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SALT LAKE CITY. - MAY 11, 1906

A DAMAGING DEFENCE.

A contemporary undertakes to apologize for the judge of the Juvenile court and his atrocious course in the Knox affair, but makes a very poor case on the side of a very bad cause. First, it declares: "As a judge we believe he has done a great deal of good." But no instance of the "great deal of good" is cited in support of that belief. The evidence is to the contrary. It shows a succession of blunders, exhibitions of anger, sending of children to the reform school without proper cause, and other Indications of incompetency that completely discredit the expressed "belief." As to his "influence with boys-" outside of his course in court we will not say anything at present, although a great deal might be adduced even on that point which would not be entirely favorable, but it is not germane to the present question.

Our contemporary finds fault with the press here for giving particulars of the case that has caused so much comment, and then proceeds to relate them on its own account, which to say the least is not strikingly consistent. It then goes on to argue in favor of the forced physical examination of the young girl, on the ground that "every State in the Union follows the practice," and that there was 'no way in the world to prove the comission of that crime but a physical examination." We deny the statement and dispute the argument. There is no State in the Union where such an outrage as that perpetrated in the Knox case would be tolerated, and if the "physical examination" had shown the unchastity of the victim it would not have proved that the defendant was guilty of the alleged

We have no personal animosity toward the so-called judge who, we believe, has no legal right to the office he holds. We do not know him and have never seen him to our knowledge, but we join in the general opinion that he is unfit for the nosition he occupies. and think that if he has any of the ordinary susceptibilities of refined humanity and regard for the popular sentiment, he will quietly retire from the place to which he was appointed withing to be Socialistic, and a number of theories, wild and conflicting, advocated under the name of Socialism. Some of the principles advocated by so-called Socialists are admirable and are helieved in by most of the genuine reformers of the times. But others are utterly impracticable, dishonest, op pressive and revolutionary. We have not attacked Socialism at

all, unless our correspondents call the ravings of Debs and his appeals to passion and incitements to revolt against law and order, by the name of Socialism. We certainly are opposed to such inflammatory ravings, but have not regarded them as Socialism in any sense of the term. When we do take up the question on its merits, we shall do so without regard to the rubbish contained in the paper that is engaged simply in arousing an agitation against the best interests of society and appealing to the worst impulses of the great masses of the laboring peo ple. Our friends who object to our responses to the Debs style of revolu-

drag in subjects which we have not touched upon, nor to intimate that we are opposing any principle that tends to promote justice, unity and brotherhood among men. They are off the track and should keep to the point at issue if they want to make objections worthy of discussion.

tionary appeals, should not endeavor to

THE RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY.

The national assembly of Russia has been opened with impressive ceremonies and with every token of festive joy on the part of the people. The presence of an abundance of soldlers and police in every larger street and in the approaches to the Winter palace, however, was well calculated to impress the delegates with the fact that their role is as yet only of secondary importance, as viewed from the throne

Interest centers in the imperial address opening the congress. The dispatches state that it was "conciliato-It expresses the wish of the Czar ry." that relief be given to the farmers, and so far it must be satisfactory. The Emperor also hopes that the parliament will "co-operate with him in solving the present problems of Russia and in handing down a united and prosperous empire to his successor.' That has a rather strange ring for a throne speech.

The Czar has evidently not yet advanced very far in democracy. It is to be feared that he, like his famous predecessor, Ivan the Terrible, sees in this assembly only a convenient' instrument with which to bolster up his own power. The representatives of the people are only expected to "cooperate" with him in solving the present problems. And the aim in view is the power and glory of his successor. The Queen Regent of Spain committed the blunder of holding on to Cuba to the last, so as to be able to hand an undivided Spain to her precious boy, no matter how many boys of other mothers were sacrificed, and the Czar seems to have very nearly similar views. To him his successor looms up as of far more importance than the millions of Russia, who are

ed chiefly in English, but also partly in Italian.

