

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 18, 1906

## A DESIRABLE CHANGE.

The sale of the Saltair Beach pavilion, the railroad leading to it, and other associated properties, as announced in the "News" of Thursday evening, will be approved by a big majority of the people of Utah, and particularly by many members of the Church which owned a large portion of the stock in both the companies. The pavilion was originally constructed for the purpose of providing a bathing resort and proper amusement for orderly and temperate people. It was desired that persons adverse to mingling with rough and unruly individuals should find there a place free from vice and tumult where they could enjoy in peace the recreations provided, as well as the pure air and saline waters of the great lake. It was anticipated that the Sunday schools, Mutual Improvement associations and other organizations for the promotion of good morals, right conduct and social entertainment would find enjoyment at that resort, without the evils that so often intrude into such places.

But the beach became so generally attractive that all classes of pleasure seekers thronged to it, and the demand for stimulants and intoxicants became so great that it was found almost impossible to withstand the pressure. As the Church was the principal stockholder in both the railroad and the beach corporations, the stigma of permitting the sale of such pernicious beverages reflected upon the Church, even though the business of the railroad and the pavilion was leased to persons of character and good reputation. Various means were devised to shut out all objectionable features from the bathing resort, but when the sale of intoxicants was entirely suppressed, people who indulged in them would take with them a stock of the liquors sufficient to make the place even more objectionable than when they were sold on the spot.

A large amount of money was expended in the building of the road and the construction of the pavilion, which was the finest of the kind in America. It has been a source of pride to people here, and of surprise and admiration to many thousands of visitors from different points. The Church has desired to be separated from the amusement business for a long time, but has not until now found favorable opportunities to dispose of the property. It might have been sold on different occasions, if there had been no care exercised as to whose hands it might fall into. But the officials representing the Church interests would not turn the place over into hands that might dispose of it in such a way that it would become of evil repute and an eyesore to the community.

The gentlemen who have now made successful overtures for the purchase of the road and the resort, are men of such standing in the business and social worlds that they can be safely entrusted with the control of the entire concern. By parting with these properties, the Church unloads something that has been a source of great anxiety and care for a long time, and is to be congratulated on the issue.

There is no doubt that the business, both of the traffic and the bathing resort, can be carried on at a good, clear profit. The business men who have the management and ownership thereof will, we are assured, conduct the affairs of their company with a view to providing for the recreation and amusement of the public, and at the same time establish regulations so that order and sobriety will be maintained, while pleasure and enjoyment shall be promoted. We wish the new company abundant and permanent success.

## RADICAL CHANGES NEEDED.

The letter of censure addressed to "Judge" Brown of the Juvenile court by the commission that investigated the Knox case, ought to have been given to the press with the full of whitewash that was tendered to him and which he was so ready to exhibit. This should have been done in fairness to the commission, if not out of regard for the public sentiment. Its suppression does not help his cause in the least.

It should be observed that the commission refer to the slang used by the "Judge" in "cases" conducted in the Juvenile court, showing that the kind of language to which such vigorous objection has been made was not singular to the case under consideration. We have heard of other expressions used by the "Judge" which are highly improper in a court, and the censure, though very mildly put by the commission, is directly applicable and thoroughly deserved. But just think of the necessity of admonishing a "Judge" not to be guilty hereafter of using "forms of slang" on the bench, or of a character that "has proved detrimental to the work of the Juvenile court!"

The apologists for the petty tyrant of that court, plead for him on the ground of the "good he has done for the youth of the community." When asked for a bill of particulars they are extremely reticent. The little enthusiasm he raised over the cigarette question, led to a temporary benefit, but close inquiry does not establish its permanency. And that does not balance against the numerous acts of unlawful and imperious domineering autocracy that are on record, and which expose

his unfitness for a judicial position of the smallest sphere of power.

