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LET JUSTICE RULE.

One of the characteristics of the present time is distrust of, and opposition to corporations, and especially those whose success enable them to conduct business on a large scale. War on such concerns is more or less popular, and declamation against them is a cheap means of gaining applause. A thought expressed by the Baltimore Sun is therefore timely. That paper warns against unjust attacks upon institutions that have done the people no deliberate wrong. This is a sentiment that will be endorsed by every conservative citizen. If there are infractions of the laws, these should be ended by the means provided by law. But no encouragement should be given to the agitator whose only chance of gaining notoriety is in raising disturbances and making unnecessary noise.

What this country needs more than anything else is the appointment of conscientious and capable administrators of law. It was Senator Edmunds who declared that the country had laws enough to put an end to all corporate wrongdoing if the laws were enforced. And it appears that recent investigations have been held by the authority of laws twenty years old that have been dormant until now. This fact should be remembered by all who may be of the opinion that every evil can be remedied by expanding the already voluminous statute books.

Corporations that perform a public service and give value for what they receive are entitled to the protection of the law, just as much as is the citizen who engages in any lawful and useful business. And unless such protection is accorded to all alike, there is danger of a loss of confidence and a recurrence of the conditions that prevailed when many business houses all over the country were forced to close, and laborers were thrown out of employment. Any assaults upon business interests made with no higher motive than the desire for popularity, or offices, ought to be resented by the people who have all demand fair play and a square deal for all.

JUVENILE COURT SCANDAL.

And now comes the Supreme Court of the State with a decision that a portion of the juvenile court law is unconstitutional, and that Judge Brown, its head, has been violating its provisions. That is precisely what the Deseret News maintained many months ago. The judge is forcibly reminded that the court over which he presides is reformatory in its character and not penal as he has, on many instances, been making it.

The castigation that Brown receives at the hands of the highest judicial tribunal of the State is exceedingly severe. It says of him, all members being agreed:

"Respondent, as this record discloses, either has no regard for, or is uninformed in respect to, the rules that the experience of past generations has evolved for the purpose of safeguarding the rights of all. Like most laymen, but seemingly without their good judgment, respondent seems to regard these rules as mere technicalities, to be brushed aside as obstructions in the pathway of what is usually termed common sense. He seems to be a willing convert to the theory that he is better, if not wiser, than both law and rules of procedure, and that he may thus disregard either or both at pleasure."

The opinion comes as the result of two separate cases taken before the Supreme Court for the specific purpose of testing the constitutionality of the juvenile court law, and the eligibility of Brown to act as judge and interpreter of its provisions. Both defendants secure a complete and sweeping victory, and are discharged from custody. Fortunately, the law, as an entirety, is upheld, except as to section 7, which fails to provide that adults charged before the court with contributing to the delinquency of minors are entitled to a trial by jury. As to the question of the eligibility of Brown to hold office, the court maintains that cannot be attacked except in an action brought for that specific purpose.

We note especially that the judges unanimously voice the somewhat popular sentiment for the existence of a juvenile court and refuse to hold it invalid. Upon this phase of the subject the decision says:

"Because a good and wholesome law has, in some instances, been abused, we are most earnestly implored to set aside the law. This we cannot do. The court may be reformed and the law amended, if, in the judgment of the Legislature, this is necessary. All good laws may be abused, but this is no reason why they should either be held bad or repealed. While it is neither the duty nor the province of this court to suggest what the laws should be, or who should administer them, we cannot silently pass by what seems to us a total disregard of wholesome rules. The juvenile court law is of such vast importance to the State and society that, it seems to us, it should be administered by those who are learned in the law and versed in the rules of procedure to the end that the beneficent purposes of the law may be made effective and individual rights respected. Care must be exercised in both the selection of a judge and in the administration of the law. When this is done, we have no doubt that most of the things complained of and as they appear from the record, will be obviated."

The Legislature being in session at this time, it is therefore opportune to seek at once and obtain a correction of all of the weaknesses of the law, that it may stand the test of future assaults and prove a real remedy for the many ills a juvenile court statute should reach.

BUSY SALT LAKE.

These are busy days in Salt Lake. Legislature, wool men, fat and fine sheep show, horticulturists, doctors, poultry association and other lesser organizations are in actual session or preparing to meet. Altogether it is a pretty good demonstration of the city's importance.

