DESERET EVENING NEWS: FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1905.



PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sundays excepted). r of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Sait Lake City, Utah.

Charles W Fenrosa - . . . Editor Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

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In charge of B F Cummings, manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Of-fice, 1127 Park Row Building, New York

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE. In charge of F. J. Cooper, 78 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading mat-ter for mubilication should be addressed to the EDITOR. Address all business comunications and all remittances: THE DESERET NEWS. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Posteffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress. March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, _ MARCH 31, 1905.

GÉNERAL CONFERENCE

The Seventy-fifth annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene on Thursday, the 6th of April, and adjourn Friday afternoon until Sunday morning, and close Sunday afternoon. A general Priesthood meeting will

he held on Friday night, commencing at 7:30. The special Priesthood meeting for the

General and Presiding Authorities of the Church will be held in the Assembly Hall on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock,

JOSEPH F. SMITH. JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND, First Presidency.

them

The general semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, April 9, 1905, at 7 o'clock, p. m. Officers and Sunday school workers are requested to attend and all are cordially invited.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, GEORGE REYNOLDS, JOSEPH M. TANNER, General Superintendency.

A BIG MISTAKE.

We regard the appointment made by the commission for Judge of the Juven. ile 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 trav-

city the properties which have been wanted by the city in order to complete its arrangements for bringing in the waters of the Cottonwoods, and valued at \$100,000- a very low estimate, and also to furnish lighting to the city during the entire time of the franchise valued at about \$12,000 a year also to pay the city \$25 a year for each of its street cars. The company is to reduce its charge for electric lighting to an average of 10 cents per kilowatt hour to consumers who pay their bills by the 7th day of each month, while the average for light and power is only about 7 cents per killowatt hour. We suppose the people who have put

themselves into a frenzy over the fifty years extension asked by the company, will now come down to common sense, and maybe they will consider they have gained a victory. All right. We are content, Some benefits will accrue to each party to the arrangement. The city gets by far the bigger end of the bargain. The public

get the assurance of a reduction in lighting rates. The company simply obtains a consolidation of its several franchises in one, with a very slight extension of its time, and those people who have been so anxious to put a bar in its way, will doubtless feel glad that the enterprising gentlemen who have furnished this city with light and transportation without receiving any financial returns therefor, have not been encouraged to pursue their good work, but have been left to push their way along as best they can against the obstacles that are still in their path. We desire to repeat, for the benefit of readers who have not yet grasped the situation, that the Utah Light and Railway company has never offered or desired to sell the properties that are to be conveyed to the city. If the city does not want them, they are not to be bought for any price. The company can use them to increase its facilities by at least 1,500 horse power. It was

the city that wanted to obtain them and made the first overtures to acquire The company has not charged the prices permitted by the franchises which it held, but has furnished lights

at one-fourth less than the maximum permitted. The price at which the company has offered to furnish light to consumers is lower than that pretended to be offered, by an unformed association that tenders nothing in return for a fifty years franchise.

If the city will extend to the bona for such a formidable malady. fide company which now has its poles and wires extended to every part of the municipality, the fifty years franchise asked for by the up-in-the-air association, the former will furnish light to the people at a further considerable reduction from the rate that the latter pretended to propose. That is, if nothing is required in return for the franchise, the company will furnish lights

at lower prices even than those it now proposes to charge. The inconsistent agliators against the Utah Light and Railway company have the folly and impudence to urge upon the City Council to give the doubtful concern a fifty years franchise without any consideration whatever in eling lecturer salaried as such by an return, while they bully and threaten, demned to hard labor, the sentence beand browbeat, and insult ing from eight years up to twenty; members of the council as can see the parricides for life. On the expiration advantages of granting the franchise of the term they are settled free in Sito a responsible company, willing to beria, but may under no circumstances pay a big price for the concession, and return to Russia. The Russian rulers, who regard the other proposition as inevidently found that criminals could be substantial, one-sided and of no real used to advantage, to settle a forbidding region, to which other people could benefit. The Utah Light and Railway comnot be induced to go, and so they sent pany has spent such means as it has murderers to Siberia instead of the galacquired, in the improvement of its serlows. vice and intends to do so in the future. It does not pretend to be perfect, but March snows bring April flowers. admits the defects that have existed and has taken steps to remove them, The prudential committee say 'tain't and is furnishing this city with bettainted. ter light and street-car services than could be expected in a city with so March is going out like a lion with small a population and very extensive its tail twisted. and wide-spread area as exist in Salt The protestants say that half a cen-Lake City. We understand the cause of the tury is better than one.

