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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 22, 1907.

SENATOR CULLOM EXPLAINS.

Senator Cullom of Illinois contributes an important article to the current number of the North American Review, on the recent action of the Senate in the case of Senator Reed Smoot. Senator Cullom sets forth very clearly why the Senate could not take any other action than it did, in spite of all the petitions that flooded the body during the hearing of the case. He strongly deprecates the attempt to influence the Senate with petitions, because that body sat as a judicial tribunal in this case. On this point he says, in part:

"I can conceive of no more unfortunate misconception than to suppose the Senate of the United States open to the influence of these memorials and petitions when once it took cognizance of the charges brought against the Senator from Utah, with the view to prove his unworthy of his seat in the Senate. From that moment, every senator was obliged, of necessity, to assume the position of a judge upon the bench—a judge whose verdict there could be no appeal. It was not in legislation but in judicial capacity that testimony was heard and witnesses examined. It was as a judicial body, not as a legislature, that the Senate had to pass judgment. If the public had realized this, it would have realized that in the presentation of testimony to establish the charges and make good the case, lay its only legitimate method of influence. Memorials and petitions were as much out of place, in urging one decision or another, as if they had been presented to a court in the act of trying a case."

It is a charitable view to take that the memorialists did not realize the impropriety of the tactics they employed. That was the case, perhaps, with the majority of them. But the instigators of the crusade were not ignorant. They knew they had no case against the senior Senator from Utah. But they believed that by their clamor, a verdict there could be no appeal.

They could stand before all the world and be proud of the position where he had planted his feet. That vantage ground had not been reached without heroic effort or self-sacrifice, nor was it attained in a single bound. It was when Philip Maycock was a boy that he set his face to the future with his eyes fixed on a mark that was far up the rugged heights of individual endeavor. He had not yet succeeded in climbing to where his ambition led. But he had made steady progress and promising indeed were the possibilities well nigh within his grasp, when he was compelled to suddenly drop his burden for the present and commence anew the ascent he was permitted to finish in this world. It honor and love, and respect will be of assistance to him in achieving his heart's desire in the sphere of action to which he has gone; then he will have help to spare, for all these go out to him and his in generous proportion in this the hour of their extremity. Eulogies of the dead are not always sincere. They do not always express the true sentiment of the soul. But in the case of the good man just gone, there need be no fear of saying or writing tributes that are unmerited. He was a righteous man who stood four square before his fellows. He was endowed with an intellect that was constantly expanding; an industry that wore down his physique until it was the easy prey for disease; a heart that beat high with hope for the destiny of his native state and people; a love for wife and children, and aged mother, that was the admiration of those who knew him in the closer relations of life.

The situation at present seems to be this, that the railroads are in fear of the people and the people are in fear of the railroad corporations. The managers of the great lines of transportation believe that the public is growing vindictive and that, if any agitator should bring government ownership to the front as an issue, it would be taken up out of pure ill-will toward the roads, and not because of the principles involved. On the other hand, the people rear the power of the strong corporations, and the financiers generally. They are listening to the forecasts of disaster coming from Wall street, and they remember the panic of 1893, which many believe was precipitated by the large money interests. The people know that wealth is not surrendered without a struggle, and that the commanders of capital are hard fighters. If these want a panic they can make one. This is, at least, the general belief.

There is, then, every reason why the different interests should come to an amicable understanding. If an extra session of Congress is necessary to hasten on the good work of reconciliation and harmonious co-operation, let it be called. Sound legislation by Congress at this time would end the ominous clamor for vengeance that is heard in many states.

Thaw's Charybdis and Scylla appear to be the electric chair and Mattewan.

The members of the Legislature have outlined their per diem if not their usefulness.

The municipal rottenness of San Francisco is a stench in the nostrils of the nation.

Mark Twain has bought a farm in Connecticut. Does he intend to raise Yankee nutmegs?

Railroad men who have visited it do not regard the White House as exactly the house of mirth.

