

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday excepted.)Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose - Editor.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance)

One Year	\$2.00
Six Months	\$1.25
Three Months	.75
One Month	.25
Saturday Edition, Per Year	2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year	2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 2, 1907.

SENATOR DUBOIS GAME.

The Washington correspondent of the Portland Oregonian makes the interesting statement that Senator Dubois is exerting his influence to have the case against Senator Smoot postponed and carried over into the Sixteenth Congress. According to the authority mentioned there are at least two reasons why the Idaho Senator does not want the case decided this winter. One is that the longer it is kept before the Senate and the country, the more favorable is the chance of getting back to the Senate on that issue. Dubois, the Washington correspondent says, "hopes to defeat Senator Heyburn two years hence, and he realizes that there will be more chance of success if the Smoot case is dragged through the next two sessions of Congress, than if it is voted upon and decided in favor of the Utah Senator this winter. Dubois knows, though he will not admit, that the Senate is not today disposed to unseat Smoot. A victory for Smoot would be a crushing blow to Dubois' Mormon issue. Naturally the retiring Idaho Senator does not court such disaster."

We are further informed by the same writer that Senator Dubois is convinced that neither Heyburn nor Borah will vote against Senator Smoot, and that if the vote can be postponed till next Congress, he will have a plausible excuse for making another attack upon the Church on the pretext that the Idaho senators are both under "Mormon" influence. The writer quoted adds that, "the whole game is so plain and the unfairness to the Senate so manifest that men who have been in doubt as to how they should vote are beginning to show sympathy for Smoot and contempt for the men who are playing politics with this highly important case."

The correspondent of the Oregonian seems to be well informed, and his conclusions are undoubtedly correct, as to the effect upon the Senators of the unmaking of the plotters and conspirators who are responsible for the un-American assault upon the rights and prerogatives of American citizens, embodied in the protest against the retention by Senator Smoot of the seat to which he has been regularly elected. And time is sure to bring this change. It is sure to tear from them the mask under which they are now parading and reveal them in their true character.

STOP THE PRACTICE.

A practice that is vicious and venal from whatever standpoint it is viewed, aside from the purely selfish, is in vogue in this city, with regard to the handling of public monies. It is a practice, too, that the chief "American" party knockers are profiting by in large measure.

To have and to hold and to use, as occasion presents itself, a million dollars at a time, of the people's cash against their express wish and over their protest, is little less than brigandage. Yet that is what they have. Objections are brushed aside, desires to the contrary ridiculed and laughed at.

When Mayor Thompson and Treasurer Swenson are asked why this vast sum of taxpayers' money is put into the chief knocker's bank for him to feed and fatten upon they evade the question, though manifestly disturbed at its asking, and then settle down into their customary condition of non-activity and let it go at that. They are aware that other banks will take this money and pay a goodly interest for it. They know that Mr. Kearns' bank is getting it for nothing. And why? His honor, the mayor, went tell Mr. Swenson is equally silent on the matter. But the indications are that the day of this kind of official trust ethics is nearly over. The Legislature is soon to meet and if it doesn't put an end to that sort of politics in this state, by making it impossible for personal enrichment to come out of public funds it will be derelict in its duty. The practice should be stopped without unnecessary delay.

JAMESTOWN EXHIBITION.

Among the events that will make this year memorable is the Jamestown Exposition, that is to be held to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of what may be called the birth of the American Republic. The story is well worth reading in brief.

Three small vessels, the Godspeed, the Susan Constant, and the Discovery, left Blackwall, England, in December, 1606, under the command of Capt. Newport. The little fleet had 105 passengers. For many weeks they were tossed about on the waves of the angry ocean. Finally they landed on the coast of Virginia, on the 25th of April, 1607. They dropped anchor at a point they called Comfort. It is related that one John Smith, one of the bold travelers, when he saw the beautiful scene that was unfolded before their view, gave this almost prophetic utterance:

"Within a country that we may have the privilege over the most pleasant places known. Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation, were it inhabited by industrious people. Here are plains, hills, valleys, rivers and brooks, all compassed with fruitful and delightful land."

After resting at "Comfort" for several days the pioneers proceeded up the mighty river which they called the "James," and landed, May 13, 1607,

upon the Island of Jamestown, where, as Smith again says, "was chosen a very fit place for the erecting of a great city." Thus was founded Jamestown, the first English settlement in the New World, the birthplace of the American Republic, and the beginning of "the land of the free and the home of the brave." It was a small commencement, but, considered from the point of outgrowing results, it was one of the most portentous events in all history, for had the Jamestown settlement failed in its incipience the Pilgrims might never have landed at Plymouth Rock.