Numerous amendments will be required to the Juvenile court law, at the next session of the Legislature, if its constitutionality is sustained by the Supreme court. One of them should be to make the office elective, or to change the source of appointment. The incumbent was not legally eligible to the office when he was chosen, and that he is not qualified by acquaintance with the law, and is incapable of exercising that discretion and judicial spirit and conduct to be expected on the bench, has been abundantly demonstrated on numerous occasions, particulars of which can be furnished when necessary. A Juvenile court is all right, but it should be a court that the public can respect.

## THE HAGUE ANNIVERSARY.

It is seven years today, May 18, since the first peace congress of The Hague convened.

The Russian Emperor, in his rescript on the subject, pointed out that the formation of powerful alliances and the development of gigantic military forces were due to a desire to maintain peace. But, he added, all these efforts have not been able to bring about the results desired. "The intellectual and physical strength," he wrote, "of the nations, labor and capital, are for the major part diverted from their natural application, and unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though today regarded as the last word of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. The economic crisis," he added, "due in great part to the system of armaments afoot, and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden, which the people have more and more difficulty in bearing."

In accordance with these views the Czar desired the congress to consider the means by which reduction might be effected in military forces and the budgets belonging thereto.

This suggestion was not acted upon, but the congress expressed the unanimous sentiment, that "a restriction of military charges, which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind." It then proceeded to the organization of the Hague Tribunal, or rather the convention for the peaceful adjustment of international differences. This convention contains four general provisions. The first solemnly commits the signatory powers to peaceful methods in the adjudication of international difficulties. The two following titles provide for "mediation" and an international commission of inquiry. The fourth relates to the permanent court of arbitration. A weak feature of the treaty is the absence of any stipulation that binds the powers to act in accordance with its provisions. It is entirely voluntary whether they will try the court, or go to war. But the French delegates secured an article reserving the right to any of the signatory powers to conclude general or special agreements, extending the obligation to submit controversies to arbitration, and treaties of this character have been concluded between a number of the leading powers of Europe, France and Great Britain taking the lead.

Some have regarded this distinguished gathering as of no consequence but they are mistaken. The fact is that the cause of peace has gained enormously by the action taken at the Hague. Instances of avoidance of war are increasing. We might cite the case of the North Sea controversy between Great Britain and Russia, which was promptly referred to a commission of inquiry for the ascertaining of facts regarding which the opinions were so different as to endanger the friendly relations between the two countries. Peace has become the normal status of the world. The best efforts of statesmen are devoted to its maintenance. Witness the recent Morocco conference! There is no doubt that this first Hague conference marks an era in the world's history, the culmination of which will be an international parliament and the unification of the human race in one great family.

A second Hague congress is about to be called. And this will take up the work where the first left off, with all the advantages of experience and seven years of education of the public sentiment in the desired direction. The results will be correspondingly satisfactory. Several things are now aimed at by the friends of peace. They desire to bring all the Central and South American states into the Hague court, that it may be in reality a world tribunal. They hope to see the conclusion of a general treaty of obligatory arbitration among all the independent nations of the world, and the extension of the jurisdiction of the Hague court to as many classes of cases as possible, with the view of ultimately leaving no sort of controversy outside of its jurisdiction. They also aim at the creation of a congress of nations to meet at stated periods for the regular discussion of all important international questions, that the Hague court may be fortified and guided by a completer and better system of international law than now prevails. And last, but not least, they desire the instruction of the public mind to the settled belief that in our day there are no differences which may arise between nations which cannot be honorably and satisfactorily adjusted by the judicial method. This is the most important of their aims and purposes. For when the public mind is properly instructed, the rest will come as a matter of course. It is believed that the nations have reached a point in the growth of their mutual intercourse, and the interdependence of their interests when a properly constituted organ for the treatment of their common concerns is absolutely imperative. The Hague congress has opened the way for the final realization of this ideal of an advanced civilization.

## AN ORIENTAL STORY.

Report has it that a certain Buddhist priest has recently told an audience in Tokyo that the religion he represents is gaining remarkable headway in the western world. He is quoted as having

said that 20 per cent of the Europeans are on the way to become Buddhists; that a "noted Buddhist priest" has made many converts in the United States, who have promised to build temples; and that, in particular, one Buddhist sect, called the Hongyanli, is making tremendous strides in this country.

