# DESERET EVENING NEWS WEDNESDAY JANUARY 30 1907

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SUBSC		Advi				
One Year Bix Months Three Months One Month Saturday Edit Semi-Weekly,	ion.	Per Yea	Yer	ar	 	10.537 000

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

Entered at the Postoffics of Sait Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879. SALT LAKE CITY. - JAN. 30, 1907.

#### PASS THE SUNDAY BILL.

The bill introduced in the House by Representative Tolton prohibiting Sunday amusements, should be passed, and made so explicit that no kinds of Sunday amusements escape its provisions. If it is not plain and comprehensive mough, it will be evaded. The press have told of instances back east in which boxing exhibitions were advertined as "sacred concerts," and the advertisement justified by the fact that the show was opened by the orchestra playing "The Holy City." It is especially important that skating rinks and similar places be included in the prohibition, for, unless this is done, the purpose of the bill will be defeated at the outset.

The argument in favor of Sunday amusements, that the man who works during the week is too tired to take his family out except on Sunday, is rathor against that kind of amusements, than in favor of them. The laboring man needs Sunday to spend in the circle of his family and in the particular house of worship he attends, or ought to attend. The temptation to kill time in a place where thunder-and-blood plays are performed, or poor vaudeville offered, should be removed as far as possible. Our age is amusement-mad, anyhow, and the desecration of the day of rest for the gratification of this craze must be condemned in most emphatic terms. Recreation, we admit, is necessary to the well being of all, and the toiler should not be deprived of a chance to attend respectable places of aniusement. But in recognition of this fact a half holiday might be agreed upon, regularly, in order to save Sunday for the purposes for which that day has been set apart by all civilized governments, in harmony with the principles of Christianity.

It has been argued that nations which respect the Sabbath, as Sunday is generally called, have been blessed above those that have no Sabbath. This is, we believe, true. History bears testimony to that. But, if the statutes relating to the observances of that day, are not to be a dead letter, officers must be elected by the citizens, who believe it their duty to enforce that law, and not agree to have it broken, as the statutes against liquor selling on Sundays, for instance.

## ARID LAND PLANTS.

Scientific soil treatment and intelligent propagation of plants and cereals promise to accomplish wonderful results throughout the entire west. And

which will, doubtless soon find its way into Utah, Prof. Hansen secured several new species of clover, with which the natives of Northern Siberla fatten their stock and make hay. It grows in the coldest regions in a short summer, with very little rainfall, and it is believed that it will do quite as well in the United States under similar conditions.

# THE JAMAICA INCIDENT.

Governor Swettenham of Jamaica has apologized for his insulting letter to Admiral Davis, and the tender of this amende honorable ought to end the regrettable incident, as far as he is concerned. He, undoubtedly, thought he was upholding the dignity of his government in refusing to accept foreign aid to the stricken inhabitants of Kingston; and if his refusal had been couched in respectful language, proper at all times and especially in the presence of death and suffering, there would have been but little to say about it. Did not our government assure foreign diplomats that the United States was capable of taking care of San Francisco, when asked whether aid was needed? But the language used by Jamaica's governor, in the letter for which he has apologized, was sarcastic and sneering, and doubt was even expressed as to the veracity of at least one of the assertions of the American commander, and this was evidently meant

for an insult, for which there is no ex-Since the unfortunate incident, a report has been published to the effect that Americans in Kingston at the time of the catastrophe, were discriminated against to an extent that proves the existence of an anti-American sentiment in the island of considerable intensity. One hundred and twelve Americans, mostly tourists, came to New York on the 22nd of this month, and they unanimously reported that several officials, and the captain of the British ship Port Kingston, behaved in a most brutal manner toward the Americans. They were refused even a drop of water from the ship's supply, though they were without anything to eat or drink for many hours, camping on the dock on gunny-sacks, or on the hard, soiled boards. It is evident that, while the Governor drove away the Americans who came to render unselfish assistance, other officials refused to lift a flager to help even the suffering women and children among the American visitors. This is an evidence of anti-American sentiment which no amount of apology can conceal. The only thing to do is to ignore it, and treat it with contempt. And this we can afford to do, because it is not general, nor is it the sentiment of the government.

