# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sunday Excepted.) Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Herace	G,	Whitney	٠	Business	Manger
	SUL	SCRIPTI	10	PRICES	
		(In Ad	18.1	100:)	

Ote Year	12
Six Months 4.6	
Three Months 2.2	ē
Ond Month	Б.
Saturday Edition, Per Year 2.0	9
Semi-Weekly, Per Year 2.0	9

Correspondence, and other reading mat-ter for unblication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all remittances: THE DESERET NEWS. Salt Lake City. Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice City as second class matter the Act of Congress. March	r according to
SALT LAKE CITY	AUG. 8, 1907.

#### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Recent proceedings in Juvenile court circles show that that condiof affairs among cordition tain classes of boys and girls between the ages of twelve and seventeen calls for the activity of the philanthropists of this city.

Groups of young people roam the streets till late in the evening, attend the cheap theaters or the resorts, and naturally, almost inevitably, drift into habits of profanity, impertinence, and sometimes vice.

Each parent will hasten to say, "Oh! It is not my boy or my girl that does this. I can trust my children anywhere. I know them."

No, you do not know your own children. No one knows them. They do not know themselves. Their habits of life have not yet taken shape. Their course is not fixed or certain. It is idle to say that you know what they will do.

Probably very few of those who "go wrong," either in smoking, drinking, stealing, profanity, or lewdness, ever consciously meditate such things. They are taken unawares, and fall almost before they realize what they are doing. Sudden and alluring opportunity. or temptation increasing by insensible degrees from what seems perfectly innocent to the border land of sinthese are the snares that beset young people who are allowed to remain out at will, unattended by their guardians, and freed from every restraint which the companionship of older people would supply.

Many parents are careless in these matters. Some even contribute to the delinquency of their children. Policemen have been known to wink at the suspicious conduct of "smart" young men. Courts may punish, but they have little power to forestall the evil Parents alone can deal successfully with these probems.

But others can help. The churches can arouse the people. Public speakers can warn their congregations. Officers of the Juvenile Court will be glad to instruct those who are willing to help as to what they should do. Deputy probation officers might be increased in number. The streets could be patrolled at evening, and young people who loiter late could be put under surveillance. The present condition of juvenile delinquency will yield to treatment if people mean business in their attempts to handle it.

## AN INIQUITOUS MEASURE.

Georgia has the distinction of having passed the most drastic bill so far,

tures. It is true that there are some worthless individuals among the colored race, as there are among their persecutors, but the truth is that the negroes, as a whole, have made wonderful progress in every direction. Statisticians tell us that in 1866 the Georgia negroes owned but 10,000 acres of land; by 1876 they held 457,635 acres, and ten years later 802,939. In 1896 they had passed the million mark, and in 1906 they puid taxes on 1,400,000 acres that they owned outright, and on which they were assessed \$7,000,200. Their stock had increased in value in the same forty years from \$12,000 to \$5,200,000; their city property had gone up from \$70,000 to \$5,850,000, while the value of their church and school property, from being \$100.000, has now become \$5,200,000. The assessed value of their property, exclusive of schools and churches, has grown since slavery from \$450,000 to \$23,216,468. What excuse can the state offer for the violation of the Constitution, by which it is hoped to disfran-

chise a race capable of the marvelous progress indicated in such figures? Are Southern politicians willing to assume the responsibility for measures that may, possibly, provoke another race war, when the iniquity of them has had time produce results?

### A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.

According to a ukase issued from the headquarters of the secret conclave of the so-called "American" party in this City, Mr. W. J. Halloran is to be the next Mayor. The official announcement is headed: "W. J. Halloran Indorsed for Mayor by Americans."

