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DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Judges.

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SUTHERLAND'S ADDRESS.

The second address in support of Senator Reed Smoot was delivered in the Senate by Senator Sutherland on Tucsday afternoon. Mr. Sutherland prefaced his remarks by saying that the case was one of profound concern to the State of Utah, and that it is of even greater interest to the country at large. This is eminently true. The decision of that case will affect not only one State but the entire sisterhood of states, and it should be decided right because of the enormous interests involved.

We have, as yet, only a synopsis of the address of Senator Sutherland and can only refer to one or two of the points he makes. Like Senator Hopkins, he points out the fact that the opponents of the senior Senator from Utah commenced their attack by circulating the false rumor that Utah had sent a polygamist to the Senate. This charge, Mr. Sutherland says, was repudiated, but it was nevertheless given wide circulation. He mentioned by name a Presbyterian minister, one Mr. Clemenson, who had, he said, gone up and down the country, as shown by the public press, delivering speeches charging Senator Smoot in specific terms with having married two plural wives, going as far as to give their names and other details. Senator Sutherland, undoubtedly, has the proofs of this statement in his possession, and we mention It here, because it shows clearly just of what kind of material the opposition to Senator Smoot is composed. It indicates the moral calibre of some of his opponents, and proves them to be utterly unworthy of credence.

Senator Sutherland denied the charge made that the Church is interfering in political and temporal affairs. He admitted that in the beginning of the history of Utah there had been more or less union of Church and state, but he maintained that since the division on national party lines in 1892 the situation had improved and that the progress was satisfactory and remarkable. He showed that there was no inclination on the part of "Mormons" to discriminate against non-"Mormons," in political matters.

This is a point upon which there is considerable misunderstanding, owing to the misrepresentations persistently made by unscrupulous anti-"Mormons" of the type exposed by Senator Sutherland. The fact is that even when the president of the Church was the governor of the new Territory of Utah, the affairs of Church and state were kept apart as much as it is possible to keep two institutions apart that exist in the same world, consist of, partly, the same individuals and to some extent cove the same ethical ground. The charge that the "Mormons" do not properly recognize the distinction between church and state, has been made as a sufficient excuse for robbing them of their privileges as citizens, and sometimes even of their property and lives. But it is unjust. They are less guilty of that offense than some of their accusers who do not hesitate to pass political resolutions at their church conferences, or to concoct political plots at the sessions of their ministerial associations. Those are the individuals guilty of mixing the affairs of church and state. The "Mormons" have never offended in that manner to the extent that their accusers have done so. At present there is absolutely no reason why there should not be peace and tranquility in Utah. There is no reason why the citizens of this State should not agree on eliminating the imaginary lines of distinction that have been drawn by the individuals who hope to profit personally by keeping up the turmoil incident to strife and contention. There is no excuse for anti-"Mormonism." The people here know this now, and the country at large will gradually receive light on that subject, too, and the sooner the better. For the development of this country is dependent upon the victory of truth over faisehood and slander.

difficult course. Viewing and commenting broadly upon the whole salary question, the New York World, an anti-administration journal, editorially says:

"The salary of the President of the United States should be increased to \$100,000 a year without further quib-bling. Mr. Robsevelt, unfortunately, \$160,000 a year without further full-bling. Mr. Robsevelt, unfortunately, could derive no advantage from it, but it would apply to his successor. Twenty thousand dollars a year is not too much to pay the Vice President, and Speaker and the Cabinet officers. It is rediculous that the Vice President of the United States or the Secretary of State should receive \$2,000 a year less than New York City pays an As-sistant Corporation Counsel. "As for the salarles of the Federal Judges, they are almost a national disgrace. The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme court is paid

Judges, they are almost a introduct disgrace. The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme court is paid hut \$13,000 a year, while New York County pays its Justices \$17.500, A Murphy or a Hearst Justice receives \$4,500 a year more than Chief Justice Fuller and \$5,000 more than an Asso-ciate Justice."