### UNBURNABLE BUILDINGS.

Salt Lake, if not on the eve of a building boom, is very close upon an important era of construction. Several millions of dollars will go into business blocks and private residences during the current year. It is highly essential that they should be modern, strong, and as nearly fireproof as it is possible to make them. Particularly should this be true with regard to the big office blocks that are to be reared in the center of the city.

The preservation of life and property demand that as the proper and only safe policy. It is best and cheapest in the long run, not only in Salt Lake, but in all the cities of the United States. In this connection it is interesting to note the figures which some genius for statistics has prepared. He shows that behind this great work stands one man. In this country last year-from New

of the conflict between the government and the two strongest parties in the country is to seek deeper than in the difference of opinion on colonial questions. The Socialists are a perpetual protest against a too high-handed autocratic policy, and the same is at least partially true of the Clerical, or Center party. This party is against absolutism and for a constitutional form of government. On this platform the two parties, otherwise diametrically opposed, have found a common

plank and aligned themselves in opposition to the government. The government has formerly made these parties its friends, pursuing a conciliatory policy, but this is now changed. The Chancellor has admitted that the intention of the government was to effect a re-alignment of parties and crea new parliamentary majority. It is the Kulturkampf of Bismarck revived. It has been suggested that the strug-

gle in France between the government and the Catholic church encouraged the German government to attempt an attack upon the Clerical party. However that may be, it is not probable that such an attempt will be success-The probability is that a maful. jority of German voters will continue to support the parties that are on record as opposed to a too aggressive imperialism. Should, however, the government become truly liberal, the German voters would come to its support both against Conservatives and Radicals.

The struggle in Germany is not, as has been intimated, between church and state, as in France, but between autocracy and democracy. It is all the more interesting to the world at large.

# No country that has earthquakes

is faultless. When is the Galvestonization of our city to begin?

Perhaps the railroads are loth to handle coal lest it be tainted. To be or not to be? Consolidation. That is the academic question.

Several inches of snow in Death Valley only turns it into a whitened sepul-

chre.

Mr. Harriman is importing coal from Australia for the locomotives on his roads.

All the dead and dying ducks at the mouth of the Jordan must be descendants of the historic lame duck.

It is easy enough to indict a whole people. The trouble is to get a jury of the vicinage to try them.

If he could have his way, Captain Hobson would build a bigger battleship than was ever dreamed of in the Kalser's naval philosophy.

People want Juvenile Judge Brown to step down and out because of his record. The way in which he hangs on shows that all his interest is not absolutely for the boys.

If Thaw jurors are to be excused after being accepted, it will take about as long to get a jury as it took the boy who went up three rungs each step and slipped back two, to get to the top of the ladder.

Gov. Swettenham has formally withdrawn his letter to Rear Admiral Davis and offered an apology. It is all he can do, unless, emulating the example of lovely woman when she stoops to folly and seeks to hide her

the fourteenth century, and tempera-ture averages at St. Petersburg (since 1743). Philadelphia (since 1758), and St. Paul. Minn., (since 1822). Geology, on the other hand, teaches us that the cli-mates must have changed many times. Mr. Ball discusses the general factors which determine climate, the special reference to the changes in the distri-bution of land and sea, changes of ele-vation, to Croll's theory, to T. C. Cham-berlin's hypothesis that refrigeration and glacial sparks might be due to a depletion of the atmosphere of carbon dioxide, water vapor, and dust par-ticles, and to the changes in the winds that would result from change in the that would result from change in the configurations of the continents.



## Salary-Grabbing.

The bookkeeper timidly approached. "If you please," he said. "I would like a raise of pay." "You too!" fairly moaned the capital-ist. "Say, do you want to sink to the moral level of a Congressman? I won't be party to your downfall."--Philadel-phia Ledger.

### Her Ultimate Aim.

Mr. Ascum-Old Munniman seems quite attentive to Miss Grabbins. Miss Chellus-So I hear. Mr. Ascum-I suppose she has great hopes of being his wife soon? Miss Chellus-No, I think her great hope is that she will be his widow soon. --Philadelphis Press.

-Philadelphia Press.

Her Only Nibble.