This will probably strike many citizens as a very doubtful compliment to the gentleman named. "Indorsed by Americans!" In view of recent happenings here, and the firm conviction of citizens familiar with public affairs that "the half has not yet been told." such an endorsement is nothing to be proud of. It places the recipient in an embarrassing position, and it certainly will not add lustre to the reputation of anyone, nor brighten perceptibly any

future prospects. Many who a couple of years ago, with an enthusiasm equalled perhaps only by some fanatical crusaders of the middle ages, cast their lot with the anti-"Mormon" ranks, have already fallen by the wayside, never more to rise. They sought fame, fory, and emoluments. They found oblivion. Many more will meet a similar fate. / This is but natural. The party was the creation of disappointed aspirants for offices the people refused to give them because they were not fit to occupy them. The object was revenge. The methods were un-American. The tactics were those of hypocrites and cowards. The result has been broken promises, mismanagement of public affairs, and defeat. We presume anyone with common sense will hesitate, when offered endorsement by a crowd with the record the party manipulators have made for themselves. It is a doubtfui compliment.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The question whether the world is growing better, or worse, morally, is one that frequently comes up for more or less serious contemplation. Some say it is growing better: others can find no evidence of improvement. The truth is, that human progress toward perfection very much resembles the waves of the ocean rolling up over the beach. They rise and fall, advance and recede, and yet the tide may be rising steadily, independent of the movements of each wave. Human history shows several periods of degensuch a way as to affect the community at large. A corporation that devotes its prop

erty to a use in which the public has an interest must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good as long as the use is continued. On this ground, railroads have been

required by law to stop certain trains at towns with over 3,000 inhabitants; to fence their roads; to pay penalties for delays in forwarding freight; to ring bells or blow whistles at crossings; to change their grades; to discontinue running freight trains on Sundays,

It is not easy, however, to draw a line between property in the management of which the public has a clearly defined interest and that in which it has none. Since railroads are granted the right of taking private property when necessary to the building of their road, etc., these corporations are regarded as agencies of government in some respects, and the public has a well defined interest in the management of their property. But in such a purely private matter as the manufacture of soap or the sale of milk, the public has a well defined interest though the soap maker or dairyman cannot through exercising the right of eminent domain take private property as the railways can.

The courts have held that the legislature can regulate the charges for storing grain in the elevators of large cities. Why, then, should it not be able to limit the charges of railway companies? The latter are engaged in a public

employment, for the proper performance of which they are given extraordinary powers. Unless protected by their charters, they would seem to be specially subject to legislative control and particularly as to their rates of fare and freight.

If legislation should fix railroad charg. es at so low a figure as practically to destroy the value of the property of companies, then such legislation would be in conflict with the federal Constitution, as depriving the companies of their property without due process of law

And this is precisely the issue which the North Carolina cases present. To determine whether or not a 21/4 cent fare is really confiscation of the property of the railroads, leaving them without reasonable profits, their books will need to be examined and their profits ascertained. This will make public the inner workings of those corporations that are thus engaged in business directly affecting the public interests; and publicity in these affairs is what many statesmen, including the President, have been very anxious to secure.

## Abe Majors is a regular cut-up. The weather man is no post but he lives in the clouds.

Senator Beveridge's marriage was made in Germany yesterday.

One of New York's needs just now seems to be a law and order society. Japan makes it plain (to herself) that

she went into Korea for Korea's good. Some of our "improved" streets look very much like nature unadorned.

A New York Chinaman has adopted a little white boy. It seems to be a case of benevolent assimilation.

Senator Tillman says that Mr. Bryan lacks tact, a quality that the Senator possesses in superabundance.

The Sultan of Morocco may plead constitutional limitations as an excuse

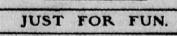
tion represents a partial protest against Americanism and American policies, the unjust and unreasonable action of the senate in the last Con-gress in strangling the Philippine tariff bill largely explains the protest. The Filipinos would have a better optnion of our professions of disinter-estedness if Congress should do its duty and rearrange the Philippine tariff on a basis of logic and justice.

Baltimore Sun.

Hitherto there has been no approv-ed means of learning the wishes of our dependency in respect to practical matters. There has been no safety valve for Filipino oratory and patriotism. Now at length the orator will be able to say his say, after which he may be, as often happens, an easily govbe, as often erned man.

Philadelphia Press.

No greater task has been attempted in our day or any day for the Asiatic. It took thirty years to prepare Japan for an election. It has come in the Philippines in nine. That great island empire is already a monument to American confidence in parsonal American confidence in personal rights, education, and self-govern-



My bonnie lies under the auto, My bonnie swears under the car. He can't get the engine to working And so we must stay where we are. We're lonesome, lonesome, Lonesome out here where we are.