ments, the company is to deed to the cism fails to read the "mene, mene, thekel, upharsin," upon the wall. Every consideration, military, political, finan-

clal, and even religious, prompts to the acceptance of whatever reasonable peace terms can be obtained, either through direct negotiations or through the good offices of friendly powers. The settlement of this quarrel between Japan and Russia is of worldwide interest. Japan is now in a mood to proclaim herself the guardian of Asta, and maintain that that continent is closed to western invaders. The dismemberment of China, commenced in earnest by Russia, is now postponed, and Japan must be reckoned with in any future dealings with that empire. For these reasons the war has been

epoch-making, and the terms upon which it is concluded will interest all the world. Russia has great masters in diplomacy. We presume the battle between the diplomats of the two countries will be, in some respects, as spectacular as have been the contests between their armies.

VIOLETS FOR CANCER.

The latest proposed cure for cancer a brew from violet leaves. It is said to have been tested and found effective in two recent cases. Dr. Gordon of Exeter, in the London Lancet, tells the story of a man afflicted with cancer in the tongue, who refused to be operated upon. Then it was suggested that he try "tea" on violet leaves. Every day, it is said, he drank part of the brew; the rest he used as a fomentation. That treatment has been continued since the beginning of November last, and now nothing remains but a tiny hard scar. Another story is told of the cure of cancer of the liver. The patient, a lady well known in social circles, was treated by a specialist without avail,

when violet leaves were suggested by a friend. Although hopeless of ever being cured, she tried this remedy. She took a wine glass of the decoction several times a day and also applied cotton wool scaked in the hot liquor over the seat of the cancer. The woman

says she is now completely cured. It is claimed that this terrible disease is on the increase, although some hold that the sickness itself is not actually increasing, but that more cases are discovered owing to the more thorough and scientific diagnosis of modern physicians. At any rate, if there is any virtue in violet leaves, the fact should become generally known, though that remedy looks almost too innocent

DEATH PENALTY IN RUSSIA.

Some surprise has been expressed that the murderer of Von Plehve was not sentenced to death, and that the wretch who assassinated Grand Duke Sergius was not dispatched without further delay. But it appears that the death penalty is very nearly abolished in Russia. The London Law Times explains that murder, in that country, unless the victim be either the Czar himself or the heir to the imperial throne, is not punished with death. Capital punishment for this crime was abolished as long ago as 1753. Since that date murderers in Russia have merely been con-

assured that their yoke is not easy nor their burden light.

Robert Schurman, son of the president of Cornell university, is working in a blacksmith shop, having been cut off by his family because he simply will not study. Same old story of leading a horse to water and finding it impossible to make him drink.

Senator Burrows has set at rest the story that a subcommittee of the Senate committee on elections is coming to Utah this summer to continue the investigation in the Smoot case. I will spoll a nice little junket for several senators. But they must put up with the disappointment.

AND SHE SWALLOWED IT. Kansas City Journal.

At a recent dinner in London the con-versation turned on the subject of lynchings in the Unlted States. It was the general opinion that a rope was the chief end of man in America. Fi-nally the hostess turned to an Amer-ican, who had taken no part in the con-versation, and said: "You, sir, must often have seen these affairs." "Yes," he replied, "we take a kind of munici-pial p'ide in seeing which city can show the greatest number of lynchings year-ly. The night before I sailed for Eng-land I was giving a dinner to a p Ty of intimate friends, when a colored alter spilled a plate of soup over the gown of a lady at an adjoining table. The gown was utterly ruined, and the gen-tlemen of her party at once seized the waiter, tied a rope around his neck and at a signal from the injured lady swung him into the air." "Horrible!" said the hostess with a shudder. "And did you actually see this yourself?" "Well, no," said the American, apolo-gelcally. "Just at that time I was downstairs killing the chef for putting mustard in the blanc mange." At a recent dinner in London the con-

WAR'S COST MAKE FOR PEACE.

Boston Transcript. A German expert calculates that a war between two European powers would cost £6,000,000 daily, according to the present scale. This is likely to do as much to keep the peace for the present as any disarmament scheme or court of arbitration system. court of arbitration, even.

PITY UNCALLED FOR.