It would be interesting to know on what the gentleman bases his estimates. Did he refer to Theosophists and some other sects who are digging up old oriental philosophies and propagating them as new revelations? It is a strange fact that there are many adherents of such old notions, but they are not all Buddhists, by any means.

To these strange phenomena of a time that boasts of its "higher criticism" belongs the revival of the false worship of the ancient Egyptians, which is said to have made its appearance in Paris, lately, where a sanctuary has been erected to that goddess, Sun worship, and even devil worship, has found votaries among "Christians," but we have not heard of any special boom for Buddhism.

It is significant, though, that while our western missionaries are boasting of the marvelous strides of Christianity in the Orient, the Orientals are telling wonders about the spread of Buddhism in the Occident.

Sufficient unto the day is the statement thereof.

Having changed hands, Saltair's right should know what it left is doing.

The power of the press for getting people into trouble was never greater than today.

As an exporter the United States leads the world. Three cheers for Uncle Sam!

Our contemporaries that said the street railway was sold were themselves badly sold.

The man who defends the giving of trust funds to campaign committees is an advocatus diaboli.

Senator Dubois is said to be suffering from ptomaine poisoning. Isn't that a new name for the complaint?

The Douma is new to him, but when he gets used to it the Czar will find that it is a great big safety valve.

Very naturally "Raymond" thought he could drive a coach and four through Senator Bailey's personal explanation.

Chancellor Day still denounces the President and upholds Rockefeller. He knows on which side his bread is oiled.

To the advocates of the sea level type of canal, the San Francisco earthquake has proved a blessing in disguise.

The Japanese empress has distributed 884 artificial eyes and 1,787 artificial limbs. An eye for an eye, and a limb for a limb.

Chicago is employing experts to devise plans for protecting its city hall. To pull it down would be the safest and surest way to protect it.

If a man proposes to observe the provisions of the rate bill, when it becomes law, why should he object to the imprisonment clause?

The Standard Oil company, having read the fable of the Farmer and the Lark, has adopted its moral and done its own whitewashing.

"What this country needs most," says Frank Damrosch, "is more cradle songs." No more cradles filled with those to whom they are to be sung.

Mr. Cleveland has declared that he will never again be a presidential candidate. The declaration was not necessary. He was not under suspicion.

The beggar who got fifty days for assaulting the man from whom he was begging, gained more than he begged or bargained for, but none too much.

Satisfied with his efforts to correct the spelling of the English language, Andrew Carnegie now is going to tackle Chinese. Here is a foeman worthy of his steel.

Just a month ago the great disaster in San Francisco occurred. It was a nine days' wonder, no more. All the people look on it as a thing of the past, none more so than the brave people of the destroyed city. Like the true men and women they are, they are looking forward to the time when they shall have a greater and more beautiful city.

## THE ANTI-FRATERNITY RULE.

Portland Oregonian.  
 The Board of Education of Chicago has taken most stringent measures against fraternities and sororities in its high schools. The trustees utterly refuse to tolerate further with this evil, even to the extent of permitting the continuance of membership in these organizations until the close of the current school year. The board is composed of fifteen members, and ten of these supported the "anti-fraternity rule" which students must give up the fraternities or the honors of the high schools. It is understood that the other five were in favor of less precipitate action, being inclined, for the sake of the spring track meets and baseball and water polo contests, to postpone action against the societies until completion of this year's work.

## A SPELLING LESSON.

Students in a London school were recently asked to write this: "A glutinous sibilant with her glutinous hand complacently seized a sieve, a phibiscian leechman, a noticeably supercilious, frangible and cynical with this evil, shrieking shriek, a complaisant proselyte and an anonymous chrysolite. These all suddenly disappeared down her recent, five esophagus." She simply said: "Pugh! not saccharine!" She then transferred a billion of billions mosquitoes, an unsuitable bouquet of fuchsias, lilies, dahlias, hyacinths and phloxes, a liquefied bellum, an indelible defamatory, inflammatory synchroism and a debatable syllogism to the same capacious receptacle. Presumably surrendering her daguerrotype to the ecstatic agent, she descended with her parachute—a synonym for baroque—and grievously terrified the stolid, squalid yeomanry already tormented by the heat, 91° Fahrenheit.