He's sent to the garage for some one To tow us to town before dark; He can't got the spark plug to sparking It simply refuses to spark. The spark plug, the spark plug, It simply refuses to spark. —Detroit Free Press.

a little idle gossip in a village like this. The Postmaster-Idle? Not a bit of it! Works 18 hours a day an' never \_\_\_\_\_\_noiday.--Puck.

Landlord (to new tenant)-I suppose you would require a bathroom in the house?

Tenant-Oh, we don't need a bath-room. We go to the sea every year.--Meggendorfer Blaatter.

"What is there," asked the school-master, "In connection with George Washington that distinguishes him from all other Americans?" "He always told the truth, sir!" replied Brown, Jr., brightly .- Tit-Bits.

'Does Jones always speak the truth? "I don't know. I never tried to bor-w money from him."-Detroit Free Press.

Gerald-Why did you accept me, if you didn't expect to marry me? Penelope-I wanted to break it to you gently.-Puck.

Jodd-When I went to get rid of my wife for a few days, I just send for my relatives. Todd-But how do you get rid of your relatives 2-Life relatives?-Life.

Little Edna-What is "leisure," mam-

Mamma-It's the spare time a woman has in which she can do some other, kind of work, my dear.-Chicago Daily News.

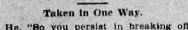
"My husband's attention to me when I am sway is unremitting. I get a way You don't hear so often, Mrs. Jones?" "No, my husband's attention is not of the unremitting kind. He always encloses a check."-Baltimore Ameri-can

encle can.

"Is Mrs. Wise at home?" inquired Mrs. Chatters, standing in the shadow of the doorway. "I don't know, ma'am," replied the servant. "I can't tell till I git a bot-ter look at ye. If ye've a wart on the side o' yer nose, ma'am, she ain't."--Philadelphia Press.

An Aristocratic Trait.

His Lordship—So the beggah you turned out this morning was coarse and abusive?" Valet—Abusive, my lord! Why, he might have been your lordship him-self.—Tit-Bits.





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aimed against the colored vote. The measure provides, as a condition of voting, that a man must own or pay tax on \$500 worth of property, or be able to read and write a paragraph of the Constitution of the State or of the United States. If he cannot comply with these provisions, and few negroes can, it is said, he is entitled to register and vote, if he is descended from any man who fought in any of the wars in which the United States or confederate states participated. Few Georgia negroes did that. He is also entitled to register and vote if he has a proper conception of his duty to his state and to the nation, but the judges thereof are white election officers.

It is evident that these provisions were framed with a view of excluding from the rights of citizenship as many as possible of the negroes, while at the same time admitting the white voters who may not be any better qualified than their colored neighbors.

It is expected that every white man in Georgia will register, and, "once registered, he will have a life certificate, and will then have only to pay his taxes to enjoy the right of suffrage." Under the same law some one or all of the "traps" set for voters will, it is expected, keep most of the negroes from registering. It will, therefore, disfranchise about one-half of the population of the state.

But a still more serious feature of this legislation is its undisguised assault upon the amendment to the Constitution, which provides that,

"The right of citizens of the United "The right of cluzens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, of previous condition of servitude."

As Congress has "power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation," a conflict is clearly invited, which may become of interest far beyond the confines of one state. What will Congress do about it? According to the second section of the Fourteenth amondment.

"-but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Con-gress, the executive and judicial of-ficers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such state, being of 21 vears of age and citizens being of 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of rep-resentation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."

That means that the basis of the representation of Georgia may be reduced. about one-half, but that punishment would not restore respect for the Constitution, or compel obedience, and that is of paramount importance,

The injustice of this piece of class

eration and judgment, although the general tendency has always been onward toward higher planes. Just now, it is to be feared, another period of noral degeneration is in evidence everywhere. The wave is falling. But that is only temporary. Another wave is coming, and it will rise even higher than its predecessor.

We need not open the records of the horse would be found to be suffering criminal courts for a corroboration of from poll evil. the opinion that the moral tendency is toward degeneration at present. Look at the growing disregard of all authoritinues to rage in the "American" party ranks. Can't anything be done ty, both divine and human.