Baltimore American The President says that rich men are to be pitied. Theoretically, he is right, but practically they will keep on be-ing envied until the majority of man-kind decide to live the simple life of plain living and high thinking.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Pandex of the Press for April is now out with a splendid synopsis of current news, and articles of general interest. Publications of this kind are valuable because they classify and condense the lengthier reports of daily events and thus aid in retaining the main thread. The Pandex of the Press is a new venture in this field of peri-odicals. Success!-320 Sansome St., San Francisco

"Immortality: A Modern Scientist's Answer to the Questions Whence and Whither?" is the title of a lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, Ph. D. The discus-sion is based upon Prof. Metchnikoff's book, "The Nature of Man," and from the point of view of the ethical life, discusses the problem of the future. Prof. Adler's concluding words are: "The belief in immortality rises and ebbs, according as we prize the in-dividual man or hold him cheap. At present there is an ebb; the unripe democracy under which we are living



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 citles 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 eligi-ble to any office who is a defaulter to corporation. Revised Statutes 1898, the 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 objecting) 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 act under the law, particularly in a quasi-judicial office.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

The people of this city are beginning to understand the facts in regard to the question which has been agitated with so much fire and fury and falsehood by the local press. The only paper which has treated the matter with fairness is the Doseret News. This paper has abstained from noticing much of the ribeld nonsense and absurd untruths, with which a number of agitators have opposed the proposition for an extension of the franchise of the Utah Light & Railway company. But we have made some plain statements which have not been and cannot be controverted. They are avoided, both by the papers and the persons who have engaged in the disreputable attacks upon the company, and instead of meeting them, the old falsehoods set forth in the beginning of the controversy have been repeated over and over again, notwithstanding their complete refutation.

The citizens of Salt Lake should understand that the proposition at present is to consolidate the different franchises which the company has owned for some time, most of which had been purchased from other corporations. They extend from thirty-six years to forty-two years. The plan of the committee of the City Council is to . make of them one franchise to cover a period of fifty years, dating from January 1, 1995, That if an average extension of the present franchises for only about ten years.

In consideration of these arrange-

animus exhibited against the company by certain individuals, and view it as When the Japanese go up against Vladivostok it will fall over. both petty and malicious. The pretense that it is in the interest of the

of backbone.

unfounded and sinister opposition.

THE PEACE TALK.

If Russia insists upon exemption

from the payment of an indemnity and

Japan demands that her antagonist

promise to build no ships for many

years, there will not be peace yet.

Russia is, to be sure, beaten and hu-

miliated, but she will fight to the last,

rather than give pledges as to her fu-

ure naval plans. Nor are such pledges

necessary for Japan's safety. If Rus-

sia is excluded from the Pacific and

that she needs peace. And this may

happen any day. The situation in

Asia is growing more critical every

patkin, now commanded by Linevitch,

may be scattered again. Vladivostok

may be cut off, and the Japanese may

make themselves masters of the entire

Manchuria and eastern Siberia.

The battered forces of Kuro-

Russian navy.

hour.

Do the canal commissioners feel republic, is as absurd and untrue as the signed to the call for their resignaassertions that have been made contions? cerning the whole matter, to deceive the unwary and scare such members

The address of the judge of the juof the council as have gristle instead enile court is not to be found in the ity directory.

Thinking people ought not to be carried away by inflammatory speeches, Federal authorities investigating the and attacks upon a corporation after Beef trust cannot trust the witnesses, the usual style of Populistic harangues, This is another trust evil. but should use their judgment and, at any rate, look at both sides of a mat-There seem to be two sides to Wit-

ter before making a decision and joinness Shields as there were two sides to ing in with malcontents and opponents the shield that stood at the cross roads, of rational progress. Let the City

Council do' what is right and just and The president of Hayti asserts there fair, and the great body of our citiis no trouble in his country. But then zens, when they fully understand the he has so much that it doesn't trouble facts, will support them against all him.

> Secret service men constantly shadow the' Beef trust case witnesses. This might be called the shadow of a great crime.

"It is moved and seconded that the Osler joke be dropped." says the Boston Herald, Right; it is old enough to chloroform.

The Interstate Commerce commission has ordered the reopening of the Armour Car lines inquiry. It proposes to break the seal that has been put on these cars.

prevented, by such means as diplomacy can invent, from obtaining good naval If the University-Agricultural Colbases in this hemisphere, there need lege consolidation fight is to be to a be no apprehension in Japan from a fitish, as the people are assured it is, it should take place on Cummings But, in all probability, the demands field and a charge for admission made. on both sides will be considerably modi-It would net a goodly sum, fled, when Russla makes up her mind

The resignations of the canal commisioners will not be accepted until their successors are appointed. This is so as to avoid a histus in the government of the strip. But to the onlooker it seems like a prolongation of the agony.

In various parts of Russia, proclama-Then, the situation at home is everytions have been scattered broadcast thing but satisfactory, if reports can be calling on the people to support the relied upon. Every day's delay is a war if they would avoid being brought loss to Russia, and only blind fanati- under the Mongolian yoke. They are



Franko.

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