## OLDEST HUMAN BODY.

From the Antiquarian.  
 The oldest body of any human be-

ing now reposes in the Egyptian gallery of the British Museum. It is the body of a man who was buried in a shallow grave hollowed out of the sandstone on the west bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt. This man must have lived about the time of the earliest mummified king, which the museum possesses—before the time of Menes, who was supposed to have ruled Egypt at least 5000 B. C. There were previous to that time two prehistoric races, one the conquerors and the other the conquered, from which sprang the Egyptian race of the earliest dynasties. It is with these remote stocks that this man has to do. Considering the condition in which he was found it is evident that he was associated with a late period of the new stone age of Egypt. He was buried in a characteristic neolithic grave, with his neolithic pots and instruments of flint about him. There is, of course, no inscription of any kind on the pots, knives or grave, all having been made long before the invention of any written language.

## JUST FOR FUN.

"I had expected there would be a great splurge at Miss Fawcett's wedding, but it seems to have passed off quietly."  
 "O yes; the young man submitted to the operation without a murmur."—Chicago Tribune.

Wisely—What? Moved out to Jay-town? Why, I just sold my house out there through an agent to some old fool who said \$3,000 more than it was worth. You may live near it—300 Damp avenue.  
 Stupid—I do. That's the house I bought. Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"Yes," said Miss Ann Teek, coolly, "I am free to confess this much, Mr. Kallow has expressed more than ordinary regard for me and I believe he appreciates my affection for him."  
 "Yes," replied Miss Knox, "his own mother being dead, I suppose he does."—Philadelphia Press.

Tommy—How do your pa and ma work?  
 Johnny—Like the house and senate; if one of 'em passes my bill the other kills it.—New York Sun.

Sad Story—Kind Lady—Do you mean to tell me that reading Shakespeare brought you to prison? What works did you read?  
 No. 41—"Romeo and Juliet," mum.  
 Kind Lady—But what evil influence could that have on you?  
 No. 42—"Why, it learned me to be a porch climber, mum."—Puck.

"What's your all's father?" asked the visitor.  
 "In the woods shootin' squirrels," answered Pickaninny Jim.

"Down town shootin' craps,"  
 "What's yoh mother?"  
 "On de scursion, shootin' de chutes."—Washington Star.

## Saltair Pavilion!

SALT LAKE CITY, MONDAY, MAY 21st

The World's Greatest Actress,

MADAME SARAH

## BERNHARDT

In Alexandre Dumas' His Great Love Story.

## CAMILLE

Prices: \$3.00, 2.00, 1.00

MAIL ORDERS, when accompanied by check, money or express order, made payable to Clayton Music Co., enclosing a stamped envelope for reply, will be filled and in the order of their receipt. This applies to both out-of-town and Salt Lake City patrons.  
 Regular seat sale at the CLAYTON MUSIC STORE, now on.

## New Grand THEATRE

R. J. RIDDELL, Manager.

## Ladies' Night Tonight!

One seat free with every ticket purchased in the parquette for a lady before 6 p. m.  
 MATINEE TOMORROW at 2:30 P. M.

## "SAPHO"

New Specialties and Moving Pictures between acts.  
 Next Week—"KNOCK OF TENNESSEE."  
 Night Summer Prices—10-20-30-50c.  
 Matinee—10-20c.

## Orpheum

THE ORPHEUM STOCK CO.

In Belasco and De Mille's

Great Military Drama,

## "THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

A Strong Company in a Strong Play.

Commencing Tuesday, May 22.

Box Office Now Open.  
 Prices, 10c, 20c and 30c.  
 Matinee, 5c, 10c and 15c.  
 ALL SEATS RESERVED.