That this is one of the underlying to stop it? causes of the alarming increase of crime, is beyond question. That it will from a dollar and a half to ninety-eight cents. A plain case of bearing result in anarchy, unless checked, is also certain. Then, there is the prevailing habit of Sunday desecration; the the market. disregard of marriage, and the drink evil. It is claimed that, notwithstandcomplaint against the powder trust in ing all efforts of temperance societies, the hope, no doubt, that the trust will today we are drinking 14 gallons for every man, woman and child in the United States, whereas, fifty years ago, the consumption was only two gallons

er capita. Again, the unrest among the people deal to the doctor. s increasing. The cloud that was only is man's hand a few years ago, today hreatens a terrible storm. And no wonder! The sons of toil, struggling hard every day to provide their loved governor of South Carolina.

with the necessaries of life, see the idle sons of the wealthy magnates quander thousands, nay millions, on pleasure and vanity, and they feel the burden of poverty very keenly. They become irritated, perhaps unreasonable, and rebellious. But who can blame them very much, when honest labor, faithful toil, and skill, count for almost

nothing in competition with graft and grab. And this discontent is growing. It is

useless to close the eyes to the facts The storm is gathering.

# FIXING RAILROAD CHARGES.

cent fare law effective Sept, 15. This W. W. Finley, president of the Southis a very sensible decision and will do ern Railroad, maintains that the 214 much to allay passion and prejudice. cent rate law of North Carolina is confiscatory and that the railroad company took the legal and proper course "The rallway," he said, "upon an examination of the revenue derived by it from state travel in North Carolina, found that to reduce its passenger rate to 2¼ cents per mile would so largely diminish this revenue as to make the enforcement of the passenger rate equivalent to a confiscation of its prop-

The principle upon which this rallroad legislation proceeds is that when private property is affected with a public interest it ceases to be altogether private.

3rt3'.

Property becomes clothed with a public interest when used in a manner legislation is one of its startling fea- to make it of public consequence in

for the outrages at Casa Blanca. There is a great race war on in

It is believed that when the time to

The rheumstic resigning fever con-

Rockefeller's physician says that he

That Kentucky editor who went to bed with a corpse and didn't discover

New York Sun.

principals.

mend its ways.

country's good.

Blue Grass state.

Philippine achipelago

He. Bo you perist in branch of the engagement?" She. "Most decidedly. What do you take me for?" He. "Oh, about forty. Better think it over; it may be your last chance."— Harper's Weekly. Mississippi, Congressman Williams and Governor Vardaman being the

### Careless.

Carcless. During the financial dog-days of a Southern college a wealthy merchant called upon the president to say that he had provided in his will for a rather handsome bequest to the college, to be paid after the death of himself and his wife. The president was over-joyed, and asked permission to an-nounce the gift in the city paper. This request was granted on condition that the donor's name should not be men-tioned. vote comes Colonel Watterson's dark tioned.

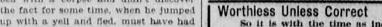
tioned. Accordingly the president wrote a eulogistic notice of the donation and hurried to the newspaper office. In his haste he neglected to sive his item a title. The editor, hurried and worried, absently clapped on the first words that came to his mind; and the item appeared the next morning with the following caption: "Two Pair of Shoes to Wait for."-Harper's Weekly. Teddy bears have been marked down The government has amended its

# Comforting.

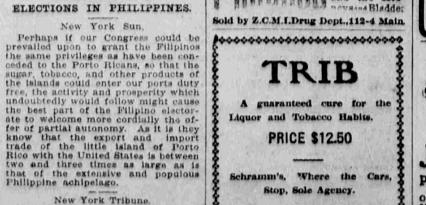
Comforting. A lady who had recently moved to the subwhe was very fond of her first brood of chickens. Going out one after-noon, she left the househould in charge of her eight-year-old boy. Before her return a thunderstorm came up. The youngster forgot the chicks during the storm, and was dismayed, after it pas-sed, to find that haif of them had been drowned. Though fearing the wrath to come, he thought best to make a clean breast of the calamity, rather than leave it to be discovered. "Mamma," he said, contritely, when his mother had returned.--"Mamma, six of the chickens are dead." "Dead!" cried his mother. "Six! How did they die?" The boy saw his chance. will live to be ninety years old. That prediction should be worth a good What the governor of North Carolina said to the United States is much more important than what he said to the The councilman who thinks the next mayor should be chosen from mem-

bers of the city council is doubtless willing to sacrifice himself for his

The boy saw his chance. "I think—I think they died happy," he said.—Harper's Weekly.







New York Tribune.