

## DESERT EVENING NEWS

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## DESERT NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by  
telephone with any department of the  
Desert News, will save themselves and  
this establishment a great deal of annoy-  
ance if they will take time to notice these  
numbers:For the Chief Editor's office, 74-3.  
For the Editor's office, 74-3.  
For the City Editor and Reporter, 75-2.  
For the Business Manager, 80-3.  
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## CLEAN THEM OUT!

The Mayor and Chief of Police are doing excellent work in closing up the low dance halls and dives which have been opened in this city. A number of them have become a nuisance and a source of much evil to the community. We do not wish to repeat the stories that have come to us of disorderly conduct, lewdness and actual ruin that have attended some of these places of amusement, where young people congregate and the innocent and unsophisticated mingle with the base and depraved and are led away into the paths of vice and finally into crime. But they are sufficient, even when hinted at, to arouse the ire and invoke the aid of all decent people, for the suppression of those haunts and a stricter watch over the conduct and whereabouts of young people at night.

There is too much liberty and too little restraint among our young people, and a thorough reform in this respect is demanded by the situation. We are told that some dance halls have been opened over and connected with certain saloons in town, and it is the intention of the Mayor and Chief of Police to close them up and prosecute the proprietors, if they violate the city ordinances in such case made and provided. This course will meet with the commendation of all respectable citizens. The places to which we refer have been opened contrary to the promises of the proprietors and the licenses which they have received. Unless a change is made conformable to the law and the public sentiment, those licenses will be revoked.

We have no disposition to unduly restrain the youth of our people from proper recreation. We believe that amusements should be provided for the young men and young women and also for older persons. But these should be conducted under proper regulations, in proper places, and in a way that will not lead to corruption and destruction. Parents, it is your duty as well as to your interest to have a full understanding concerning the whereabouts and conduct of your sons and daughters at night. The late hours which many of them commonly spend away from home are not conducive either to bodily or spiritual health. A reform in these particulars is absolutely essential to the welfare of the home, and therefore, of the State.

Look to it, fathers, mothers and guardians, or sorrow and disgrace will come to you and yours, and a blot will come upon your families, which may be irremediable. The municipal authorities will have the backing of the best people of this city, of all parties and persuasions, in cleaning out the nests of vice which infest the town, and in making this what is ought to be, the cleanest city on the continent.

## OUR IRRIGATION LAWS.

A bill is now before the State Legislature which has passed the Senate, providing for investigations of the proper use of irrigation water and the reclamation of alkali lands. The purpose of the measure is good, and if carried out according to the spirit and intent of its projectors, will prove of great benefit to the agricultural interests of Utah. The work designed to be effected under its provisions is to be performed by the Utah Experiment Station, which is attached to the Agricultural College, in conjunction with the office of the Experiment Station, which is attached to the Agricultural College, in conjunction with the office of experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The ultimate object in view is stated in the title, and the work is to include investigation of the water requirements of crops grown in Utah; the amount of water needed thereby; the right time to apply water; the best manner of its application; the influence of various methods of irrigation upon the quality of the crops produced; the irrigation requirements of the soils and subsoils of Utah, and also investigations of alkali lands with a view to their reclamation by under-draining or otherwise; and other inquiries, with a view to arriving at the economical use of irrigation waters in this State.

The expense of conducting these investigations is to be met jointly by

the United States Government and the State of Utah. A proposition is made by the Department of Agriculture, that the irrigation investigations of that department will furnish \$5,000 annually for at least two years, if the State of Utah will contribute annually a like amount for this purpose. The bill, therefore, provides for the appropriation out of the state treasury of \$10,000 for the two years next ensuing.

We have a suggestion or two to make before this bill becomes a law which we hope will be accomplished without unnecessary delay. First, that the word "varied" be inserted in the clause concerning "the irrigation requirements of the soils and sub-soils of Utah." Probably the clause as it now stands will cover our meaning, but the insertion of the word "varied" before the word "soils" will make it clearer and prevent misunderstanding. It is well known that some kinds of soil require a greater quantity of water for irrigation than others, not only because of the nature of their subsoils, but because of their own constitution, and the investigation as to the quantity of water needed by them should be conducted with a view to these varied conditions. The other suggestion is, that a proviso be inserted in the bill to this effect:

Provided, That the work contemplated by this act shall cover those lands over which the State Hydrographic Survey is and shall be conducted, under the provisions of chapter 100, Laws of Utah of 1903, and shall be supplementary thereto.

The necessity for complete harmony between the work to be done by the Experiment stations and that by the Hydrographic survey will be readily understood by examining the preliminary work accomplished by the latter. We are sure that the present officers of the Experiment station in this State intend to and will perform the duties incumbent upon them under the proposed act in the manner suggested. But changes take place in the course of years, and it may be necessary to guard this point so that there may be no conflict with the departments that have the oversight of irrigation affairs.