Daughter-Mamma, I advertised un der an assumed name that I would like to make the acquaintance of a nice young gentleman. Mamma-How shocking! And what

was the result? Daughter-I only got one answer, and that was from papa.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

Booming Miss Myrtle.

The world is full of women who can amuse the ordinary man. They can sing, dance or recite to him; can paint, write or decorate in a manner most pleasing, but the poor man often goes begging for a woman who can sew on buttons or mend his clothes; who can cook his food with economy and flavor to his taste.—St. Augustine Vidette. to his taste.—St. Augustine Vidette. Miss Myrtle Loggins, the charming editor of the Vidette, can make the average man out hunting for a wife imagine he is being entertained by an angel, whether he does his courting in the kitchen or in the parlor. Those East Texas girls have a wonderful knack for flavoring a man's life to suit his taste, whether he be rich or poor.—Houston Post.

Copper Values.

Post.

If copper keeps at the present price on man can be considered broke who to man can be considered broke who has a kettle to his name.-Los Angeles

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The current Harper's Weekly prints, side by side, photographs of the two statues which have been the occasion for bringing President Roosevelt into public view in the capacity of an art critic. It will be recalled that a statue in memory of the Pollsh patriot Kosciusko is to be erected by the United States government in Lafayette square, in front of the White House, Washington, A jury of art experts had decided that, of various models sub-mitted in competition, the best was that of Mr. St. R. Lewandowski of Vienna. President Roosevelt has dis-sented from the verdict of the com-mittee severely criticising Mr. Lewan-dowski's design and declaring his preference for one submitted by a sculptor of Lemberg, Austria, who neg-lected to send his name. The govern-ment jury of award which will have the final determination in the contest oversities of Secretary Tatt. Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, and Repre-sentative McCleary of Minnesota.---New York. The current Harper's Weekly prints, New York.

Commander Peary opens the Febru-ary number of Harper's Magazine with the first complete report of his latest expedition in search of the Pole. In the course of which he reached the highest of all records for northern ex-ploration. Concluse photographs and a

loration

Copious photographs and a

dull care.

to 10:30.



more or less, with an experience and | York to San Francisco-7,000 lives and judgment that are priceless. That man Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. While he is a friend of the Transmissouri region and knows its needs, perhaps as well as any man living, his interest is by no means sectional. A few years ago he saw vast rice raising possibilities in Texas, and went to work with the industry and singleness of purpose that has ever characterized his official career. The result is Texas is not only supplying the rice demands of the United States today, but is exporting that product in constantly increasing quantities.

For some time Secretary Wilson has been making a special study of plants and cereals adapted to the dry and colder parts of the United States. Speaking of some of his experiments he recently said: "We have failed to make plants that need moisture grow in the dry regions, and, if we the desert; if we get conquer most there is out of the arid the and semi-arid regions, we've got to find plants that will endure the severe winters: that will grow in dry ground and pay the farmers a profit. That's the problem before us.

Secy. Wilson explains that away up in the middle of Asia, which is called "The Roof of the World," were some plants that he wanted to get and experiment with in our own country. So he sent Prof. Niels E. Hansen of the department of agriculture after them. The people there have been successfully cultivating them for generations under conditions and in soil and climate simllar to our own. Prof. Hansen was therefore, dispatched for samples that would be suitable for our semi-arid belt and would profitably rotate with Surum wheat all the way from the "Panhandle" to Alaska. Prof. Hansen had been three times in Russia and twice in Siberia. His first trip was made In 1894 and was for study. The department of agirculture sent him over in 1897 on a plant-hunting expedition and he brought back some very important. species. He was sent again in 1906 and has returned with three kinds of alfalfa-two that will grow in dry soll with light rainfail and intense cold, and one that will grow in the woods. In America they are entirely new varieties but they have grown on the cold, dry steppes of Northern Asia for centuries. They have a yellow flower, while our alfalfa has a blue flower. These seeds are to be tried in South Dakota during current year by Prof. Hansen. They will be planted and cultivated with a view to securing the largest possible rield. After he meets with the success ae fully expects, he will, under the disection of Secy, Wilson, distribute seed among the farmers of the arid belt to as a complement to wheat, as a rotating drop. The plant is very luxuriand thrifty and much is hoped from

