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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 15, 1906

CARL SCHURZ.

The death of Carl Schurz removes one more remarkable figure from the line of illustrious characters in modern American history. Of foreign birth and education, he became quickly identified and potent in the affairs of this nation, and for some years wielded considerable influence in politics and in literature. He was regarded as somewhat erratic and rash but honest and fearless. He was a man of ideas and force in their advancement, but yet changeable and therefore not thoroughly reliable in party affairs. He was the subject of ridicule by the cartoonists and of fierce denunciation by political adversaries, but he was always of consequence and courageous in controversy. He was a distinguished and eminent personality, and never to be despised as a combatant on whatever ground he occupied. He was a strong fighter, in war and in peace, and only changed his position when his honest opinion prompted him. His demise is a loss to the world as well as to his adopted country, and he will be numbered among the great minds of his age and generation. Regret is felt at his departure by prominent people of all parties, and encomiums come from every quarter on his life and labors. Peace be to his soul!

REED SMOOT APPRECIATED.

A short time ago, Palo Alto day, the sixtieth anniversary of a decisive battle of the Mexican war, was observed by the Texas Association of Mexican war veterans, at Dallas, Tex. A grand reunion was held of veterans and their friends. Patriotic speeches were made, the business of the organization was attended to, and the veterans were royally entertained and had a good time generally. An extended report of the proceedings appears in the Dallas Morning News of May 9.

A feature specially noted in that report, was the reading of a letter from Senator Reed Smoot to Mrs. Moore Murdock, secretary of the auxiliary organization of women. The Dallas News says:

"One incident that won for the speaker long applause was the reading by Mrs. Moore Murdock of a letter from Senator Reed Smoot of Utah.

"It was this letter," declared the fervent speaker, "who, when I was before the finance committee of the Senate of the United States in behalf of the veterans of the war with Mexico, gave me earnest attention and when I had gone from the room it was he who made an impassioned appeal for increase of the pension of the veterans. He declared that for Utah alone the pension might well go to \$20 a month and more. It was his work that made it even as high as \$20, the present status of the pension.

"You are surprised at hearing such a letter as this from a man who has been so maligned. Let me tell you that from what I know of Reed Smoot there is not a nobler, better man nor one more gentlemanly in his deference to women and his respect for the veterans. If being a Mormon has made him such, would to God there were more men Mormons. It is not true that he is polygamous in his life. I know his sweet wife, a splendid woman, and he in his purity of life and good, moral worth is a good example for so-called Christian men."

"The letter is as follows:

"Washington, D. C., April 19, 1906.—Mrs. Moore Murdock, 121 Ninth Street, Oak Cliff, Dallas, Tex.: Dear Madam,—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of April 14, 1906, and sincerely thank you for the words of sympathy and good will toward me contained therein. I assure you that the satisfaction I receive from being in a position to assist by my vote and influence in the passage of a bill granting an increase of pension to the veterans of the Mexican war through the Senate was joy enough for me, but your kind words have added an additional pleasure. There is always a satisfaction in doing what one's conscience tells him is right. My sympathy always goes out to the old, and especially to the old who gave the strength of their young manhood in defense of their country. We owe them more gratitude than can be measured in dollars and cents, and my prayer is that God will bless and protect them in their old age; that their last days may be their best days. May the Nation which they have defended and the righteous power live forever. I also wish to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the unselfish interest you have taken in the welfare and the protection of the old soldier. If not rewarded in this life for your noble work, may blessings be granted to you a thousand fold in the life to come. With very best wishes for your future, I remain, yours truly,

REED SMOOT.

Mrs. Murdock deserves great credit and honor for publicly acknowledging the sterling worth of Senator Smoot, and his excellent wife. She is, evidently, one of those noble and valiant women of the world, to whom the race owes its onward and upward progress. She is not alone in her appreciation of the honesty, integrity and loyalty of the senior Senator from Utah. All who know him personally respect him as a Christian gentleman. The opposition to him was aroused by political and religious opponents whose jealousy is equalled only by their turpitude and bigotry.

