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SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 21, 1907.

## A PSYCHOLOGICAL RIDDLE.

Psychologists are now trying to account for the career of Orchard. Is this fiendish criminality due to heredity and environment? And what is the secret of his confession? Is it that he has been really "converted?"

That the criminal exploits of Orchard are difficult to duplicate in all the annals of crime, cannot be disputed. By his own testimony he has confessed that as one of the mob that wrecked the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill in the Cour d'Alene he lighted one of the fuses that carried fire to the giant explosion; that he set the death trap in the Vindicator Mine at Cripple Creek and blew out the lives of Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck; that he fired three charges of buckshot into the body of Detective Lyle Gregory of Denver, killing him instantly; that for days he stalked Governor Peabody about Denver, waiting a chance to kill him; that he and Steve Adams set and discharged the mine under the depot at Independence that instantly killed fourteen men; that failing in an attempt to poison Fred Brandley of San Francisco, he blew him and his house up with a bomb of gelatin, and that he placed the bomb which killed ex-Governor Steunenberg.

President G. Stanley Hall, whose business it is to attempt to account scientifically for such monstrosities in human form, as Orchard has proved himself to be, is reported as having said that he undoubtedly is a congenital criminal, so bad that if the product of environment, his existence would be an indictment of our civilization, and, therefore, he should preferably be deemed "born short morally."

We have heard reliable persons say that Orchard, notwithstanding his apparent cold-bloodedness, is very susceptible to impressions. While surrounded by conspirators against society, he became an easy tool, but as soon as he was cut off from the influence of that class and was surrounded by other influences he became another man entirely, both at heart and in appearance. That is, we take it, the most natural explanation of both the crimes and the confession.

## THE SCHMITZ DOCTRINE.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, is the limit. He was convicted in the lower court, of extortion, and sentence was set for the 27th of this month. But, notwithstanding this, he refuses to resign his office as Mayor. He claims that he can perform the duties of that position in jail just as well as in any other place.

The full significance of his refusal to resign can only be appreciated when it is understood that that refusal is based on the most unselfish moral grounds. To resign, he argues, would mean that his opponents would create a state of lawlessness, or anarchy, by appointing another mayor and other officers. Schmitz, convicted of extortion, will rather hold on to his office in jail than permit anyone else to break the law. Wonderful sensibility in a public official!

If the Schmitz doctrine is admitted, curious future possibilities may be anticipated. It may become necessary to furnish special cells in the city jail for the accommodation of mayors and their office help. Penitentiaries may have to be provided with convenience for a chief of police, for instance, in order to enable him to continue to run his department, in spite of any little trouble circumstances may force him into.

At best it is difficult to obtain conviction against any accused official, whenever courts and officials belong to the same political party and depend on the same class of voters for continuation in office. Legal procedure is hedged about by so many technicalities that some ground can always be found for dismissal of a case, even when the evidence is damning. And so it happens that grafters sometimes are continued in office in spite of legal action against them and the strength of public opinion. But the Schmitz doctrine makes the continuance in office possible even after conviction, by the simple declaration that the duties devolving upon a municipal officer can be performed just as well in jail as in any other place.

And Schmitz is the man who only a short time ago went to Washington to negotiate with the Federal government, as if he were an ambassador on the Japanese question! And yet there are some people who want to know whether our moral standards are being kept up or lowered.

## NOT PREPARED FOR WAR.

At this time, when the possibility of a war with Japan is still being discussed, an article by Frederik Louis Huidekoper in the North American Review of February and March last year, on the unpreparedness of this country for war, is of timely interest. The article has just been issued in pamphlet form, and is preceded by an introduction by Secretary Taft, and two reviews by military journals.