The event is to be celebrated by a display of military forces from all the world. This will be one of the special features of the exhibition. It will be an impressive object lesson on the marvelous progress of the world in military affairs, during the last three hundred years. It is a pity that the friends of peace have not embraced the opportunity of preparing a demonstration of different nature, to give an object lesson of the progress of humane civilization during these three centuries. But, that is, perhaps not too late yet. That would be a demonstration worthy of our advanced age.

TWO KINDS OF CARTOONS.

President Roosevelt, it is claimed, enjoys very much many of the cartoons in which he is the central figure. But the pictures he is fond of belong to the legitimate class.

The cartoon which he is said to consider as his favorite is one that was published by a Chicago paper. It represents a typical Western farmer, with hayseas in his whiskers and other accessories of that kind, sitting before a blazing fire on a winter's night in his comfortable home. Sitting and standing around are the members of the farmer's family—wife, daughters, sons, hired men &c. Piled upon a rickety table are numerous books, papers, and public documents, every one of which bears the imprint, "Roosevelt." "Roosevelt on the Strenuous Life," "Roosevelt on Good Citizenship," &c. The farmer is reading one of these books, and the others are listening with earnest interest. The title of the cartoon is "His Favorite Author."

Cartoons of this kind belong to the legitimate order. Pictures in which information is conveyed, or wit or humor displayed, or some fact illustrated, are among the valuable accessories of modern journalism. In countries where the liberty of the press is rather limited, the cartoon is often used to express truths which the law does not permit the writer to say in words. In that case it becomes the servant of liberty and progress.

Unfortunately, however, the cartoon can also be used for other purposes. It has very frequently been means by which to ridicule public men for selfish purposes, to slander and vilify opponents, and to heap opprobrium upon persons of unstained character. So employed the cartoon becomes a menace to public morality, an evil in the community, which no good citizen can safely tolerate, much less sustain by financial or moral support. Slander conveyed in picture is no more justifiable than that which takes the form of the written, or spoken, word. And as it is the duty of every good man and woman to shun those who are given to slander their fellow-men, so it is their duty to have nothing to do with the public prints which break the rules that govern good men and women in their conduct toward one another. What is wrong in private conversation cannot be right in public utterance, whether word or picture.

THE NEW YEAR'S PAPERS.

That Salt Lake has just cause to be proud of her press capabilities finds daily demonstration. Perhaps no city in America of the same population supports five as strong newspapers as those published in this city. The amount and variety of news contained in them is a marvel to all strangers. As to ourselves we have become accustomed to them and expect them as a matter of fact, and rather complain when they are not always brimming over with feature and other stories, to say nothing of editorial classics in every issue. When it comes to holiday numbers they are in the very vanguard of the journalistic procession. This year is no exception to the rule. Two weeks ago the Christmas News sent forth an edition of twenty-six thousand copies of 116 pages each. It was hailed as a literary and art triumph as it was a decided financial success.

Now comes the Salt Lake Herald with its New Year number of 106 pages, the largest and best paper ever run from its press. It contains a wealth of information concerning Utah and Nevada and is well illustrated. In all respects it does its share towards upholding Utah's banner and exploiting her resources to a world that cannot get too much of that sort of thing. It is altogether a credit to its publishers, to the city and the state.

The Tribune quite sustains its past reputation in the way of getting up its New Year's number. Its articles cover all the branches of activity in Utah and adjacent fields of industrial operation. They are well written and opportune. None of the state's resources seem to be neglected, but each receives due attention and treatment and a "boost" spirit is noted all along the line. The Tribune should print "boost" numbers more frequently. This one contains 86 pages and is decidedly worth reading.

In "Society" the snub is the unpardonable sin.

Councilman Mulvey positively refuses to unload a tale.

The snowstorm was simply great, a good Earnest of a splendid year.

There are those who would kill Niagara Falls but none who would "shoot Niagara."

It is proposed to erect a \$200,000 monument to the late Joe Jefferson. Let her "rip."

The pure food law became effective yesterday. This also is a sort of New Year's resolution.

Of the New Year the Shah can say

with the May Queen, "I thought to pass away before, and yet alive I am."

For some time Governor Hughes of New York will be the cynosure of all eyes. Of him is expected no variability, neither shadow of turning.

If the break in the Colorado bank cannot be mended the Salton sea can be made an attraction for tourists, thus showing there is no loss without some small gain.