We have just received, among our exchanges, the first number of the standard, published in Washington, D. C. One of its excellent editorials is

on "The Case of Reed Smoot," which we here copy in toto:

"Here is a man who comes to the United States Senate with the commission of one of the sovereign States of this Union. Although he has not been charged with being a rascal, and despite the fact that he is in his private life an upright and most useful citizen, he has had to fight for his official life almost from the hour that he took his seat in the Senate. Even his bitterest enemies do not try to show that he is the husband of more than one wife. The entire war that is waged upon him is based upon his holding an office in the Mormon Church. In other words, the prejudice against the Church is visited on Mr. Smoot. He is to be the vicarious offering on the altars of bigotry and intolerance.

"It is true that under our form of government which gives each house of Congress the right to judge of the qualifications of its members, the United States Senate can arbitrarily expel any man who holds a seat in that body. It goes without saying that it would never have occurred to Senator Burrage or Senator Dubois, who are leading the fight on Mr. Smoot, to have made any attack upon him had he been a deacon or an elder in one of the Protestant churches. He might have been an utterly irreligious and even an immoral man, and not have been subjected to the merciless persecution that has been so persistently made upon him solely because of his church affiliations.

"As Reed Smoot admittedly ranks with the best men in the United States, as he has been, his wife, his life, his character, his honesty, his integrity, his nobility, as he commands the respect of all classes, both Gentiles and Mormons; as he has not even been charged with practicing polygamy, what can there be at the bottom of this attempt to take from him his seat, but a spirit of fanaticism and intolerance? Of late years it has been the boast of liberal-minded people that the old era of persecution for opinion's sake had become extinct in the United States. The crusade against Reed Smoot hardly sustains this boast. People of narrow views and deep seated prejudice, in per cent of whom, without an iota of information as to the facts, would go on the stand and make oath that Smoot is a polygamist, have bombarded the Senate with petitions that he be unseated. The pressure from this source has been intense and has been conducted in systematic fashion.

"The question arises, can Senators afford to be swayed by this clamor that has been worked up with great diligence and which is without the inspiration of a single lofty motive? Senator Burrage, who is fighting with desperation in the cause of the fanatics, has a plan of excluding Mr. Smoot, but not of expelling him. To laymen it seems a distinction without a difference, but if the Burrage idea is carried out, the Utah man can be gotten rid of by a majority vote of the Senate. To expel him a two-thirds vote is necessary. The question, in it a Burrage motion at least three able Senators, members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, may be counted. Bailey, of Texas; Overman, of North Carolina, and Pranger, of Tennessee. Mr. Bailey, who is reckoned one of the best lawyers in the country, holds that there can be no way of defeating Smoot of his seat, save by direct expulsion. If he be an unfit man to remain in the senatorial body, certainly he should be expelled, and that can be done by the assent of two-thirds of the Senators. So it would appear that Mr. Burrage's nice little plan of getting Reed Smoot out of the Senate will not work. It is not within the range of probability that two-thirds of the Senators can be found to vote in favor of election. Furthermore, if every one in that body in which all are peers would search his conscience and ask himself the question, is it a just or righteous thing to take this man's seat away, thereby not only depriving him of what is legitimately his own, but likewise nullifying the constitutional right of a State to make its own choice of Senator merely to satisfy the noise of the narrow-minded? The prospect of Mr. Burrage getting even a corporal's guard on his side would be exceedingly slim."

THE WORLD IS MOVING.

An evidence of the progress the world is making toward the state of general peace and good will, is furnished by the change noticed in the books used in the common schools as channels of information in history. The time is not very far distant when the authors of such books considered nothing that did not relate to wars, battles, and warriors as worthy of their attention. What the heroes of peace had accomplished during the various areas, found but little room in the handbooks of history.

A notable change in this respect has taken place of late years. A report has recently been published, bearing on that subject. It is by a committee of the American Peace society, appointed for the purpose of investigating the study of history in the schools. The committee reports that the books have been growing better of late, as regards the proportion of space given to war stories and the achievements of peace. This must be considered an encouraging sign.

According to this report, in the school histories used between 1843 and 1885, for instance, the amount of space devoted to wars was about forty per cent of the books. In the textbooks published between 1885 and 1897, the average space used for war was found to be only 28.5 per cent. In ten histories published between 1890 and 1904 the average war-space was found still further reduced to 26.8; and the newest school histories, those published between 1900 and 1906, proved to have an average of but 24.7 per cent of space on wars. "These figures," says the Boston Transcript, "seem to establish the fact of a general veering of the modern mind away from the old habit of giving too much value and attributing undue effect to militarism, as compared with those other main interests of the world of today, industry, agriculture, manufacturing, electrical development, railway construction, education, literature, political enlightenment, art and science."