Mr. Huidekoper rebukes the superciliousity which he calls an American trait of character, and warns against the belief that everything we possess is "the finest in the world." He points to history to prove that we must not rest

secure in the illusion that we are a peaceful people. History demonstrates, he points out, that we have had one year of war for every four and a half years of peace since the opening of our national history. The total cost of our military establishment since 1790, exclusive of pensions, has been \$5,267,827,051, and the total cost of pensions during the same period has been \$2,500,220,462. A large proportion of the enormous total of our war expenditure, Mr. Huidekoper sets down as attributable to mere extravagance and mismanagement, all of which could be saved, in the writer's opinion by keeping the army in a reasonable state of preparedness.

He shows for instance that in the campaign of 1814, 16,499 of the militia were employed on the Canadian frontier while more than 100,000 from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia were called out to repel the incursion of 3,500 Englishmen along the shores of the Chesapeake. But notwithstanding these enormous drafts, such were the faults of organization that only 3,000 could be put on the field of battle at Lundy Lane. The author is of the opinion that it would be cheaper to maintain a well prepared army than to organize one in a hurry, at the unwelcome sound of the war drum. He argues on the insurance principle.

"An army is in reality nothing more than a national police, and unless it is strong enough to maintain order at home and to prevent encroachment and insult from abroad, endless evils and shame must be suffered by the entire people. A strong army protects a nation against such calamities, and may, therefore, be likened to a strong insurance company conducted by the government. According to the last statement prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, the 'true valuation of real and personal property' in the United States amounted in 1900 to no less than \$91,000,000,000. The maintenance of the regular army of 38,368 officers and men in 1905 cost \$85,733,141.31, so that this charge, considered from the standpoint of insurance alone, is only 0.02 mills on the dollar, or sixty-two one-thousandths of 1 per cent on the valuation of property. An army three times the size of our present army would, it is estimated, cost less than twice the above rate, or about \$1.24 per annum, every \$1 of property. The minimum rate of insurance upon dwelling houses in cities is about \$1.50, and on offices seldom less than \$1 a year on each \$1,000 of property insured. If the reader is a business man, let him compare the rates which he pays the insurance companies with the cost charged by the United States government, and ask himself whether he considers \$1.24 an exorbitant yearly rate for the security which would be afforded to the nation by an army of 115,000 trained regulars."

Mr. Huidekoper believes that either England or Germany could, in a very short time invade the United States, while Japan could, in a month, land 500,000 veterans in the Philippines. We think he has overdrawn the possibility of an invasion of this country by the infantry forces of a foreign country. Such an invasion is rather theoretical than possible, though Japan would undoubtedly have us at a serious disadvantage in the Philippines. With adequate naval protection, we ought to be as secure from invasion as England is, for the thousands of miles of ocean separating our mainland from both Europe and Asia is a good line of defense.

But, for all that, the article is interesting reading. The Japanese may have studied it. It emphasizes a truth that cannot be denied, that as long as it is necessary to maintain an army and a navy both should be first class in efficiency, no matter what the size is. And the necessity of this is still more emphasized by the recent offensive anti-American agitation in Japan.

## IN DISTURBED RUSSIA.

The Czar does not greatly enjoy the power he has to create and destroy representative assemblies at will, and to take life and property almost without the formality of trial, or any legal process. The cost of the exercise of this autocratic power is the constant dread of the outbreak of a revolution in which the throne may be swept away. What the situation at home is, may be judged from the precautions that have been thought necessary to take for the protection of the lives of the Russian delegates at the Hague. They are watched, the dispatches say, by Russian and Dutch detectives, and every time the conference meets the whole building is searched from top to bottom for anarchists. Further, after each sitting all the exits are sealed up, and the walls are broken only in the presence of the secretariat-general on their arrival for the opening of the sitting, and in order to further enhance the safety of the delegates police barracks have been fitted up in the cellar. Beneath the president's chair, in a corner, a small door gives direct access to the meeting hall so that in case of danger, on a signal from above, the police will break the seal and pour into the hall. From this the state of mind of the Russian government officials at home may be imagined. Terror, lest neglect on the part of the watchers should give the assassins the coveted opportunity, must be their constant attendant.