It is pointed out that salary comparisons suffer even more in the lower courts. For instance, a judge of the United States district court is paid \$7,000 a year, precisely the amount a New York city magistrate receives. In the matter of monetary compensation a renowned jurist like Judge George Gray of Delaware, is, says the World, on the "same footing with 'Battery Dan' Fin." As to the United States district judges they have even cause for complaint. They get \$6,000 a year, just what is paid to a New York coroner. All told there are twenty-nine judges in the United States Circuit court. Their combined salaries amount to \$203,000 a year. The aggregate salaries of the six judges of Special Sessions, the seven Judges of the City Court and the fourteen City Magistrates, twentyseven in all in New York, are \$222,-000, or \$19,000 more than the Federal Government pays to all its Circuit

This condition is vividly portrayed to the disadvantage of the government which is accused of penuriousness, not to say down right stinginess, particularly as far as its compensation treatment of the President is concerned. That he should receive less "reformed" life-insurance than a president gets, and that the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, falls below that which New York pays a police court magistrate, is considered, and not strangely so, an anomaly that needs attention at the hands of the government itself. Considering the enormous advance in the cost of living at the Capital, as compared with a generation, or even a decade ago. there should be few to rise up and condemn the House for what it has done in voting for increased salaries as told by the dispatches.

SLANDER IS NOT CRITICISM.

'The anti-"Mormon" local organ has suddenly discovered that to criticize the city administration is to administer a "knock" to Salt Lake City. We have always maintained that to circulate malicious falsehoods about the State and the City, or about the majority of the citizens here, as that sheet has been doing for many years and is still doing. has the effect of retarding the growth of the commonwealth and the community, and is therefore hurtful to the material interests centered here, but this self-evident proposition the organ rcferred to has persistently denied, and alleged that its circulation of libelous slanders was an essential condition of progress. The allegation that just criticism is "knocking" is a new departure -a new illustration of anti-"Mormon"

consistency. We took occasion to say, the other

They lost twice on the program of But reform is 'laissez-nous faire." not possible with that regime. You cannot put pieces of new cloth upon an old garment. The only salvation from incompetency and corruption is an entirely new arrangement whereby capable and morally responsible citizens are put in charge of the affairs of the city.

TO MAKE A LAW CLEARER.

We notice that Senator Stone, of Missouri, has introduced in Congress an amendment to the Interstate Commerce law, which, if passed, will pertransportation companies to exmit change transportation for advertising. Such a bona fide exchange ought never to have been pronounced illegal. It is not in any sense a transgression of the law that prohibits the distribution of free passes. It is not free transportation. It is giving value for value. It is naving for advertising space with an equivalent of money instead of with the coin itself. It is a transaction not essentially different from any other deal that is consummated without the actual passing of cash from one

hand to another. If it is argued that such an exchange of commodities or service, is contrary to public policy because of the abuses it may lead to, the obvious reply is that, on the strength of that kind of logic, all business must be interdicted. The passing of money from hand to hand has caused more trouble than a poor little "pass" could ever presume No respectable publication to do. would ever bind itself to advocate a policy not sanctioned by its constituency, for such a consideration as an occasional "pass;" nor for any financial consideration. The danger of corruption is not to be expected from that direction. Besides, it is doubtful

whether the interpretation of the law that represents it as prohibiting a bona fide exchange of service, would stand the test of the courts. The law, as it now stands, has given

rise to a difference of opinion. It prohibits any carriers from receiving a "different" compensation for transportation." Some hold that the term different refers to the kind of compensation and not to the amount. They therefore hold that transportation must be paid in money only. But, even if that construction is correct, would that prohibit carriers from paying their debts with transportation? Some argue that it does. But others claim that the sole object of the law is to prevent discrimination, and that the word "different" refers to the amount and not the kind of compensation. The amendment of Senator Wm. J. Stone, if adopted, would make clear an obscure passage of the law, and that would certainly be an improvement.

These Moran gratuities are not pro ono publico

"Now is the winter of our discontent." The Thaw trial begins today. Judge Marshall fairly heaped coals of

fire on the heads of the grabbers of coal lands.

In many schools proper care of the teeth is taught. Proper control of the tongue should also be taught. The Brick-layers' union has devised get-rich-quick scheme that looks as

though it had the elements of success in it. James J. Hill talks philanthropy. Andrew Carnegie does philanthropy.