Another evidence of progress in the right direction is found in the fact that disarmament is again seriously discussed. The "Czar," it will be remembered, called the first Hague congress, which was opened on the 18th of May, 1899, for the purpose of considering the possibility of gradual disarmament, but though the notable gathering was held, the question of disarmament was dismissed as if intended only for a joke. But it is coming to the front again. The British House of Commons has adopted a resolution, calling on the government to press for the inclusion in the Hague program of the question of armament reduction by international agreement. The House of Commons is an extremely practical body, and its attitude on this question indicates a long stride forward since 1899.

The British cabinet endorses this ac-

tion. Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, is quoted as saying that there was a growing disposition in other countries toward reduction of armaments and military budgets; that the subject ought to be discussed at the coming conference, and that he hoped the powers would regard the motion "as an invitation from the House of Commons to respond to their feelings in the matter." This is true. In France particularly, the peace sentiment is strong. And even German statesmen are quoted as advocates of limitation of naval expenditures by international agreement.

The world is making progress. Seven years ago, Czar Nicholas was almost ridiculed for suggesting disarmament. Today the British government is requested to take up that question, and the prospect is that it will be seriously considered, if brought to the attention of The Hague congress.

Dowry seems to love a row better than his own soul.

Houses where rough houses are raised should be razed.

Is the public to get any rebate on this rate bill debate?

The Czar is facing another crisis. Wonder how he likes the looks of it?

No one can tell from what timber the planks will be made for the platform of 1908.

The San Franciscans at present are doing the plain living and high thinking act.

New York City's debt is \$425,000,000. There is nothing small about Greater New York.

It is always the trusted and never the suspicious clerk who does the embezzling.

It is said that four-fifths of the Japanese boys are studying English. Here is a hint for American colleges.

Famous men used to have cigars named after them. Now they have their pictures on postal cards.

If a paper trust can be busted why can't other trusts be busted? Perhaps it's because it's made of straw.

In the Tabah affair the Sultan was fooling all the time. He was just twisting the British lion's tail to hear him growl.

The Senate committee on interoceanic canals seems to have compromised on the question of the type of canal for Panama by agreeing on a deadlock.

It would be a queer Russian holiday that did not witness a murder or outrage of some kind. Yesterday's May Day celebration was no exception to the rule. The only variation was the use of a dagger instead of a bomb in the assassination of Vice Admiral Kuzmich.

In the death of Carl Schurz the country has lost an eminent and most valuable citizen. Considered by many as eccentric, by some as cranky, his aims were always high, almost idealistic. He is much, but not too much, to say, that the United States is better because he made this country his home.

Dr. E. E. Beeman of chewing gum fame, with an income of \$27,000 a year, has asked the government to increase his pension \$4 a month. Four dollars a month isn't much to the government but to a poor man with no more income than \$27,000, it means comfort, even luxury. His petition should be granted.

Albert Pulitzer has sent a communication to the New York Herald saying that the mission of the newspaper he is about to start will be to slay the sensational headline. He says that papers whose pages are smeared with glaring headlines are an insult to American intelligence. Has Joseph Pulitzer any answer to make to this?

OPENING A FOUNTAIN PEN.

National Magazine for May.
If your fountain pen is stuck so you cannot unscrew it, wrap a small rubber band tightly around the nozzle or pen part. This will give you a grip on the pen that will nearly always fetch it. If you cannot get it to come off by using the rubber, try putting a little powdered rosin on the fingers. I have never known the rosin to fail; but it is rough for the hand. Rosin on the hand will always fetch a tight watch-case or any other smooth, screw-joint article.

DE WITTE'S RETIREMENT.

Pittsburg Gazette.

The complete failure of this man, the collapse of his last supreme effort to unify the Russian people and guide its efforts in the direction of great national achievements, tells a story beyond his power to cope with the unruly spirit that is abroad and that foretells disaster in the near future, what can be expected from those who take up the task that he has undertaken? Not inappropriately might the retiring minister remark, "After me the deluge."

ANNIHILATION.

Philadelphia Telegram.