## Lyric Theatre

LAST NIGHT

OF THE ALL-STAR

## VADEVILLE

Commencing Tomorrow Afternoon at 2:30 p. m.

## THE CALIFORNIA GIRLS.

The Last Musical Show of the Season.

There is a quality to the ice cream and soda you get at

## The Busy Corner

Impossible to obtain elsewhere. The taste lingers—they're so good.

SMITH DRUG CO.

Phones 238.

Open all night for you.

## Celebration SALE!

At Z. C. M. I.

## ALL DAY SATURDAY

WE HAVE done such a phenomenal business during our May Sale, that we feel justified in celebrating the success by offering the public some extraordinary Bargains for the closing day—Saturday. These are in addition to what have been already advertised for this great May Sale, and are offered to show our appreciation of the tremendous patronage accorded us. Come, join the celebration, and

## REAP THE BIG BENEFITS

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 10 a.m.

1.25 to 2.75 Wrapp'rs

\$1.25 to 2.75 Wrappers  
FOR 75c

Will go in Saturday Celebration Sale at—

75c Each

In Cloak Dept., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, we will sell 20 dozen Percale and Fleece Wrappers, values from \$1.25 to \$2.75, as a celebration of the Big May Sale at—

75c Each

NO MORE THAN TWO TO A CUSTOMER.

## Corset Cover Embroideries!

VALUES UP TO 75c YARD, will go in Celebration Sale, all day Saturday at 25c

## GLOVE SPECIALS!

\$2.00 "MONITOR" KID GLOVES—"Best on Earth," never sold before for less than \$2.00 a pair, will be sold in Saturday Celebration Sale at 1.60

\$1.00 PRIME LAMBSKIN, fine overseas Gloves, Paris point embroidery, in black, tan, oxbloods and modes, all sizes; a \$1.00 quality. In Saturday Celebration Sale at 50c

\$3.50 BLACK GLACE KID GLOVES, in 12 and 15 button lengths, just received this week. Extraordinary special in Saturday Celebration Sale at \$3.15

## 65c SILK EOLIENNES

27 inches wide, will be closed out in Saturday CELEBRATION SALE at 35c

## 65c ROUGH PONGEES

26 inches wide, will be reduced for Saturday Celebration Sale to 35c

## 65c PEAU DeCYGNES

All silk; a full line of colors for Saturday's Celebration Sale only—35c

## REMNANTS!

All Silk and Wool Remnants that have accumulated during the week will be sold in Saturday's Celebration Sale at HALF PRICE!

## Waist Patterns Half Price.

All Embroidered Waist Patterns, worth regularly from 75c to \$3.00, will be marked for Celebration Sale Saturday at 37½c to \$1.80, or—

## JUST HALF PRICE.

## 25c White Waistings

In Mercerized, Open Work and Striped Swiss, regular price 25c, will go in Saturday Celebration Sale at 12½c

## 20c Silk Mouseline de Soie,

In all the latest colors, regular price 20c a yard, will go in Saturday Celebration Sale at 10c

## 20c White Waistings

In open work patterns, regular price 20c a yard, will go in Saturday Celebration Sale at 10c

## Children's 10c Hose for 5c

Children's fine ribbed black Cotton Hose, an excellent value at 10c a pair; to be sold as a Special in Celebration Sale at 5c. No more than five pairs to one customer.

## \$1.00 and \$1.25 Corsets for 50c

Ladies' up-to-date Corsets, in all sizes; colors white and drab; regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 Corsets, will go in Saturday Celebration Sale at 50c

## Millinery Specials.

Extraordinary for Celebration Sale.

All Pattern Hats will sell at Half Price.  
 All Other Hats in the Department—One-Third Off.

## IN CARPET DEPT.

ALL DAY SATURDAY  
 All Window Shades . . . . HALF PRICE  
 All Odd Lots Lace Curtains . . . . HALF PRICE  
 All Navajo Blankets . . . . AT 25% OFF

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution  
 HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE