

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Charles W. Penrose, Editor  
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## CAUTION TO LEGISLATORS.

Great efforts have been made by persons and companies, desirous of building up this State and advancing its interests on a large scale, developing its resources and increasing its population, to encourage the influx of capital. Say what we may of the benefits of co-operation in labor, experience has demonstrated the fact that great enterprises of the kind that flourish in the big centers of work and of population, cannot be successfully conducted without the employment of large capital. Some enthusiasts attempt to belittle this conclusion, but their theories are found to be impractical when put to the test, and so the power of money as a means to the desired end, cannot be ignored by the candid mind.

It is desirable that part of the superfluous wealth in this country, and in other parts of the world, should be brought into this State and invested in our home enterprises, and that people with riches should be encouraged to come and dwell among us, so that our material interests may be advanced, why should measures, certain to prevent this influx, be continually thrust upon our Legislature and find otherwise intelligent men ready to catch at and foster them?

The spirit of Populism and of so-called Socialism seems to find congenial places even in the minds of men, who would be supposed to look with a broader vision upon practical things than the dreamer and the fanatic, who want to play the iconoclast, and who view wealth as an evil and its possessors as a menace to society.

In the last days of the present session, we caution the Representatives and Senators of our growing State, to watch closely every measure presented, and to make it a rule not to allow any scheme to become a law, which would drive capital from Utah or prevent its investment here for beneficial purposes. We need not particularize. Some of the bills that would have this bad effect if they became law, have been very properly smothered or decapitated. Others proposed ought to meet a similar fate.

Let justice be done in all legislation that prevails, both to the rich and the poor, to corporations as well as to individuals, to employers as well as to the employed, and remember that fame is evanescent and popularity but a fleeting breath, and that only truth and right and equity and charity will endure, when the churning wind of public opinion calms down, and leaves the real results of men's acts to be scanned in the light of reason, experience and common sense. "Be sure you are right before you go ahead." If you are in doubt, don't do it! You had better halt, than blunder into wrong.

## AN INQUIRY DEMANDED.

It is very proper that there should be a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Reform School, and the manner in which it is conducted. The visit of a number of our legislators, and that which they saw and heard there, will doubtless lead to some reforms in that Reformatory. The inquiry, however, must not be prejudiced or one-sided. The complaints and stories of the kind of boys and girls who are inmates of the institution may be taken with several "grains of salt." They need to be corroborated by something reliable, before being accepted as the naked truth. Most of those youths are perverses, whose bawdy word is not to be viewed as proof strong as holy writ.

Also, it must be admitted that most of them are very hard cases, or they would not have been sent there. They cannot be treated in exactly the same manner as are the inmates of the school for the deaf, dumb or blind. These are unfortunate, not criminals. The other class is altogether different and need different rules and discipline. Force may be necessary in some instances, with the naturally ungovernable young folks committed by a court to an institution for their reform, an establishment that must be considered to some extent as a place of confinement, which is not the case with the school for the merely unfortunate, defective in speech, sight or hearing.

We do not wish to throw the weight of a feather or the interpolation of a hair in the way of a rigid examination into the entire affairs of the Reformatory. It ought to be effective and complete. Every proved wrong should be righted. Every evil should be exposed. What the visitors saw, or learned on reliable testimony, ought to have its due weight.

But, we believe the account published in a morning paper here which seems to pride itself on baseless sensations, is grossly and purposely exaggerated. The hand that wrote it is self-trained in that kind of work. Scarcely a day passes without its exhibition in some kind of a fake or highly-colored story that is unreliable and deceptive. Such

stories ought to have no weight with a discerning or equitable mind.  
Let a full inquiry be made, and let it proceed with fairness to the officials of the institution as well as justice to the inmates, who are sent there to be reformed, not to be maltreated or subjugated to the point of puerility.

## CARNEGIE'S PEACE PALACE.

We hope Mr. Carnegie will carry out his idea of building a "palace of peace," at The Hague. But it would be better still, if such a building were erected by popular subscriptions among all lovers of peace of all the nations of the earth. That, however, may not be practical, and the next best would be for some millionaire to devote a few superfluous millions to the rearing of a monument to the noblest cause ever conceived by human heart and intellect.

At first thought such a palace might seem a waste of means. But as the home of the peace tribunal that by its labors will avert wars and save lives and property, it would be among the most useful buildings on the face of the earth. It ought to be made as fair and grand as genius and money can make it; it should be built as enduring as modern art knows how; it ought to go down to coming ages, as have done the pyramids and the sphinx. Only so can it truly symbolize the great cause of peace, which alone will endure forever. Only so can it be what it should be, a solemn protest against the arrogance and avarice of that part of the world which is still under the yoke of militarism.