There is a great difference between talking and doing Yesterday was the anniversary of 'red Sunday." That day will always appear as a blood spot on the pages of Russlan history.

Weekly, the remarkable results ob tained by the treatment of cancer with tained by the treatment of cancer with trypsin, according to the theory of his friend and former teacher. Dr. John Beard, of Edinburgh. Now, after eight months of continuous trial, Dr. Saleeby reports the absolute cure by a well-known physician, through the use of trypsin, of three "hopelessly inopera-ble" cases. In two cases of inoperable face cancer, which had defed all other means, a complete cure was effected; face cancer, which had defled all other means, a complete cure was effected; and in these cases there does not even remain any portion of the growth that may be examined by the microscope. Though the treatment, says Dr. Salee-by, "is still in its experimental stage and will long remain so (for there are many things we do not yet know), it has absolutely demonstrated that it is capable, not in one isolated case or two, but in many, of curing by its unaided power hopeless and inoperable cancer." It is his carneet prayer, concludes Dr. It is his carnest and inoperable cancer. Saleeby, "that this article may save as many lives as, thanks to Professor Morton and his balance

PAUPERISM IN LONDON.

the means of saving-and many, many

many lives as, thanks to first Morton and his helpers, my first

Chicago Record-Herald. For the last three years the London paupers have numbered about 125,000. There was a failing off from 127,000 at the end of 1905 to 123,000 at the end of 1906, which is taken as a hopeful sign, but this gain has been secured only at the expense of an enormous amount of labor by various public and private agencies, designed to aid the derelicts of the city to become self-supporting. About three-fifths of these paupers are in fustitutions, and the other two-fifths receive outdoor relief. The cost to the public for their support in the latest Chicago Record-Herald. public for their support in the latest full year for which statistics were available was close to \$19,000,000. Catculated on the mean average number this is an outlay of from \$135 to \$149 for each pauper a year. The per capita cost in London is about double the per capita cost in other portions of Eng-land. The waste in money is enormland. The waste in money is enormous, but the waste in life is enormously greater. Such figures are the stand indictment of modern civilization,

\$75,000,000 A YEAR IN TIPS.

London Standard.

A statistician whose calculations may A statistician whose calculations may be taken to be as trustworthy as stat-istics usually are estimates that the money given away yearly in tips in France amounts to nearly £15,000,000, over £4,000,000 being bestowed in Paris alone. His calculations are based on the assumption that each inhabitant in Paris spends seven-twelfths of a penny and each inhabitant of the provinces one farthing a day in tips. With an income tax in prospect. Frenchmen are no doubt looking out for different ways of economizing; therefore the statistics of tips would furnish a valuable suggestion



"Say, Doc," remarked Goodliven, "the shape of a man's stomach is round, ain't it?" "Well, yes, nearly so," replied the doctor. "Why?"

"I was just thinkin', ain't it funny that nothin' fits it so well as a square meal?"-Philadelphia Press.

Help Needed. Kind Old Soul-Little boy, what on earth are you crying about? Little Boy-Ya-a-a-a! Lost me car

fare. "Oh, never mind. I'll give you car fare. Where do you live?" "Lincoln, Neb., Ma'am."-Philadel-phia Press.

Gnaturally.

Susy-I say, Jennie, what's a natural-Jennie--I'm net sure. A man who catches gnats, isn't it?-Judy, Stella-A crowd is always good natured.

Bella-Not when it is composed of three.-New York Sun. A Normal Disadvantage.

Why do reformers so often come to

grief?" "I have often asked the question," "I think Sorghum, "I think answered Senator Sorghum. "I think it must be because they take up poli-tics as an incidental diversion instead of a regular business. It's the difference between the amateur and the profes-sional."—Washington Star.

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CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.