And, by the way, the city's importance is growing every hour. Its face is set to the future and the outlook is bright with promise. Nothing can stay its progress, and the knocker, sooner or later, must sink into the retirement out of which he dare not come on account of the harm he has wrought to the city he should loyally support, and the people who have too long tolerated him in their midst. Some time the whole public is going to learn to differentiate between a campaign of personal revenge and so-called reform; and when that time does come, the calling of this class of creatures will be a thing of the past. Just now he is displeased with everything he cannot hammer into his liking. The real estate deals being made are not sufficiently large, and the men making them are roundly berated for non-progressiveness. He is likewise displeased with the plans of new structures in the business district. Because each block that is to go up will not eclipse the famous Flatiron building of New York, the town is "slow." And yet he is doing nothing for advancement himself. He is simply a member of the Anvil Chorus, out of tune and out of place.

Meanwhile Salt Lake goes marching on to an indisputable prominence among western commonwealths. Its future is bursting with rewards for strong endeavor. It has success to achieve and fame to win and both are on schedule time. There is a forward movement along all lines of industrial and commercial activity. The hum of business is general throughout Utah, and the song of progress is being sung by every one but the knocker. His doleful ditty continues to grate upon the ears of the new comer and old resident alike. Up to the present he has shown no indication of stepping aside for the oncoming of increased building, trade, commerce, and everything that makes for the betterment of a busier, bigger and better Salt Lake. So what must be done with him is to sweep him off the map so far as his section of the country is concerned and move on with that swift and certain stride that cannot be checked.

THREATENING THE CZAR.

A member of the central committee of a Russian revolutionary party who has just returned to this country after a visit to Russia, is quoted to the effect that the Czar is doomed, and that he knows it. "The Czar," he said, "is in deadly fear; he knows not when the blow will fall, or where. It may be one of his own courtiers; someone in whom he has confidence and whom he trusts. He is walled in."

It is impossible to sympathize with assassins in their deeds of horror, but it is also impossible to regard as "not guilty" the autocrats who abuse their power and oppress the people to the very verge of desperation. What can they expect? General Pavloff and Chief of Police Lodz, recently murdered, were responsible for the killing of more than 600 persons, if reports are reliable. It is true, they committed their deeds with the authority of the government, but their courts, it is said, did not even pretend to administer justice; they merely aimed at the removal of all who were supposed to be unfriendly to the autocracy. Crimes of violence breed similar crimes. The reign of terror in France was but the natural climax of the long reign of injustice under which the people had suffered. Terrorism in Russia is only the result of similar conditions. Those who plant dragon teeth must expect to harvest strife.

"The Czar is doomed." That is the edict sent forth by the leaders of revolutionary parties. And it is to be feared that it is not merely an empty threat. Under the present policy of the government the last vestige of hope for a liberal Duma seems to have vanished. The suffrages of the peasantry and working classes have been curtailed so far by the most cynical violations of the law that in many districts elections have been struck off the lists altogether. Use of violence against progressive electors has been openly ordered of local authorities. The lowest elements of the black hundreds, it is said, are now being organized into widely spread forces to act with authority in connection with the election when the police have no right to appear. There is a feeling of despair in the hearts of the friends of liberty and advancement, and the situation is taken advantage of by desperate characters who are hurling their thunderbolts of terror in every direction, aiming even at the throne.

The Czar could change all this in a moment. He could create a popular government. The men constituting the oligarchy, jealous of their usurped power, would no doubt conspire against him, were he to desert them, but he would find a stronger bodyguard among the people than he has found among the aristocracy, and, surrounded by the love of the nation, he would enjoy both more safety and more happiness.

Autocracy has not been able to protect the servants of the Czar against the bombs or bullets of assassins. It is time to try a change if for no other reason, to restore order and tranquility.

GREAT WORLD EVENTS.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale conceived the idea of asking his friends what events of the last year they considered the most important. He received some very interesting answers. Among the important events mentioned were:

"Woman's suffrage in Finland, the first time in history that the women of any country have been granted equal political rights with men."

"The intervention in Cuba, which many consider the first step toward annexation."

"The adoption by Congress of a plan for a high-level, three-lock canal, and the resumption of the working force on the isthmus."

"Hay's triumph in reaching farthest north."

"Amundsen's voyage through the Northwest Passage, thus circumnavigating the continent of North America by navigation."

"The regulation of railway traffic by the government of the United States."
 "The surrender of the autocracy in Russia by granting the people a constitution and a Parliament."
 "The surrender of the autocracy in Persia by granting the people a constitution and a Parliament."
 "The awakening of China to modern ideas."

This is a considerable list of achievements for one year. It should be remembered, though, that the relative importance of events of history is never seen clearly until the results growing out of them are in full view. Very often events that prove to be epoch-making, are ignored by contemporary observers and almost forgotten in a few years, and presently historians find it difficult to fix the dates or places of their occurrence with any certainty. Possibly, this will prove to be the case with some event during the past year, now hardly known to the general public.

It is true, nevertheless, that the awakening of China and Persia are among the notable occurrences of this century. As near as human wisdom can foresee, these will have a far-reaching influence upon human affairs.

Haste and laws should be made slowly.

One touch of earthquake makes all the world kin.

No automobile can give the joy that a sleigh ride does.

Russia finds her deficit so big that she cannot budget.

Few weather prophets have honor in their own country.

The wool growers convention is all wool and a yard wide.

Old King Coal is a merry old soul who comes and goes as he lists.

Vesuvius belching mud would seem to indicate that it is in politics.

Even people who live in skyscrapers have to get in on the ground floor.

How dared the Supreme Court decide that the Juvenile Court is not supreme?

The debate in the Senate on the Brownsville incident is getting to be a continuous nuisance.

Ogden now has a Carnegie hero. His statue should be placed in Ogden's Carnegie library.

Of course the "unwritten law" will not be put into the form of a bill and enacted into written law.

At Washington an investigation is being conducted to find out what whiskey is. Why not ask the trust?

How dramatic was the arrest in a Los Angeles theater of a handsome young woman! And how appropriate the place for such a scene!

Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, has declared in favor of government control of automobiles. Anything that gives promise of controlling them should be encouraged.

This is what people who eat pure food get in the way of fruits: Cherries-flavored with Maraschino, colored with pure alizarine color. Preserved with 1-10 of 1 per cent. sod. benzoate."

"William Alden Smith, who will be the next senator from Michigan, virtually displaces Julius Caesar Burrows, whose term expires two years hence, although Smith immediately succeeds Russell A. Alger, whose health would not permit his entering the race for another term," says the Boston Transcript. This makes Representative Smith's election to the Senate doubly gratifying.

PASSING OF THE OLD MAID.

The Queen.
 Old maids are dying out. In a few years the typical old maid of our youth will rarely be seen, and 100 years hence she will probably be dead altogether. The term "old maid" is now seldom or never heard; the expression "bachelor girl" has taken its place, and many and happy are the bachelor girls in Britain today with their independence, their little homes, and their own well-arranged lives.

THE THAW TRIAL.

Boston Herald.
 Dist. Atty. Jerome and the judge who will preside at the trial of Thaw are reported to be earnestly considering means of minimizing the publication of sensational and extra-sensational accounts of the affair. This is a wise course, and it is to be hoped that they will find a way to restrain the lawless liberty of the yellow press. The trial is bound to be unconsciously demoralizing under any circumstances, and competition in exploiting its sensational features is to be expected. There is a large-unfortunately large-part of the public eager to know the worst in the worst manner of presentation. If there be any way to put a check on this evil, it is to be hoped that the officials will discover and enforce it. But every clean-minded person may protest himself by refusing to read the reports or to discuss them, trusting that the conclusion will be according with justice and the law.

SHIP FOUGHT THE ICE.