## PROTESTING TOO MUCH.

Some ladies of Columbus, Kan., have protested, it is said, against the admission of Turkish exhibits to the St. Louis fair, on the ground that the Turks are the enemies of Christendom, and as such should not be given any privileges in the assemblies of "Christians." It is, we suppose, an American privilege to kick and protest and find fault with everything and everybody. That is the assumed prerogative of monarchs, and Americans are, of course, all monarchs. But in this case the most prominent feature of the protest is that it is unreasonable.

The Turks have been guilty of many cruelties, certainly. They have a number of crimes justly charged to their account. But Americans cannot afford to be too exacting in that particular. The newspapers at present tell of the moral condition of one of our large cities. "There are now," says Mr. Denen, state's attorney, "pending in the Chicago courts, fifty-six cases of murder. So common have they become that the public conscience is becoming dulled, and murders are coming to be regarded with little more importance than fist fights. The jury is inclined to acquit when a man is tried for murder: it is his first go-off." Think of that in "Christian" Chicago!

Speaking about this condition the New York Evening Sun comments as follows:  
"We venture to say that until Chicago reforms its politics life will continue to be held cheap and criminals will escape their deserts and murderers the rope; and in saying this we are aware that we do not have the millennium here in New York. But the Chicago brand of politics is peculiarly sordid, conscienceless and brutal. The criminal's vote is as much solicited as the vote of the decent citizen, and the criminal is courted and coddled by the class of politicians who run the primaries and often control the board of aldermen. The tone of public life in Chicago is low, base and degenerate, and there will be no uplifting or change for the better until Chicago undergoes a moral cataclysm under the scourging of an honest and fearless man."

We do not mention Chicago as an exceptionally wicked American city. The condition there is merely typical of an almost general condition, more or less manifest, according to the existing opportunities.  
Only the other day the story was told about a blacksmith living in Brooklyn, who was brutally beaten by fellow-workmen only because he desired to work to maintain wife and children, and because he innocently thought he had a right to live and to pursue the happiness of supporting his family. The accounts said he was knocked down and kicked on the head while he lay on the ground. Had it not been for the presence of a disinterested citizen who interfered this affair would probably have ended as a murder. As it was, an ambulance surgeon was summoned and when the victim was removed to the hospital, his condition was said to be serious. Can anything more outrageous be conceived of as happening in a civilized country? We need not mention the lynchings, the burnings, the savage deeds that are not more than duplicated in the wake of Turkish hordes let loose to kill and plunder.

But what has that to do with an exhibition of the products of the world's arts and manufactures? In such a place every nation of the human family is entitled to representation—even cannibals, as long as they do not propose to exhibit cannibalism. The protesting business may be all right in some respects, but it should not be carried to the point of the ridiculous. Those who are indulging in that kind of diversion should always remember the saying about the bean and the mote.

## ASTRONOMICAL PROBLEMS.

At a recent meeting of the Boston Scientific Society, Professor DeBor of Tufts College enumerated some of the problems with which the scientific world of the twentieth century will grapple. One of these is whether there is a limit to the material universe. The speaker said he was now estimated to be about 120,000,000 stars in the visible heavens, but the ratio of fainter ones is not what might be expected were the universe unlimited, so that after all the universe may have really definite limits. "This is a question that we would like to have some evidence whereof to found a definite belief."

Another question is whether there are other "universes," far larger than ours. As to that the professor thought that we have a hint that such is the case. A single star, he said, in the heavens of the southern hemisphere, the "runaway star," is moving with a velocity of two hundred miles a second. This is a greater speed than all the attractions of all the known stars could give it, and the question is, is there a larger universe which is drawing it away from us? This is a question for the new century to study.  
Still another astronomical question is whether our solar system is going in a regular course through space, or not. It is supposed that it is moving at the rate of a million miles a day, but is it drifting, or is it rotating around some well defined center? That is a question for scientists to attempt to solve. All these questions are of extreme interest, but it is difficult to see how they can be answered, without the aid of knowledge derived from a higher source than that of scientific research. Nothing short of revelation appears adequate to settle questions relating to the limits, the form, the course of the systems of worlds that move in space.

The Done school-tax bill has been thoroughly done up.

In selecting jewels most people prefer diamonds to consistency.

It is not impossible that Murderer Knapp doth confess too much.

A book lent in Lent should be returned the same as any other book lent.

Only a day and a half more of the present Congress. But fortunately there will be no deluge after.

The omnibus stalled bill will now have to start all over again. May it make the home station on the next trip!

Russia and Turkey will not go to war this spring. Too many interests and ambitions are involved for such a thing to happen. Europe has too much at stake.