in addition to this hardy alfalfa,

\$500,000,000 worth of property were destroyed in the path of the "red plague." Every day of 1906, by way of average, claimed 20 lives and nearly \$1.500,000. Nowhere else in the world were the results anywhere nearly so disastrous. Of course, the San Francisco horror was

included in the terrific totals of last year, but our average annual losses, with that eliminated approximate \$200,-Further figuring demonstrates addi-

tional interest. For instance, it fs shown that the half billion dollars that went up in smoke in Uncle Sam's country last year, would pay for a fleet of fifty battleships, everyone equal to the monster Dreadnaught. It would support the United States army for the next seven years. It would pay for one-half of our imports and wipe out half the national debt. It would cover the cost of a hundred of the country's greatest sky-scrapers.

000,000.

Recently there has been instituted an organized effort, the aim of which is to reduce appalling fire totals, which are being pressed upon the attention of American municipalities by the International Society of Building Commissioners and Inspectors. The latter is urging that dangerous buildings of cheap construction, and containing large quantities of wood, are largely responsible for the enormous losses. It is urged that absolute fireproof buildings are not only possible, but practical and profitable, rentals being higher in them and insurance much lower. The advocates of this class of structures declare that the day of flimsy building is over and that the era of the fireproof age has commenced. So let us hope.

### THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

The results of the German elections last Friday indicate that the Socialists, for the first time in many years, will lose a number of seats in the Reichstag. It is supposed that their strength will be reduced from \$2 to about 60. The Centrists, on the conabout 60. The Centrists, on the con-trary, are said not to have suffered greatly in the re-election. While they were defeated in some parts of the country, they gained in others. The German Reichstag is divided in no less than nine different parties and has a few members without allegiance to any party. Among these the strong-est were the Clericals and the Social-ists, the former having no less than 100 representatives, and the latter \$1 or \$2. The Clerical party, being so strong, was in a position to defeat the govern-ment measures almost at will, particment measures almost at will, particularly if, as sometimes happened, the Socialists voted with them. This was the case when the Reichstag defeated the government bill for the colonial policy in South Africa, and the Kaiser immediately decided to dissolve the Reichstag and call for new elections. It is probable, though, that the cause

shame, he dies,

The County Commissioners have done a very good thing in doing away with the office of one of the collectors of county licenses and giving the business to one man. He will have ample time to perform his duties and there will be a saving to the county.

The railroads demanding that Uncle Sam shall pay full fare for the transportation of his soldiers and their horses and equipment is a beautiful example of the irony begot at the interstate commerce law. But what is sauce for the governed is sauce for the government,

The Carnegie hero fund trustees have a case on hand that would puzzle the pension bureau itself. A beneficiary a young widow not twenty, whose husband lost his life trying to save two young men from drowning, has eloped with a married man, and, it is said, used the thousand dollars that was given to her, to defray the expenses of the elopement. The question now arises, shall she receive the medal that was

map make clear the terrors and hardmap make clear the terrors and hard-ships of the journey as well as its successes. Macterlinck writes further of the "Intelligence of Flowers," giv-ing wonderful examples from his own original researches. Christian Brinton contributes an article on "The Art of Gari Melchers," the American artist whose career has been an undeviat-ing record of brilliant success. In this same number are a group of notable pictures in tint of New York by night, the text for which is written by Ed-ward S. Martin. Captain Mahan, the the text for which is written by Ed-ward S. Martin. Captain Mahan, the famous naval expert, contributes as chapter of reminiscences of "Our Navy Fifty Years Ago," with many interest-C. McCook writes one of his charming papers on the manners and customs of that "queen of spiders" known as Orange Argiope. Gilbert Parker's of that "queen of spiders" known as Orange Argiope. Gilbert Parker's novel "The Weavers" continues to gather exciting interest with each number, and besides its generous in-staiment there are nine strong short stories. The frontisplece in color is from a painting by Howard Pyle, and there are many other illustrations in tint and black-and-white, including a fine wood-engraving by Henry Wolf. Mr. Howells in the Easy Chair and Mr. Alden in the Study write literary essays of a high order, and the Drawer is unusually facetious.—New York. of the Orange A unusually facetious .- New York.

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