Anarchists, nihilists, red terrorists and their kind generally believe in destruction. They rebel against civilization, and would put an end to it. Property, they declare, is robbery, and they would tear down and set fire to property indiscriminately. Their main dogma is dynamite. In what way are they advantaged that San Francisco has been annihilated. The terrible convulsion of nature, followed by fire, and even aided by the enforced use of dynamite—their own adopted agent of destruction has wrought such havoc as the world has rarely witnessed, and if the extremists, revolutionists, etc., can see any advantage in their disaster either to themselves, to their "cause," or to the "humanity" to which they profess devotion, it would be of some interest to learn of what they suppose this conception consists. If they cannot show any such gain, let

them hereafter hold their peace and never trouble nervous people by preaching dynamite and destruction from this time forth.

WHEN TO EXPECT NEXT COMET.

Harper's.

The next important comet to be expected within our range of vision will appear in 1910. It is known as Halley's comet, and its first recorded appearance was in 11 B. C., since when it has appeared regularly every 76 years. Professor Pickering, of Harvard, describes what happens when we run into a comet, as we occasionally do. Professor Pickering explains that the earth has a cometary tail of its own at certain times. This tail is composed of those great auroras that sometimes envelop the earth's polar regions.

JUST FOR FUN.

Motorist (whose motor has thrown elderly village into pond)—"Come along, my man, I'll take you home to get dry." Elderly Villager—"No, yer don't! I've got your number and 'ere I stays till a hindeependent witness comes along!"—Punch.

They Know About War.

You have probably noticed that militiamen usually think they know a great deal about war.—Atchison Globe.

Mower and Mower.

Then there is that other public nuisance, the Man with the Lawn Mower, who gets busy about 6 a. m.—Puck.

Dentist (to patient who is opening his purse)—"Don't bother about that yet, Mr. Isaacs. You needn't pay in advance."

Mr. Isaacs—Excuse me. You say you get me gas, and I count my money first.—Simplicissimus.

Miss Passay—He was talking to you about me, wasn't he?

Miss Knox—Yes. He asked me if you were 35 yet, and I said certainly not. Miss Passay—What a ridiculous question!

Miss Knox—Just what I told him. I said, "How long do you expect her to be 35?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lady—What is the real difference between an apartment, a flat and a tenement house?

Janitor—In an apartment the ladies have no children; in a flat they have one or two. More than two makes any house a tenement, mum.—Judge.

"Maud, can't you play tennis without all that noise?"

"Now, how do you suppose we are going to play tennis without raising a racket?"—Baltimore American.

Arithmetic—Teacher—How many commandments are there, Sally?

Sally—None, teacher. Teacher—Suppose you were to break a commandment . . . (impressive pause)?

Sally—Then there'd be nine.—Punch.

Mrs. Nurich—I wonder what makes all of these little scratches in the floor?

Nurich—Oh, that's me. I nearly broke my neck on that slippery hardwood, so I had some spikes put in the soles of my shoes.—Detroit Free Press.

Heroes.

"A naval hero should never allow himself to be forced to explain," said the man who repeats all the good things he hears.

"No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "He hasn't the faculty of forgetting things in an investigation that a financier enjoys."—Washington Star.

Babu Documents.

Washington Post.
"This document," said Senator La Follette, "is an unreasonable petition. 'Reminds me of the letters that a civil servant in India sent to the government.'"

"The man was a babu, as the educated Indian natives are called. He was in charge of a state library, and the documents in this library were being eaten by the rats. Accordingly he applied to the government for weekly rations for two cats.

"The rations were granted him, and several weeks passed, when the government received from him this letter: 'I have the honor to inform you that the senior cat is absent without leave. What shall I do?'

"Receiving no reply, he wrote again as follows:

"In re absence cat, I propose to promote the junior cat, and in the meantime to take into government service a probationer cat on full rations."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Grandeur of the Summits" is the title of an article in the May number of "The Four-Track News." This is an artistically illustrated description of the ever changing vision and majesty of the Rockies. An article on Saratoga entitled "Dance Fashion's Rendezvous," by E. B. Rouse, will be found especially entertaining. Articles entitled "Springtime in the High Alps," "Unlute Quebec," "Corsica and the Corsicans," "The Paris of the Orient" and "The Isle of Pines" lead the reader into many delightful foreign lands. An article entitled "Near-Ry" relates to a day's trip into the rural section. There are the usual detourments, humor and verse, among the latter being a poem by Thomas C. Harbaugh entitled "The Bells of Monterey," which will be found of special merit.—George H. Daniels, publisher, 57 East 42nd St., New York.

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