Mr. Guggenheim will go to the senate as a plain man. Hon. James Brice, "a plain man," is sent to the United States as ambassador. The day of the plain man seems to have come.

Senator Dubois says that the President is actuated by politics and not by justice. It is pleasant to reflect that the Senator is never actuated by anything but selfishness.

At the White House reception the President gave the laborer the same firm, friendly handshake that he gave the ambassador. He is the kind of a man who will never "shake" a working man.

Aunt Dorcas Harris, an old colored woman, has just died at the age of a hundred and twenty-nine years. She very well remembered seeing Washington but laid no claim to having been a servant in his family. This proves that she was a very truthful woman.

It is reported in Havana that a petition for an American protectorate is ready to be sent to Washington from Remedios, the wealthiest district in Cuba, signed by 200 native Cubans, each of whom is a man of wealth. A petition from Cienfuegos of a similar character is soon to follow, having the signatures of several hundred property owners. In other parts of the island, it is stated, similar petitions are in course of preparation. One thing is quite certain—the Cubans might go further and do worse.

In his inaugural address Governor Hughes said that many of the evils complained of are the creation of legislative enactment. It is undoubtedly true. Every state in the Union, and the country at large, suffers from too much law-making. Necessarily it is crude, being hastily framed and enacted. And then it is thought to cure these ills with more legislation of the kind that begot them. Lack of legislation may cause some evils but nothing in comparison with the many that result from over legislation.

A YEAR'S EMBEZZLEMENT.

Chicago Tribune.
The total of embezzlements and kindred thefts for 1906 amounts to \$14,739,653, about \$5,000,000 more than in 1905. Of this total \$10,745,387 was stolen by officials of banks, \$4,844,554 by public officials other than postoffice employees, \$22,585 by the latter, \$379,681 by agents, \$248,100 from loan associations, \$223,687 by means of forgeries, and the \$469,000 in defalcations, amounting to \$1,428,969, were so varied in their nature that they must be classed as miscellaneous. The comparison with last year is not so much to the discredit of this year when it is remembered that more than \$10,000,000 of the money embezzled was taken by three men—one in Chicago, one in Philadelphia, and one in Cuba, the agent of a New York house. In each of these three cases the figures represent the total of many years of stealing which was discovered only this year. It is unfair to charge it all against the year 1906.

THE DEMAND FOR RUBBER.

New York Sun.
Ten years ago we got along very well with \$15,000,000 worth of rubber. This year our bill will probably exceed \$50,000,000. Part of his increase is represented by quantity and part by price. The cost of the commodity a decade ago was about 44 cents a pound, as compared with an average of about 77 cents for the year 1906. Measured in quantity, the increase in importation is about 60 per cent. Our receipts for the year will be somewhere near \$5,000,000 pounds. In addition to this we are buying about one-half that quantity of old and scrap rubber, and a substance called gutta percha, which is used as a mixture in certain industries. On the export side, out of total sales of \$4,500,000 of rubber boots and shoes alone \$1,500,000 a little exceeded our sales of rubber in all its forms in 1906. The expansion of the industry is due mainly to the demand for rubber for insulating appliances used in electrical equipment.

ELECTRICITY IN BEDROOMS.

New York Press.
The ingenuity of the electrician seems to be centered now on household affairs and conveniences for the bedroom and toilet. Among some of the new inventions are an electric pad for heating the bed, which certainly is a good deal less trouble, even if a little more expensive, than the old-fashioned warming pan. Then there are tiny electric heaters for curling irons and shaving cups, small electric stoves for heating baby's milk in the middle of the night right on the table by the side of the crib, dainty electric frons, which are always handy in the sewing room, little electric bulbs which light up the face of the clock for your information by the touch of a button while you are in bed, electric sweepers and sewing machines; in fact, almost everything that the human mind can conceive. But probably 20 years from now they will be considered ordinary, if not antiquated.

GRAPHIC SCENE IN CUBA TODAY

John Vavasour Noel in National Magazine.
The mob shouted lustily. Their cheers disturbed the peace of the quiet moonlight evening and brought us to the balcony, wondering. Carriages, surrounded by men and boys carrying standards and banners, were passing, crying: "Viva Pina Guerra! Viva Albert! Viva Zayas! Viva la Constitution! Viva El Partido Liberal!" I am reminded of the tropic of a wild blade in his day, seeking his son and finding him in the wings making love to a chorus girl, exclaimed reminding me of the same old theater, the same trite plays, and the same old girl! Thus the same old revolution, any drama has been enacted recently in Cuba, amid the usual tropical stage settings. The mobsters and the same old reasons. I see the indications of the most dangerous of Latin-American maladies which requires no expert diagnosis. The mobsters and the same old reasons. I see the indications of the most dangerous of Latin-American maladies which requires no expert diagnosis. The mobsters and the same old reasons. I see the indications of the most dangerous of Latin-American maladies which requires no expert diagnosis.