Disputches from the Capital tell us that by a vote of 133 to 95 the House has decreed that the salaries of senators and representatives, and delegates from Porto Rico, Hawali and year, after March 4, 1907, and fixing the salaries of the vice president, speaker and members of the cabinet at \$12,000

This decision was arrived at after long and at times verimonious dabate, Singularly enough there was much opposition from members who openly admitted that it was impossible for them to live properly on the salaries they wore now receiving. Nowhere was it denied that they were far below what other nations were paying for similar service and station. But naturally there was a disinclintion on the part of officials who would be benefited to urgo the passage of a measure that would put money in their own pockets. In no wise would it have been to their discredit to publicly proclaim the facts, yet they approached the subject with extremecaution. When newspapers whose angatonism had been looked for, boldly set forth that the salary list of all the principal officers of the Federal gov. ernment, needed immediate and care-nul revision, an unexpected strength was given the movement and did much to assist it over an otherwise. set forth that the salary list of all the principal officers of the Federal govful revision, an unexpected strength | That is all there is to it, was given the movement and did

day, that those responsible for the present administration had broken their ante-election pledges, and that when the "American" victory was won, the city was thrown open to sin and shame. To this the anti-"Mormon" organ nonchalantly replied with a few choice epithets that, "That is a knock at Salt Lake City which, if it were to be acceepted as a truth, would deter decent men and women from coming here," etc. Now,' if that is correct, in the name of two-faced Januz, how many decent people has the organ of vilification and slander deterred from coming here, during its long and inglorious career of vicious mendacity? Here the text is peculiarly applicable: "Wherein thou judgest another thou condemn-

est thyself.' If the sentence quoted from the local interpreter of anti-"Mormonism" has any meaning, it conveys the doctrine that criticism of the public acts of publie officials is very hurtful to the community. Is that true? We confess to contrary view. We believe that just riticism of acts that properly belong o the domain of the critic, is beneficial. We believe in the right of citizens to publicly express their opinions on such acts. We believe the duty of the press is to call attention to abuses of power and breach of faith by public officers. But, when anyone substitutes slander and abuse for proper criticism, and attacks private persons with ridicule or other weapons in the use of which the

character assassin is skilled; and when this is done merely to gratify personal hatred and splite, to "get even" for faniced wrongs, then we stamp such conduct as indecent. It is not criticism. Alaska, be increased to \$7,500 per It is injurious to the community, as far as the falsehoods proclaimed are ac cepted as true, and those who support the agencies through which such nefarious work is done should know that they are alding to some extent in the work of destroying their own cities and homes.

Our dishonest antagonist denies that the city, after the so-called American victory, was thrown open to sin and and reiterates the insinuation shame. that the Church was responsible for the deeds of a former administration. The latter part of this proposition is, of course, absurd in the extreme. The Church did not control the city government, nor any member of it. The rest is, unfortunately, true. The city was thrown wide open, at the time mentioned, and every one knows that that is the fact. We need not reiterate the particulars, The election was won with the aid of the element that flourishes on sin and shame and the promises to

Fortunately the Swettenham-Davis incident has turned out to be but a flash in the pan and not in a powder magazine.

The best explanation thus far offered of Governor Swettenham's strange conduct towards Admiral Davis, is that he was suffering from "that tired feeling."

An anti-pass bill is being prepared for introduction in the Legislature. In these days Leonidas would not be allowed to hold the pass at Thermoplyæ.

The day of successful aerial navigation seems not far distant, and when it arrives "Coming Through the Rye" may be changed to "Coming Through the Sky."

A garden composed entirely of plants bearing blue flowers has been laid out on the estate of Sir Elliott Lees, Dorsetshire, England. Everything there must be in the key of blue.

Those nations that thought, and doubtless hoped, that the untoward incident at Kingston would cause friction and ill-feeling between the United States and Great Britain are doomed to be sadly disappointed.

Senator Cullom has just been elected to the United States senate for the fifth time. This is as many times as Tom Benton was elected to it, and in his day that was thought to be a most wonderful thing.

Senator Sutherland's defense of Senator Smoot was able, and to all fairminded people, convincing. The senator did not claim that Utah is perfact, no one does, but she will bear comparison with any of her peers in the galaxy of states. Perfection in people or states is not to be looked for in this world.

Senator Tillman says that his last speech was his first attempt to be "funny," and that it will be his last. It certainly was funny, where, telling why he had joined with those who consured the President, he said, "I have in my foeble way tried to show why I joined his critics." Whatever other ways the senator has he has no feeble 01108,

SOME POSITIVE CANCER CURES.



teresting exhibit.