Mr. Harriman says that already there is federal control of the railroads. Since when?

Contrary to practice and expectation, the first day of spring was a reds. To what does he refer?

Abe Ruef has been indicted sixty-four times. John D. Rockefeller still leads him by a very considerable number.

The chief cause of the overwhelming defeat of the appropriation for the Jamestown Exposition was the feeling that in the plans for the exposition militarism was being carried to a great excess. The over-militarized defeat was certainly intended as a rebuke to the extreme emphasis laid upon the military display of various sorts."

We are pleased to see that this is a sentiment quite generally prevailing throughout the country. When the managers of the exposition announced their intention of making the show the greatest military spectacle in the world and a great living picture of war "with all its enticing splendors," they threw down a challenge to all the friends of peace in the country. They went contrary to the ideals and traditions of the United States.

It might have been all right to show the world the progress militarism has made during the centuries that have passed since the foundation of this Republic, but this ought to have been offset by some kind of a peace demonstration, showing the status of that cause at the present time, especially since this country is committed to that policy. To ignore this is almost an insult to the defenders of the grand principles that are struggling for recognition in the international affairs of the world at the present time.

TEACHERS UNDERPAID.

The question of better pay for teachers in the public schools of this state was much discussed during the present session of the Legislature. In fact it is a question that has been considered in many of the states of the Union during the current winter, and in several disposed of to pedagogic profit.

The conditions complained of by local teachers and which the lawmakers took cognizance of in affirmative action with a view to making higher compensation possible, in this city, is precisely the status of affairs that has hung like a mill stone about the necks of the teaching profession from the Atlantic to the Pacific. So inadequate has been the reward of many whose natural inclinations run to the school room as a means of earning a livelihood, that they have of late been seeking other avenues of employment until the fact was fast forcing itself upon thinking people that the schools were no longer getting the best material for instructors. The result was in some states that the standard of school work began to fail. This was particularly noted in Missouri where Governor Folk made a personal study of the situation, which in his state, involved some other conditions upon which he commented as follows:

"But the Spaniard despises us. He will none of us. What does he care for our psalm singing?"—Col. Watterson's letter from Spain in the Louisville Courier-Journal. There is nothing strange in that. Even in America the people care much more for the colonel's speaking than for his psalm singing.

STORY OF THE STOCK MARKET.

New York Evening Sun.

Bankers and brokers and other persons more or less familiar with securities will long refer to yesterday's violent convulsion in the stock market as a remarkable event in financial history. It was indeed such. That such tremendous liquidation could take place and such amazing declines in prices occur, following so short a period after days of sharp liquidation and falling quotations, without any of the customary failure signs of distress, made it a truly wonderful panic. Such a market tells one very plain story which even the unskilled may read. It was the rich men who were hurt and had to let go. The losses made a great total, but they were not widespread. The public was not in the market and had not been in it for a long time.

USING UP THE COAL.

American Review of Reviews.

Edward W. Parker, the government's coal expert, has shown that if the coal fields of the United States were simply laid out in a layer six and one-half feet thick, which he considers a fair average, we should obtain 7,000 tons of coal per acre, after leaving enough coal underground to support the roof. Our 400,000 square miles of coal bearing land at this rate would give us a supply of 1,000,000,000 tons in all. We used up

333,000,000 tons of coal in 1905 and 325,000,000 last year. In all we have used so far 8,000,000,000 tons—that is, we have worked out a little less than a million acres of coal up to the end of 1905. Of course, at the rate of production during the last year or two, our coal supply would last (as nearly as we can estimate) 1,000 years.

But we produced as much coal in the last ten years as in all of the previous years since the United States has been a nation. The entire coal product has doubled every ten years. If that rate of increase were to continue, the total supply would be exhausted in the next century. Even at the present rate of production the anthracite areas of Pennsylvania will be exhausted in the next twenty-five or one hundred years.

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