HOME COOKING IN PARIS.

The Travel Magazine.
One can scarcely blame the dwellers in American cities for shunning the de-

lights of small, neighboring restaurants. To patronize a restaurant where one may really enjoy himself costs so much that only the well-to-do can afford it. But in Paris good cooking is so common that one can find it at the smallest and cheapest restaurants. Indeed, it is likely to be better there than at the more pretentious places, which cater to the tourists who are not always as exacting in the matter of good cooking as is the native Frenchman. There is in Paris a sign "Cuisine Bourgeoise," which corresponds to our sign "Home Cooking." Any little housewife from the provinces who can cook "Cuisine Bourgeoise" can find an open field for her talents in these neighboring restaurants. Throughout Paris, except at the very great and fashionable cafes, the cook is generally the wife of the proprietor.

THE HOUSE HEALTHFUL.

New York Herald.
The hygiene of the house, however, is as much a factor as the proper facing of the back outdoors. It is the height of safety to take fresh air everywhere. One of the best proofs of its value is the earnest advocacy of cool gardens for our hospitals, in order that pneumonia itself may be treated in the open even in mid-winter. What an argument is this against the close, stuffy, over-heated and dusty condition of many of our apartments! Even consumptives sleep on balconies during snowstorms, and recover in the face of inclemencies of weather that would kill the ordinary indoor individual. These are extreme cases, it is true, but there is a happy medium which all should properly consider. Warm air is not necessarily impure, but it should be as sure of its purity and freshness as we are of our water and our eggs. To be "almost good" in either case means condemnation. When ventilation is imperfect the air of our rooms is not only debilitating but becomes more and more contaminated with accumulated dust. This in itself is a positive danger. In these times of propagating "colds" and other catarrhal troubles.

JUST FOR FUN.

Proud Father—Are you the foot of the class?
Son—No; I wasn't heavy enough to make the team.—Ex.

"Was your latest speech a success?"
"It was," answered the orator. "I managed to get through without saying a thing that would start a quarrel in my party."—Ex.

The waiter girl knew a thing or two about table etiquette. So she sniffed scornfully at the said: "It's not our custom to serve a knife with pie."

"No?" remarked the patron in surprise. "Then bring me an ax."—Ex.

"Before we were married," sobbed Mrs. Worthington, as she wiped the tears from her eyes, "you told me you were glad to go to the ends of the earth for me."

"Yes," replied her husband cruelly, "and if you had only stopped to think you would have known that the earth is round."—Ex.

"Mother, does Dr. Smith wear his everyday clothes under that long white gown when he preaches?" asked a little girl who has seen the edge of the minister's trousers under his robe.
"Yes, dear," was the reply.
"Well," she continued, "now I know why it is called a surplus."—Ex.

Washington was cutting the cherry tree.

"Alas," groaned his father, "he will never be a financier; it should have been a melon."
Herewith he sadly reported the incident to Parson Weems.—Ex.

One Grab at a Time.

The railroads insist that those western consumers who are lacking in foresight in not placing their orders earlier. But they were busy paying the iceman then.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Odd Graft in Clubbon.

"They make queer selections of officers in New York clubs," said an out-of-town observer. "For example, the secretary of the Pen and Brush club is a dry goods buyer for out-of-town people. The president of the Woman's Press club is a doctor, and the president of the Pleiades club, a club of literary, theatrical and musical people, is an insurance agent."

Why They Smash 'Em.
"I told you," said the merchant, "to mark this box 'Handle with care.' What's this nonsense you've painted here?"
"That," said the college graduate, "is the Latin for 'Handle with care.'"
"How do you expect the baggageman to understand that?"
"He won't, and therefore he won't get mad and smash the box."—Philadelphia Press.

Ascent of Man.
"Your honor," pleaded Goodman Gongrong, "I haven't always been like this. I am descended from revolutionary forefathers."