It is a good plan, and should meet with encouragement. Anything that tends to bring the nations of the earth nearer to each other, is in accord with the spirit of progress that is characteristic of our age and will prevail notwithstanding the opposing influences. Every people has something to learn from other civilized nations, and will benefit by the contact. Italy has much to learn from us, but in exchange that country can enrich us by the resuits of its long experience and training as manifested in its social structure, its arts and literature. The earth is getting smaller, meta-

phorically speaking every year. Already now countries on either side of the globe are becoming near neighbors. Each is interested in the other because all are influenced by the events that shapes the fate of the others. We are doubly interested. In that which pertains to Italy, because of the great number of Italian immigrants that every year come to this country. Whatever will serve to a more speedy amalgamation of that useful element of our population, should be welcomed and encouraged, and an "alliance" such as that planned, would be a means to that It would not be an entangling end. alliance

For	Turkish	troops	Tabah	is	taboo.	
	THE REPORT OF THE REPORT OF THE REPORT OF THE					
The	Juvenile	court	commiss	tot	is in	а

deep Brown study. The Standard Oil railroad relations

are not poor relations. The future alone can tell what's in the name of Goremykin.

Grapple grappled the Metropolitan Handicap with hoops of steel.

San Francisco's spring clean-up this year will be the greatest in her history.

Hobson says he doesn't want to be President. He couldn't if he wanted

Eviedntly Mr. Cleveland believes there are many charity schemes that cover a multitude of sine

Russia has just erected her first great milestone on the road to freedom

and constitutional government. Yale is to have a chair of forestry

The finest timber in the woods should be selected from which to make it. A German aeronaut offers to cross the Atlantic in a balloon. Before he gets

over he is liable to get the double cross, Mr. Carnegle says there are only five great men in the world. Why doesn't he give us their names in reformed spelling?

E. H. Harriman has great faith in San Francisco. So have all Americans, "A city that is set upon a hill can-

General Sickles says he does not see why New York aldermen should be paid a cent for salary. For appearance' suffering under the present conditions. sake if nothing else. The welfare of the people is not the





out due consideration, and make way for some one legally eligible and suited by proper training to fill the position acceptably. The defence put up for him would materially damage his case if it could be made any worse than it now appears.

ANARCHISM NOT SOCIALISM.

During the past few weeks we have received three communications from different points, objecting to the comments of the "News" on the outrageous utterances of Eugene V. Debs, the notorious agitator, concerning the case against the men charged with complicity in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. Our correspondents appear to think that in denouncing the mobocrafic urgings of the inflammatory writer, we are "taking the side of capital in the struggle between it and labor." Also that we are opposing Socialism. One writer, who is quite temperate in his remarks and suggestions, says:

"If you want to write on Socialism, why not give the public a fair showing, why not publish some of the other ar-ticles contained in the Appeal to Reason, showing the character of the capi-talist in general and the mine owners in particular, and especially show up the kind of men (such as McPartland) they are employing to manufacture evidence against the officials of the Western Federation of Miners?"

Well, we did not "want to write on Socialism." We did not attempt to do so, nor did we wish to quote the intemperate and absurd attacks in the paper referred to upon capitalists or upon other persons, who it alleges are endeavoring to "manufacture evidence against the officials of the Western Federation of Miners." That paper assumes, without the slightest thread of real evidence, that the officials of the State of Idaho are in league with certain capitalists in Colorado to hang some innocent persons, because they belong to a labor association. It announces emphatically that the accused men are innocent, without waiting to learn what the evidence is against them.

As to the character of Mr. McParland. we certainly would not take the assertions of the so-valled Appeal to Reason, which for some cause always calls him McPartland, and have no occasion to "show up" any of the individuals assailed in vulgar terms by Mr. Debs or his organ. All we have attempted to do in this connection has been to caution the working people of the country not to follow the lead of any person or paper that advocates anarchy, sets up mobocracy, and endeavors to incite the multitude to institute a reign of terror, and override the law and the courts, and substitute riot for reason and the noise of the populace for the caim determination of a case at bar in the manner provided by the Constitution of our country.

As to Socialism; we have said nothing in connection with the subject touched upon and here referred to. Indeed it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to define what Socialism is. There are different organizations claim- American literary review, to be print-

first consideration in the Imperial message, as quoted, but the fate of the successor. When Democratle principles are better understood in Russia. and Anarchists? we will hear something about the needs

may be the intention of the ruler, the

rigidly prohibited. The publication of

more than 100 newspapers has been

suspended for the duration of the elec-

tions, for the offense of supporting Con-

sultutional Democratic candidates.