The Delaware senatorial election is said to be an Adick's victory. If it is, it is of the left hand compliment variety.

Nothing has been heard of Rev. Mr. Leitch for several days. Has the reverend gentleman been "called off" as having more zeal than discretion?

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller is reported to have bought a Mexican volcano. Many people think he has been sitting on one in this country for a long time.

Really there is nothing extraordinary in calling an extraordinary session of the senate to consider matters of extraordinary interest to the country.

"If Smoot can manage to stick long enough perhaps he will get a backing from Connecticut," says the Worcester Gazette. Never fear. He will stick for six years.

For the first time in fifty years the presidency of Salvador has been peacefully transferred. Salvador has started on the road to stability and civilization. May she continue to travel!

Of course public employees are public servants, but Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Clark Howell makes it plain that the public objects to being served, in its political capacity, by colored servants.

Chicago thinks Senator Hoar is one of the biggest men that Massachusetts ever produced. He gave proof of his greatness by declaring Chicago to be foremost among American cities.

Mr. Flynn's anti-Smoot resolution introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature was promptly referred to the committee on federal relations. This was tantamount, in the introducer's opinion, to sending it where it never would be heard from again. Could any better fate befall it?

Mr. Bryan, according to the New York Tribune, will lead a secession movement if the next national Democratic convention is controlled by the gold Democrats, and put an independent ticket in the field. Should he do such a thing it would kill him for all time. It is the special province of national conventions to promulgate declarations of principles, and they are the party principles until altered or superseded by a convention having the same authority as the one putting them forth. The two conventions dominated by Mr. Bryan made some pretty radical departures from historic and traditional Democratic principles, and none were greater sticklers for adherence to the declarations of the conventions than he. If correctly reported, Mr. Bryan has assumed a distinctly rule or ruin attitude. It is not that of a true party man or a genuine statesman. It is the attitude of revenge.

## AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Boston Herald.

The lottery companies were long since shut out of the state, and now the United States supreme court shuts them out of the express companies. Things look bad for the lottery business, but we are probably continuing to hear of the lucky man or woman who has drawn the big prize. There are yet a great many confiding and venturesome people who are looking for this sort of luck, and the fact that the game is outlawed doesn't discourage them. The big prize in the lottery, the gold brick and the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow are still good bait for human gulgones.

## Did You Get Some?

If you didn't, you'd better come this week if you want a box of that famous

## Eutaska Soap,

three bars in a box, neatly wrapped, for

25 CENTS.

"Fraid it won't last all week, so you'll have to come early. Fine line of sponges just in."

WILLES-HORNE DRUG CO.

Prescription Druggists.

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## EUTASKA SOAP.

Anti-Trust law of the right to engage in interstate commerce would be constitutional.

New York Mail and Express.

What of the effect of the decision on the business of the great combinations engaged in interstate commerce? That is a question which the future must fully answer. Whether for good or for ill, so far as enterprises of the kind, public usefulness and industrial value are concerned, these great interests must make up their minds to how to the inevitable. The time is past for incoherent experiments, for readjustments which are intended to meet public and legal obstructions in a new way and to surmount them, always striving to accomplish the same thing. The tendency must be recognized and met fairly. Regulation comes nearer and nearer to being prohibition. All this may be bad for some kind of business, but it is not clear that the people will have it that way, and that the courts will sustain them.

## Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Still more important is the ground taken that the constitution does not withhold from Congress the power to prohibit the introduction into commerce between the states of "an element which will be commonly injurious to the public morals." At the same time, speaking for the majority of the court, Justice Harlan said it was not the intention to decide, by this ruling, that Congress may arbitrarily exclude from commerce among the states any article, commodity, or thing of whatever kind or nature, however useful or valuable, which it may choose. "It did, however, decide that the right to regulate interstate commerce includes the right to prohibit commerce in articles deemed prejudicial to public morals or public health."

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The new novel in the March number of Lippincott's Magazine is by Mary Moss, and is entitled "Julia Melodora." It is a story of society, and is handled with breeziness and vigor. There are nine short stories of pleasing variety. Cy Warren's animal stories are as popular as are those of the "railroad." "The Philanthropy of a Dog" is strikingly good. Phoebe Lynde calls her story "Tiberius the Traitor," after a pet lamb. "Tiberius" is a tale by Clara Elizabeth Ward is called "The Regeneration of Mary Mather." "The Other Side of Boss," by Jerome Case Bull, is a story of a Western logging camp. The stock exchange is the scene of a good story called "The Bull and the Lamb-Skin," by Edward Childs Carpenter. In a paper by Mrs. Sara Yorke Stevenson some present-day abuses are pointed out. Interspersed with anecdotes. The "Isle of the Goodly" is a story by Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller. The magazine makes a good showing of verse. The contributors are Marie Van Vorst, Edgar Fawcett, Florence Earle Coates, Charles McAlpine, Hilton H. Greer, Charles Francis Saunders, Agnes Lee, Alonzo Rice, Alden Charles Noble, Albert Bigelow Paine, and William Lucius Graves—Philadelphia.