"You certainly seem to have reached the bottom," said his honor. "I'll give you a chance to rise. You will go up for sixty days. Call the next case!"—Chicago Tribune.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The January Travel Magazine is primarily a California number. Mr. George R. King's photograph of the San Gabriel Mission on the cover sets a standard that the rest of the magazine comes up to without any difficulty. "California's Challenge" by French Strother gives a glowing account of the land that has called together the most cosmopolitan population in America. Helen Lukens Gaud describes "The Desert of Southern California." "California Buildings Old and New" by Sarah Comack describes the present characteristic architecture of California, and its origin in the mission buildings of old Spanish days. "Winter Bathing in the Pacific" tells about surf-bathing on the California coast in January. "Jamaica the Garden Island of our Tropics Seas," by Percy K. Crocker is the story of the mid-winter vacation trip of a New York business man. Many other interesting articles complete the number.—333, Fourth Avenue, New York.

The National for January is a "snap-shot" of "Affairs at Washington," by Joe Mitchell Chapin, is exceptionally strong in character. "Cuba's Malady" is the title of one of the timely articles of the month, and is written by John Vavasour Noel, who has been in Cuba for some time. Kate Reston contributes an article upon John Greenleaf Whittier, the great American poet. Charles Warren Stoddard furnishes one of the best stories he has written for many months, under the title of "Ca-price." "The Bright Side of Packingtown," by Mary Humphrey, gives the reader an intelligible idea of conditions, that all good people will appreciate. The "Home Department" is full of helpful hints. The editor adds to the "Happy Habits" articles a set of "Resolutions." The number is filled with the very best of fiction. The National recent cover designs are excellent this month by one of Manning's Typical American Girls.—Boston.

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SALT LAKE THEATRE

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SATURDAY MATINEE.
Countess Olga Von Hazfeldt
And her big company of 50 people in Anna Held's musical girlish comedy success.
THE LITTLE DUCCESS!
The Great Laughing and Beauty Show.
Prices, 25c to \$1.00; matinee, 25c to 21c. Sale now on.
Next Attraction—Florence Roberts: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday matinee, "The Strength of the Weak." Wednesday and Thursday nights a new play, "Maria Rosa," Sala Friday.

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ALL THIS WEEK!
Chae, E. Simon Musical Avols
Dillon Brothers Mme. Slapoffski
Palfrey & Hoeller Miss Lina Pantzer
Klondome.
Every evening (except Sunday) 75c. 50c. 25c. Box seats \$1.00. Matinee Daily Except Sunday and Monday 50c. 25c. and 10c. Box seats 75c.

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A. M. COX, Manager.
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Last Performance of
AS TOLD IN
THE HILLS!
Starting Tomorrow Evening, the Big
Scenic Melodrama,
Nettle, The News Girl!

LYRIC THEATRE

Salt Lake's Only Family Theatre.
WEEK STARTING DEC. 30
The Sensational Melodrama,
A FIGHT FOR
A FORTUNE!
Solevenir Matinee Wednesday.
Candy Matinee Saturday.
Prices, 10, 20, 30c.
Matinee, 10 and 20c.

AUDITORIUM

A Place for Correct People
If You Would Be Graceful,
Learn to ROLLER SKATE.
This Week, Wednesday and Saturday
Matinee.
MR. HARRY DAVIDSON, the
World Champion speed skater, will
race two match races with C. L.
COLSON, champion of Utah, on
Wednesday and Friday nights.

Mr. Davidson also does some of the most wonderful tricks on the little wheels such as jumping five chairs while going backward at a high rate of speed. Skating backward on one heel and other acrobatic stunts.
Ladies are admitted free, mornings and afternoons.

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Doors open 10 to 12 morning, 2 to 5 afternoon, 7:30 to 10:30 evening.

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Inventory Sale!

Great Price Reductions on Winter Wearables.
Lots of severe Winter weather yet to make
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CLOAK and SUIT DEPT.

All Children's Coats, Ladies' Novelty Coats,
all Novelty Cloth Skirts, Our Choice Line of
Furs—excepting Minks and Squirrels, Big
Line of Waists—including Silks and Batistes,
Children's Winter Dresses and Fleeced Wrap-
pers, at.....

HALF PRICE.

REMNANT SALE.

Wool, Cotton and Wash Goods Remnants,
ranging in length from one yard to ten yards,
to be sold at a Reduction of 50c on the dollar,
consisting of Serges, Cashmeres, Broadcloths,
Ladies' Cloths, Challies, Novelty Suitings,
Panamas, Henriettas, Batistes, Brilliantines,
Mohairs, Cheviots, Ginghams, Outing Flannels,
Cotton Dress Goods, Silkolines, Gretons,