More than one million copies of elec-

tion manifestos have been confiscated

and destroyed by the police. All this,

it must be remembered, in spite of the

Czar's decree introducing freedom of

speech and liberal rights of citizen-

ship. And yet, the Douma is over-

wheimingly Constitutional Democratic.

That proves the determination of the

NOT ENTANGLING.

A correspondent of the New York

Evening Post outlines a plan for the

formation of what may be called an

ntellectual alliance between this coun-

try and Italy. It is patterned after the

so-called American-French alliance. It

comprises the exchange of popular lec-

furers between this country and Italy;

the establishment of Italian professor-

ships in American universities and of

American professorships in Italian uni-

versities; the establishment in every

part of the United States of clubs for

the cultivation of Italian literature and

art; the exchange of students between

Italian and American universities in

such wise as would enable a student

of either country to pursue courses in

the institutions of the other, which,

when properly certificated, should be

recognized by the faculties at home;

and the establishment of an Italo-

people.

ginning of a new era for Russia.

and rights of the common people, It was the custom of Russian rulers roads from the coal mining business. in ancient times, to gall representative why not appeal to the South Dakota assemblies whenever the state was courts? They are great on divorces. menaced with dangers from within or

without, with which the autocrats were Dowle and Voliva have reached an unable to cope singlehanded. But when agreement for the mutual control of the the same autocrats felt that they were financial affairs of Zion City. And strong enough to pilot the ship alone. now what are they going to reach out the people were not consulted. For after nearly two hundred years no Russian

Had those Massachusetts legislators parliament has been called. The queswho say an attempt was made to bribe tion now is whether the present Czar will merely endeavor to strengthen his them been offered a thousand dollars instead of as hundred dollars apiece, own weakened power by the aid of the assembled delegates. But whatever would an investigation now have been on?

convening of this assembly is the be-The non-union bands of Chicago have secured an infunction against the The make-up of the Douma is itself a signal victory for the people. The Federation of Musicians of that city, forbidding it to interfere with them. efforts of the government agents to in-The federation should lose no time in timidate the voters have been atroctcilmbing into the non-union band wagous. It is asserted that eighty thousand persons have been arrested and

imprisoned and an additional 10,000 Cariton Wilfred Billaires, M., P. have been exciled to remote parts of thinks the only hope for stopping the Siberia, for exercising their rights of mad race for huge armaments is an Ancitizenship and working for Constituglo-American alliance. If that is the tional Democratic candidates. In 465 only hope it can scarcely be realized out of about 464 constituencies all pubso long as that Forewell Address lic meetings and all election camwarning against entangling alliances paigning on behalf of the Constitutionremains in force. al Democratic candidates chave been

ON THE EARTHQUAKE.

New York Evening Sun.

One of the points infon - which Prof. Davis carefully insists is that the San Francisco earthquake was comparatively light, as earthquakes go. From the accounts that have reached us it is ap parent that have peaced us it is ap-parent that many of the better build-ings stood the shock well and that the destruction caused immediately by the movements of the earth were not so great as was at first supposed. To de-scribe the coast of California as a dangerous place for human habitation strikes Prof. Davis as absurd. The strikes Froi. Davis as absurd. The region he tells us, is not peculiarly un-stable; in the Himalaya mountains, for instance, earthquakes of far greater violence have occurred in recent years. The risk of living in such a region is less than in the neighborhood of vol-canoes like Vasueins Les aven the violcanoes like Vesuvius, less even than in the prairie states where tornadoes are requent, or coast towns occasionally isited by so-called "tidal" waves. In word, he sees no reason in the world why San Francisco, with stronger buildings and better precautions against fire, should not rise up again as a great city.

OUR TRIUMPHANT ATHLETES.

New York Sun. For the fourth time since the Olym-

For the fourth time since the Olym-pic games were revived in 1896 the strong men of the United States have triumphed over the athletes of the rest of the world. The games ended yester-day in the Stadium at Athens and the team that displayed the shield of this nation for an athletic emblem carried off the greater part of the honors. In 1896 at Athens, in 1900 at Paris in 1904 on the greater part of the honors. In 1896 at Athens, in 1906 at Paris, in 1904 at St. Louis, and in 1906 at Athens once more, the United States has been tri-umphant. Perhaps it is cause for regret that the United States failed to carry away the trophy for the Marathon rul Anyhow, it fell to a neighbor of ours,