And all this is needless. If the Czar would trust the people and give them a real constitution and a parliament, and representation in the government, the people themselves would form a body guard around him and his house, and all anxiety for the future would be gone. A monarch surrounded by the affections of a nation is stronger than one who leans upon a bureaucracy and tramples upon the people. Other rulers have had this experience. The Czar would have it too, if he only would trust his subjects. But he does not.

He established a representative assembly, evidently to appease the clamor for liberty that became too strong to be ignored. But it was shorn of every vestige of power, and when it endeavored to assert some degree of will, power, for the benefit of the people, the assembly was dissolved by imperial decree, and many of the members ordered arrested for conspiracy against the government. The dissolution was a blow by autocracy aimed at popular government. But, to furnish an excuse which the world could accept, the story was invented that the members, or many of them, were plotting against the life of the Czar.

The imperial order of dissolution announces that another Duma will meet in a few months, and that a new election law will be given with a view to securing a more pliant assembly. Injustice will undoubtedly be the rule, in the new elections, as it was in the pre-

vious campaign. That will mean disorders, perhaps murders. The Czar has an "inflexible will," and this is sure to come in conflict with the will of the people, sooner or later. It is claimed that he has even joined an anti-Semitic society. According to the story, when the Governor of Moscow recently called on the Czar to protest against His Majesty's support being given to those reactionaries, the Czar prevented all discussion by pointing to the badge of that notorious society, pinned to the breast of the imperial coat. If that is true, the Russian ruler must be under the influence of very bad advisers, and the course he has determined on will lead to revolution.

"Bolt your meat," says Dr. Wiley. Why not? Flour is bolted.

It is the longest day in the year, and one of the pleasantest so far.

Does the umbrella trust own its umbrellas or are they only borrowed?

The nearer the Fourth of July approaches the less a burned child dreads the fire.

The Yosemite season has opened. The lone highwayman has held up a stage coach full of tourists.

"Don't give up the offices," is Schmitz's behest to his subordinates. He may rest assured that they never will voluntarily.

It is to the credit of all concerned in the Haywood trial that no "experts" have been brought forward to testify.

Columbia university has made Governor Hughes a doctor of laws. He is making those who break them take their medicine.

Secretary Root says that Japanese in this country have no more rights than American citizens have. This certainly will be news to the Japanese.

If the coal companies and the railroads can furnish plenty of coal in summer for storing, why can't they furnish it in winter for consumption?

It seems that the chief reason for Viscount Aoki's recall was that he lacked delicacy and discretion. One lacking them has no business in diplomacy.

Ambassador Aoki did not mention to President Roosevelt the amount of indemnity he thought about right. Was it something like six hundred million dollars?

The widow of a New York bag manufacturer has been awarded \$101,789 for her husband's death by accident. The award is a mere bagatelle to what he was making.

"Will President Roosevelt kindly inform his countrymen whether Senator Tillman seizes his prey by the chest or by the ears?" asks the Charleston News and Courier. Neither.

At the second session of The Hague peace conference the United States stepped right out into the limelight when General Porter said it reserved the right to present the question of the limitation of armaments. It is the proper attitude and Uncle Sam shows well in it.

A metallic furniture expert testified before the Pennsylvania capitol investigating commission that he had bored into the "burglar-proof vault" in the state treasurer's office in four hours with an ordinary eight-inch breast drill. If he had known the "combination" that was robbing the state he would have got into the state treasurer's vault with no trouble whatever.

"From Vancouver we have a letter in which the argument is seriously attempted that the murder of Governor Steunenberg was procured by the mine owners, for the purpose of casting odium on the Western Federation of Miners," says the Portland Oregonian. The writer must be that Rev. Timothy who was at Rock Springs, Wyo., at the time of the massacre of the Chinese and said that they themselves set fire to their houses.

