was charged to secret German intrigues. This charge was denied in Berlin, and, as it seems, with perfect sincerity. The Sultan has not been able to secure German backing against England.

The San Francisco bread-line knows no color line.

The tennis champion who defeated Jay Gould was Miles ahead.

The weather is so fine that it even makes the tramp's blood run.

Vesuvius may be sleeping, but the Titan is beginning to snore very loud.

Less news from San Francisco means the city's greater progress towards recovery.

The war department is running out of red tape since the San Francisco disaster.

Senator Allison's amendment is the Iowa idea. And Iowa is a great railroad state.

Dr. Crapsey has been found guilty of heresy as charged and thereby made famous.

The government seeks to have the Drug trust enjoined. It will be a bitter pill for the trust.

If children could have their way, there never would be any overcrowding in the schools.

San Francisco will be rebuilt in ample time to catch the trade passing through the Panama canal.

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell predicts a bright future for Africa. To one at this distance it looks rather dark.

Bernhardt is playing in tents and concert halls. Should she play in a barn, would she thereby become a barn stormer?

Senator Morgan plays in rather hard luck. He couldn't get the Nicaragua route; his resolution for a sea level canal is tabled, and now William Nelson Cromwell openly defies him.

It is the general opinion in Constantinople that the Sultan will remove the Turkish troops from Tabah before the time for the expiration of the British ultimatum arrives. Truly he is the Slick Man of Europe.

In meeting behind closed doors to consider the case of Juvenile Judge Brown, the court commission is very much more considerate of him than he was of that young girl whom he so outrageously treated.

"There is no objection to a man seeking a position, if he thinks he can conscientiously fill the bill," says Secretary of War Taft. And where is the office seeker who doesn't think that he "can conscientiously fill the bill?"

"The people don't want free seeds, but you cannot get their representatives in Congress to believe it," says the Springfield Republican. Did anyone ever try to convince representatives in Congress that the people do not want free seeds? They are open to conviction.

"Dr. Maxwell, superintendent of schools in New York City, advises that the young pupils of the schools, while on their way to and from their homes, carry their strapped books on the right side on the even days of the month, and on the left side on the odd days, in order to prevent the danger of spinal curvature." Why not have them carry water on both shoulders?

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

Springfield Republican.
The outbreak of feeling in Georgia against the journey by Gen. Sherman's son over the route of the famous Union soldier's march to the sea in the autumn of 1864 is most natural, and the whole North will sustain the Georgians in their indignation. The people of that state would be the first, however, to say that their protest is based solely upon the use of United States troops as a military escort for the son of the general. They would have no objection merely to Thomas Sherman's

horseback journey from Chattanooga to Savannah; on the contrary, their sense of hospitality would have asserted itself in a remarkable way had he come quietly among them minus the panoply of war.

Kansas City Post.
It was more than a tempest in a teapot which the people of Georgia raised when Father Sherman, son of the late General W. T. Sherman, who made that "March to the Sea," almost unopposed, save by combustible houses and inoffensive barns, fences, orchards and cotton fields, proposed to go over the route his father blazed, escorted by a troop of cavalry. As soon as it was announced the people became most indignant, the whole Georgia congressional delegation, senators and representatives, called at the White House and vigorously protested. Mr. Roosevelt at once issued orders forbidding the "march" and it was at once called off. The excuse given for this reminder of that march, painful as it should be to even Sherman's son, was that it was undertaken to collect data for the war department.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The assumption on anybody's part that a military guard was necessary was in itself an insult to the south, while thus to give a military flavor to a purely civilian journey on a purely personal errand was to cap the climax of bad taste. General Sherman's son is entitled to a military guard of honor no more than any other of the millions of Americans who would know better than to accept one, and should have a keener sense of the fitness of things than to go "marching through Georgia" with a cavalry escort at his heels, thus reviving bitter memories and rubbing salt into old wounds.

Louisville Herald.
It was bad judgment all around to give a military tinge and significance to a matter of peaceful exploration and research. The President intended in good time and with good taste and judgment to prevent an explosion of southern resentment at an uncalculated revival of memories, the sorest in American annals. It was what General W. T. Sherman himself saw in that campaign from the mountains to the sea, which led him to declare that "War is hell." Americans are always "sensitive for shyness" and of person, as Father Sherman himself will undoubtedly agree.

JUST FOR FUN.

Rivals in Somnolence.
An Arizona girl awoke after sleeping for seven weeks, but upon being told that the Statedebt bill would beat her record she went into another trance.—Washington Post.

Rapid Growth.
"Cozy incubator, thirty-egg size; all fittings complete; owner getting larger."—Lady.

Lawyer—"Did the prisoner strike the complainant in the heat of passion?" Witness—"No, sah; in de solah plexum, sah."—Baltimore American.

"Papa, what does it mean to 'Hitch your wagon to a star'?" "Radically and antipodally opposite to tying up with a chorus girl, my son."—Puck.

"Rimer takes himself very seriously, doesn't he?" "Yes, indeed." "Most of his poetry is pathetic, isn't it?" "That's what he calls it, but the editors say it's pitiful."—Philadelphia Press.

The Baron—"The Duke is but little better than a common tradesman." The Princess—"Ah?" "Yes. He actually solicits marriage with heiresses instead of waiting for them or their mothers to approach him on the subject."—Brooklyn Life.

"Do you think it would be well for a young man who is ambitious to rise in politics to study law?" asked the senator. "No," answered senator Borghum. "If I were a young man and wanted to get a lofty official position, I'd learn to be a stenographer."—Washington Star.

"And you say you lost your position by the great earthquake in San Francisco?" inquired the kind lady. "Yes, mum," replied the great prophet. "What was your position?" "I wuz asleep in a barn at de time, mum."—Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Youngwed—"The other day you declared I talked almost continuously." Youngwed—"Yes, so I did." Mrs. Youngwed—"And last night you told the friend you brought home to dinner that I seldom said anything. Now, which statement is correct?" Youngwed—"Both."—Chicago Daily News.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Farm Science is the title of an illustrated pamphlet published by the International Harvester Company of America. It contains papers by experts on a great number of subjects of interest to farmers. Among these are: "Alfalfa Culture in America," "Modern Corn Culture," "Best Methods in Seedling," "Small Grain Growing," and several others. The suggestions and the information contained in these papers cannot fail to benefit the student who will put them to practical use.—Chicago, Ill.

The May number of the Arena opens with an article by Albert Brandt on "Criminal Wealth Versus Common Honesty." The author takes the view that the "oligarchy of the criminal rich is the gravest menace to the Republic."

"The Economic Struggle in Colorado" is continued. This is a discussion of the railroad. "The British Labor Party: Its Aims and Aspirations," are set forth by William Dlack. An article on a widely different subject is that by George Wharton James on "Charles H. Grant, Marine Painter." This is illustrated by numerous copies of paintings by the noted artist. "Simon Bolivar: the Liberator of Northern South America" is the subject of a sketch by Prof. Frederic M. Noy. Other subjects discussed are: "What Our Universities are Doing for American Literature," "The Value of An ever try to convince representatives in Congress that the people do not want free seeds? They are open to conviction."

"The Vaccination Question" is one of the subjects discussed in Health Culture for May. Other subjects considered are: "Walking for Health," "The Muscles and Their Uses," "Consumption Theories," and "Suburban vs City Life."—141 West Twenty-third street, New York.

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