Some of the leading articles of the March National Magazine are: "How I Ran for the Presidency," by Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the only woman who ever made that race; "The Great Republic of the Future," by Archibald John Ireland; "Give the Boy a Fair Chance," by Secretary Leslie M. Shaw; "Personal Recollections of Lincoln and Statesmen of His Time," by Colonel James Maitland Scovel; and "The One Thousand Dozen," a Klondike story by Jack London. There are many other readable articles, stories, poems and departments, including speakers, illustrators and four of the best cities in America—Bangor in the East, Toledo and Milwaukee in the central West, and Los Angeles on the Pacific—41 W. First St., Boston, Mass.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine for March contains some noteworthy articles. "The Police System of Europe," by Avery D. Andrews, formerly police commissioner of New York, embodies the results of the investigation of the author on his recent official visit to Europe. It is especially illustrated. "The Selection of a Home," by Charles A. Martin, professor of architecture at Cornell University, is the first of 12 articles in the general subject of "How to Administer a Home." "The Modern Park," by Richards, contributes a personal sketch of the painter, Von Lenbach. Two other character sketches deal with James Brooks Dill, the prominent corporation lawyer, and Edward Henry Harriman. E. Hubbard, in an article on "A Gladiatorial Renaissance," makes out a strong case against football as it is played today. "The Woman of Fifty," by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, deals with the victory of modern woman over her hereditary enemy, Time. The Cosmopolitan also contains four complete stories in addition to Henry Saxon Hartman's new novel, "Barluch of the Guard"—Irvington, N. Y.

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PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

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containing Hair Brush and Comb, Soap Box, Powder Box, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Manicure set, Shaving Outfit, Clothes Brush, Mirror, Curling Irons and Spirit Lamp, neatly arranged in an all leather case, nickel trimmings. Fitted up for ladies or gentlemen. Prices from \$2.50 to \$25.00.

## MEREDITH'S TRUNK FACTORY,

125-127 Main St., East Side.

## Did You Get Some?

If you didn't, you'd better come this week if you want a box of that famous

## Eutaska Soap,

three bars in a box, neatly wrapped, for

25 CENTS.

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5,000 pairs Men's, Women's, Boys', Misses' and Child's Shoes to be closed out at A DOLLAR a pair.

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PRICES: Night—30c, 50c, 75c, 1.00. Matinee—20c.

## Tonight AND ALL WEEK.

Matinee Wednesday at 3 p. m. and Saturday at 2 p. m.

"THE REAL FELLOWS."

MURRAY & MACK

In the Reigning Musical Success.

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Fifty in the Cast.

Pretty Girls in Gorgeous Costumes, and Sumptuous Scenic Display, Laughter, Beauty, Music, Wit and Song.

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SPECIAL NOTICE—The Curtain Will Rise at 8 Sharp. Late Comers Will Not Be Seated Until the End of the First Act.

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A Romance of the Catskills. Complete Production.

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## EUTASKA SOAP.

THE MARCH PAPER PATTERNS ARE HERE.

WE USHER IN the month of March with a list of splendid values from the Domestic Department. Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Wash Fabrics, Outing Flannels, Zephyr Gingham, Percales, Sateens, Shirtings, French Flannels, Sofa Pillows, and White Blankets. Don't delay. Come today and buy your Season's Supply.

## FRENCH FLANNELS

HALF PRICE.

Here's a fine line of fancy French Flannels, 40c, 60c, 75c and 85c, qualities, for

20c, 30c, 37½c, 42½c.

LONSDALE BLEACHED MUSLIN, 85c a Yard.

Limit—12 yards to a customer.

## SOFA PILLOWS.

A beautiful line of richly covered Sofa Pillows at these great reductions:

50c Sofa Pillows, 37c

55c Sofa Pillows, 65c

\$1.25 Sofa Pillows, 95c

\$1.50 Sofa Pillows, \$1.15

\$2.00 Sofa Pillows, \$1.50

\$2.50 Sofa Pillows, \$1.87

\$4.00 Sofa Pillows, \$3.00

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## OUTING FLANNELS.

Hundreds of new, pretty patterns at these specials:

\$1-25 Outings, 7½c

10c Outings, 8½c

12½c Outings, 10c

15c Outings, 12½c

20c Outings, 15c

## PERCALES.