We hope that the members of the Legislature who specially have these matters under consideration will look into this proposition closely, and that they will regard it very carefully as it may relate to the entire irrigation interests of the state. The scientific and economical use of water for irrigation purposes is a subject of vast importance, affecting the agricultural progress and welfare of this mountain region. We commend the bill as a wise and timely measure, and believe that it will be improved if the suggestions we have made shall be adopted.

We are pleased to learn, by advices from Washington, that the authorities there are well satisfied with the work that has already been done in Utah under the direction of the State Engineer and the State Commission, and also with the articles of incorporation for the Utah and Idaho Water Users' association. But it is very desirable that the farmers in these States who expect to take advantage of the government proposition under the Reclamation act, shall bestir themselves and take the necessary steps immediately to become identified with that association.

It rests with them now to decide whether the great project, for the benefit of that part of Utah extending from the south end of Utah county northward into Southern Idaho shall be perfected, and this great region be fully supplied with water for the irrigation of thousands of acres of land now uncultivated, and an ample quantity for all the farms and orchards and gardens which are now in use. It is strange that there should be so much apathy on the part of many of our farmers on this vital question. The live agriculturists and leading men throughout the community should try to infuse into the laggards an active interest in this matter, which concerns the future of all Northern Utah and Southern Idaho.

The Department at Washington regards our irrigation law passed at the last session of the Legislature as most admirable, and prominent officials therein say that the more closely it is examined the better it appears, being free from objections that are made to similar laws in other Western States. Some doubt has been expressed as to the constitutionality of certain provisions in our irrigation law, but they are nearly all dispelled when compared with other provisions in the same statute.

The act was prepared, however, during the sitting of the Legislature, and therefore with all the care that was bestowed upon it there are some features of it that need to be amended. The necessary changes have been suggested to the governor, and will no doubt be duly considered by the Legislature. The State Engineer is both able and willing to supply all necessary information concerning irrigation affairs in this State, with which he is thoroughly familiar. We hope and expect that wisdom and prudence will be exercised in regard to this subject, and that the bill referred to in this article will be passed without unnecessary delay.

## FOREIGN LABOR COMPETITION

A correspondent of the "News" calls attention to the fact that a great number of men—heads of families and tax-payers—in this city, as in other cities, are without work, while hundreds of foreigners—Greeks, Italians, and Japanese, are employed by the railroads, and other large corporations. The aliens, he says, are neither tax-payers, nor real settlers. The communities in which they live receive no real benefit from them. Our correspondent desires to know who is responsible for the array of foreign laborers thus invading the field of American labor.

It is a somewhat delicate subject to handle, but it is of great importance. Sooner or later it will have to be taken up in earnest. The pilots of the ship of state will have to consider what

course to steer, so as to avoid the rocks ahead.

The question as to where the responsibility rests can be answered briefly. Neither the railroads, nor other employers of great numbers of men, prefer aliens to American laborers. They do not, as a rule, work cheaper. Nor do they give better satisfaction. But experience has taught the corporations that the American laborers are more difficult to procure, when needed immediately, and that they, in one sense of the word, are also less reliable; they are good workmen, while applying themselves to the work in hand, and they are intelligent, but they prefer easy jobs, and when they have worked steady for a time, they want a long holiday and generally take it, whether the employers can afford to spare them or not. If we are correctly informed, this fact was at first responsible for the introduction of foreign labor in railroad construction.

Now this class of laborers is well organized. They have their "padrone," or whatever the head of their employment bureau is called, and through him they are posted as to employment. They give him part of their wages for securing them work, and they pay him something, as long as they are kept employed. This is, perhaps, the worst feature of the foreign competition.

It is certainly not to the advantage of the corporations, to employ foreigners, except as it is necessary to secure laborers who will stay with a job until it is finished, and not lay off at inconvenient times. The aliens do not help to build up the country. They establish their own little stores and shops and do not think of patronizing the general business houses, except as absolutely necessary. They send their savings "home," or use them for the emigration of friends. The railroad corporations themselves are best benefited by the class of laborers who help building up the business of the community through which their roads go. For the more prosperous these communities are, the better for the roads. The conditions complained of must be remedied by the intelligent efforts of the laborers themselves. And it should not be difficult for Americans to compete with foreigners, in perseverance and faithfulness, as well as in other good qualities.

The visible supply of snow and rain is very light.

It begins to look as though Warsaw would see war.

All work and no pay makes Mr. Dean a disappointed man.

If Philippine sugar comes in free it will be a bitter dose.

It looks as though the revolutionists had got the czar on the run.

A compartment house is always divided against itself, yet it stands.

The railroads, through wrecks, are contributing largely to race suicide.

The Beef trust has been knocked sky-high, but will the price of beef come down?

The Missouri legislature might do worse than to return Francis M. Cockrell to the Senate.

The Senate has begun the debate on the joint statehood bill. And yet it isn't a joint debate.

The czar may be losing his grip, but there are plenty of people who have the Russian grip.

The House having voted to repeal the mortgage tax will it be so good as to lift the mortgage?

No police and fire commission for Salt Lake City, thanks. The city once had one, and it was a curse.

Harvard and Yale both propose to raise entrance fees. This will make the higher education higher still.

The North Sea incident has become more or less an academic question and people have correspondingly lost interest in it.

It is a pleasant, proud thought to know that the Beef trust doesn't own or control the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Utah Poultry association has framed a poultry law which it wants the Legislature to pass. There must be a hen on somewhere.

Striking workmen at Warsaw have been ordered to return to work unconditionally. This is settling a strike with a vengeance—in future.

The Utah Pioneer continues its vigorous course and is a live and readable paper. The original style and sayings of S. A. K. give spice to it, and we hope its circulation is increasing.

Dr. Lyman Abbott laments the fact that if Adam, born about six thousand years ago, had lived until the present time, saving ten dollars a day, he would not have been so wealthy as several American nabobs. He wouldn't have had to save for he owned the earth and the fulness thereof. So this lament comes a little late.

So another change in the style of penmanship to be taught in the public schools is in contemplation. This time the upright style is to be abolished and the Spencerian adopted. The result most likely will be that on leaving school the children will write a hand that is a cross between Indian picture writing and hen tracks.

## SANTO DOMINGO.

Los Angeles Times.

Troubled Santo Domingo has sought a haven of financial peace. In plain words, she has given herself into the hands of a receiver, and that receiver is her friend and neighbor, Uncle Sam. It is well. After a period of progress and prosperity, the island republic has and pretty well come to the dogs—the dogs of civil war, whose snarling and snapping paralyze industry, frighten away

capital, and keep the population in a state of restlessness that leads in the end to utter recklessness. There are outside creditors whose claims the United States government records as "just beyond peradventure." These foreign bond holders have been looking on for a decade past while mulatto generals have been marching their troops about, post-holing at each other, and generally playing ducks and drakes with every peseta of the revenues. This farce could not go on forever: the patience of a coupon-holder has its limits, even though very long patience is admitted to be necessary when dealing with a republic of the mixed brand of Santo Domingo.

## New York World.

By the term of the protocol 45 per cent of the customs duties are to be reserved for the budget. The remaining 55 per cent will be available for paying the cost of collection and interest charges and extinguishing the principal. If the customs revenue equals the first year's estimate of \$2,000,000 and the cost of collection does not exceed 5 per cent there will be \$1,000,000 left for the creditors. As \$900,000 will be needed for interest charges, \$100,000 will be left to apply on the principal. At the rate of \$100,000 a year it will take a long time to extinguish a debt of \$30,000,000 or more.

## New York Mail.

It is probable that the agreement will, indeed, put an end to the incessant revolutions, but it will accomplish that by cutting off the politicians from the sack of the public treasury. If they cannot divert the taxes into their own pockets, and be in a position to make forced levies on the bankers and merchants, they will have no motive to get up revolutions.

## New York Sun.

Although Feb. 1 is the date said to be fixed by the protocol for the establishment of tutelar control and authority in Santo Domingo, we assume that this contract of far-reaching importance will be executed with due regard to the forms of law. The time is short, but with the energetic action characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt's administration there is yet opportunity for the preparation of the requisite treaty with the Dominican government, its submission to the senate for consideration, and its ratification by congress in accordance with the provisions of the second clause of the second section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States.

## Los Angeles Express.

Briefly stated, this triumph in statecraft consists of a purely business transaction: Americans, under the direction of Secretary Hay, are to administer the customs affairs of the chronically disordered republic and bring stability, possibly opulence, out of financial chaos. This step was taken none too soon. European creditors were clamoring for money which was due from the republic, and they were hinting that the collection agency, which was so successful in the case of Senor Castro of Venezuela might be called to take action once more.

## TEA

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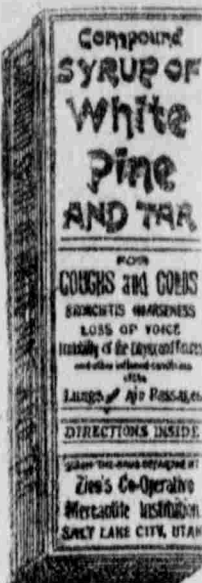


a number of the remedies which we prepare for the various ills to which flesh is heir to, may prove to you to be true friends.

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NOTES AND JUDGMENTS

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