## PROTECTING A GAME-BIRD.

E. C. Rowe in Leslie's Weekly. One of the most notable enterprises in the way of introducing valuable birds from abroad into this country is now under way in the west. The Phasian, bird, which was the name given by the ancient Greeks and Romans to the pheasant because it was said to have been brought from Phasia to Colchis by Jason in the famous ship Argo, is being introduced into the United States from England, China, Belgium, and other foreign countries by Mr. W. P. Kendrick, of Denver. The work is being encouraged and aided by the United States government, and the birds protected by law for a few years. The United States will be filled with the hardiest and most beautiful feathered creatures in the world. Pheasants are but little known to the great mass of people of the United States, but in European countries, where this gorgeous bird was introduced by the Roman legions before the Christian Era, there is no fowl so universally admired. A king of England, in the olden days, went hawking for pheasants, and today pheasant shooting in England is considered the most royal of sports. Pheasants are the finest of all game-birds; their plumage delights the eye of the artist; their swift flight and gameness inspire the hunter to bring all his faculties into play. The eye of the picture brightens when the bird is brought before him at the table.

## POPULAR LEADERSHIP.

New York Evening Post. Many causes seem lately to have been operative in making democracies more tolerant of the exaltation of the executive, or even eagerly welcoming it. Mr. Bryce referred to one of them in his remarks at Chicago on democratic tendencies. People are more and more coming to look to leaders. This does not necessarily mean the abdication of individual judgment. Least of all does it signify a banking for a dictator or despot. Before the elections of 1849 in France, an intelligent Frenchman told Nassau Senior that many farmers and peasants, and especially women, were saying: "We are tired of these assemblies. It now falls upon us. It was a clear sign that Louis Napoleon was coming. But it is in nothing of the spirit of abasement that modern democracies are craving strong leadership. They do not want a master; they are seeking, rather, a director of their own will. They desire the emergence of some man who will both interpret and guide the popular will, and by use of the powers of in-

fluential office get that will written into law, or translated into action. It does not matter greatly what the office happens to be called. The desired leader may show himself as mayor or district attorney, as governor or president; less often, as Representative or senator. The essential thing is that once the commanding quality is shown, the people are certain to rise to the leadership.

## JUST FOR FUN.

She (gushingly): "Don't you love all fresh young things?" He (judicially): "Yes, if they ain't human."—Baltimore American.

"Freddy, you shouldn't laugh out loud in the schoolroom," exclaimed the teacher. "I didn't mean to do it," apologized Freddy. "I was smiling, when all of a sudden the smile busted."—Harper's Weekly.

"What a bright little thing!" exclaimed the society woman, patronizingly cooing at a baby out for an airing in the park. "Whose little one is this?" "Your's," mama, replied the nurse. "Oh the new nurse that kept yesterday."—Philadelphia Press.

Old Uncle Jacob was walking majestically up and down the village street dressed in his Sunday suit. "Halo, Uncle Jacob," cried one of his neighbors, "are you having a holiday?" "Yes, I am," replied Uncle Jacob, proudly. "I'm celebrating my golden wedding." "Then why isn't your wife celebrating it with you?" said the man. "She ain't got ought to do with it," replied Uncle Jacob indignantly. "She's the fourth."—Credit Lost.

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 6:35 a.m.                         | 7 a.m.                           | 7:30 a.m.                        | 8:00 a.m.                         |
| 8:35 a.m.                         | 9 a.m.                           | 9:30 a.m.                        | 10:00 a.m.                        |
| 10:35 a.m.                        | 11 a.m.                          | 11:30 a.m.                       | 12:00 p.m.                        |
| 12:35 p.m.                        | 1 p.m.                           | 1:30 p.m.                        | 2:00 p.m.                         |
| 2:35 p.m.                         | 3 p.m.                           | 3:30 p.m.                        | 4:00 p.m.                         |
| 4:35 p.m.                         | 5 p.m.                           | 5:30 p.m.                        | 6:00 p.m.                         |
| 6:35 p.m.                         | 7 p.m.                           | 7:30 p.m.                        | 8:00 p.m.                         |