Commander Peary in Harper's.
 On the evening of September 16, with the turn of the flood-tide, a large floe pivoted around Cape Sheridan, crushing everything before it, until at last it held the ship motionlessly between its own blue side and the unyielding face of the ice-foot. Its slow, resistless motion was frightful, yet fascinating; thousands of tons of smaller ice which the big floe drove before it, like Roosevelt had easily and gracefully turned under her sloping bilges, but the edge of the big floe rose to the plank-shoof, and a few yards from its edge was an old pressure ridge which rose higher than the bridge-deck. For an instant, white, seemed an age, the pressure was terrific; the Roosevelt's ribs and interior bulging cracked like the discharge of musketry. The main-deck amidships bulged up several inches, the main-rigging hung slack, and the mast and rigging shook as in a violent gale; then, with a mighty tremor and a sound which reminded me of an athlete intaking his breath for a supreme effort, the ship jumped upward. The big floe snapped against the edge of the ice-foot forward and aft and under us, crumpling up its edge and driving it inshore some yards, then came to rest, and the commotion was transferred to the outer edge of the floe, which crumbled away with a dull roar as other floes smashed against it and tore off great pieces in their onward rush-leaving us stranded, but safe. This incident, of course, put an end to all thoughts of farther advance, and to provide against the contingency of a still more serious pressure rendering the ship untenable, all supplies and equipment, together with a considerable quantity of coal, were landed, of-flores and crew and Eskimos, including the women and children, working almost without interruption for the next thirty-six hours.

JUST FOR FUN.

When Love is Young.

They had reached that stage of the engagement when there is usually more or less speculation as to the future on the part of the bride to be.
 "It doesn't seem, Tom dear, that we could ever speak a cross word to each other, does it, dearest?" she murmured from his coat lapel.
 "Never, sweetheart!" declared Tom stoutly.
 "But, dear," she persisted, "if—mind I say if—if some morning the steak should be burned and the coffee cold, and you were tempted to be just a bit—just a teeny wee bit cross, what would you do?"
 She looked up into his face anxiously, and he felt that his reply must be one that would fully reassure her. After a moment's thought he exclaimed triumphantly: "I'd go downtown and get my breakfast!"—Puck.

Willing to be Informed.
 A servant was entertaining some visitors in the kitchen when her mistress thought it was time to retire.
 "Ellen," she called, "it's past 10 o'clock."
 "All right, ma'am," replied Ellen, cheerfully. "Please let me know when it's 12, will you?"—Smith's Weekly.

Doubtful of Results.
 Fred—I call it a motor car engagement.
 Maude—What's a motor car engagement?
 Fred—One that starts off all right, but nobody's quite sure that it will be able to keep on—Illustrated Bits.

Giving Herself Away.
 "Your cheek is so nice and smooth; it doesn't scratch a bit," the fair maid whispered, nestling closer.
 "Er—yes, of course," he said, a look of cold suspicion dawning in his eyes.—Jester.

Certainly Short.
 Dashaway—She answered me rather shortly when I asked her to be mine.
 Cleverton—Indeed! How?
 Dashaway—She said, "Yes"—Butterfly.

Progress in Kansas.
 A Kansas City man has just succeeded in getting a patent on an electric motor fastened on a cow's back, the electricity being generated by a dynamo attached to her tail. It strains the milk and hangs up the pail and the strainer. A small phonograph accompanies the outfit and yells "So!" when the cow moves. If she kicks, a linged arm catches the milk-stool and lams her over the back.—Oswatimie (Kan.) Globe.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.
 Franklin Matthews's expose of New York's police court magistrates leads the February number of Broadway Magazine. Other special features of great interest are Charles H. Cochrane's plea for a commission form of government, Mary Manners' "The Winter Pleasures of Society," and Porter Emerson Browne's amusing account of a Bowdler theater on Broadway night.

The fiction comprises Grace MacGowan Cooke's humorous story, "The Gathering in of Abner Wimberly," by Alice Woods Gilman; "Prince Shemus of Ireland," by Charles Bartell Loomis; "The Three Kings of Libertad," by L. Frank Tooker; "The Victorian Wine," by Sara J. Barker; "The Second Motive," by Harris Merton Lyon; "Her Day," by Beatrice Wilcox, and Gilbert P. Coleman's story, "Patrolman Donohue's First Arrest," the Type of Metropolitan Loveliness; this month is a superbly illustrated dissertation upon the "New York Girl in Opera." Art work by the Kinneys, illustrating wealthy society types, Jay Hamblins, Dan Sayre Groesbeck, G. W. Peters and others, make an excellent showing.—3 West Twenty-second St., New York.

The Stellar Ray, for January contains editorial articles on "Man's Will and Nature's Laws," "Capital and Labor," "Scientific Spirituality" and similar topics. There are other articles on astrological, theosophical and hygienic subjects. This magazine is the successor of Suggestion and is edited in the same interests.—The Astro Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

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