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THE DESERET NEWS.

Sait Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE CITY. - JAN. 16, 1906.

#### THE COAL DISTRESS.

Very naturally there has been much unfavorable comment on the coal shortage in this city. The trade has been very brisk and the dealers have been kept busy, when not engaged in shipping fuel, in answering questions, explaining to customers why they cannot be immediately supplied, and try ing as best they could to respond to the general requirements.

Of course, all kinds of fault has been found with the dealers, the railroads and everybody that could be held responsible for the lack of the black diamonds. For some time it appeared as though the trouble lay with the lack of cars on the railroads for freighting coal from the different beds where it is mined. But close inquiry elicits the fact that the primal cause of the deficiency is due to shortage in the actual supply. There is not enough coal being mined to meet the demands of the consumers

Railroad men say that they have all the cars that are needed for hauling. but they cannot get the coal to load up with. It is reported from authentic sources that the mines are being worked with the full capacity of the labor employed, but that the increase of population in the western States has created a demand that cannot be met. Coal is being used for household as well as manufacturing purposes in the West to a much larger extent than ever before. There has been an influx of settlers, all along the Pacific slope, and the coal mines now in operation do not furnish a sufficient supply during the winter season.

This is a little alarming in one sense but very encouraging in another. Just at the time when fuel is most needed, to be cut short is a great deprivation. But to know that tillable land is being taken up, and occupied, and cultivated and that homes are greatly increasing in number, adding to the wealth of the States and Territories thus being populated, is welcome news, not only to the permanent residents in the great West, but to the entire people of the United States.

We do not think there has been much real suffering during this time of coal shortage. There has been great inconventence, no doubt, and fires in some rooms where they were desirable have had to be dispensed with. In many places where coal is usually ordered by the wagon-load or by the ton, people have had to purchase it by the sackful, to tide over the time until they could obtain it in larger quantities. But there have been no freeze-outs that we have heard of, and prospects seem to be somewhat brighter for at least a moderate continued supply.

People ought not to find fault with the dealers at any rate, for, even with a view to their own business profits, they would gladly dispose of all that they can obtain. During the coming summer or previous to the setting in of the following winter, prudent housekeepers will lay in a sufficient quantity, to prevent the trouble that has been occasioned by the scarcity of coal during the first part of the present cold season. Experience is sometimes an expensive teacher, but it is often the only instructor that many folks pay attention to, and there is this to be said, to the credit of the dealers, that they have not tried to raise the price of fuel, and thus add to the distress that has occurred.

We are informed that some new coal fields are being worked, one region in Cassia County, and another in or near Fremont County, Idaho, There are immense coal-beds in Emery County, and also in Iron County, Utah, and we should think that opportunity has come for the profitable development of every source of coal supply on the Pacific slope. Let us have coal!

## HUNT THEM DOWN!

The Governor of Utah has done well in offering a reward, for information that will lead to the capture and conviction of the cowardly murderers who killed young Garside, and slaughtered the sheep under his care, and consumed the camp where he was sleeping. The that tendered by Governor Cutler, will J. P. amount to a sum that should be an incentive to detectives to work diligently until the criminals are discovered, and a still greater sum ought to come from the Wyoming authorities, for the assassing undoubtedly hall from that state. It matters not, so far as that is concerned, whether the isheep camp was within the Utah line or over the border into our neighboring state. The stigma for the outrage will rest upon Wyoming, unless she moves forward

vigorously to clear herself therefrom. The strife between the cattlemen and the sheepherders has for some time been a public scandal, and has resulted in many brutal onslaughts from the former. We have not heard of any aggressions on the part of the sheep-men. They have invariably stood on the de-

fense. They have their rights as well as other occupants of public lands, and ought to be protected in their enjoyment. According to the most reliable accounts the sheepherders had fully complied with the compact entered into with the cattlemen, and had kept some considerable distance from the line of demarkation drawn by the stockmen. The onslaught appears to have been as unprovoked as it was blood-thirsty and shameful.

Such outbreaks in the past have caused a big flurry for a short time, and then interest in them has subsided and the guilty have been permitted to escape. We hope this will not be repeated in the present instance. The orime should be followed up vigorously until the assassins are traced, captured and brought to fostice. No matter what may be said about the depredations of sheep upon the ranges, there is neither reason nor excuse for the cowardly murders which have been perpetrated and the brutal destruction of animals that has accompanied them. There is room enough for all upon the wide ranges of Eastern Utah and Western Wyoming, and even if there is not, the disputes that arise between the different interests should not and must not be settled by the bloody hand of assessination and destruction.

#### THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE

Interest in the Morocco question grows, as the time for the real work of the international conference approaches. The Sultan of Morocco has sent a distinguished and spectacular delegation, as if realizing the necessity of keeping up appearances at this

critical moment The part the United States will take in the great assembly is now said to be well defined. Some seem to fear that our government is unnecessarily meddling with the affairs of Europe. But, as far as the questions involved relate to trade, they are not "European" merely, but world questions. Th-United States is interested in all matters relating to trade and industry, in every part of the world, and has a right to be heard in the international assemblies that deal with such topics.

As far as the Moroccan question relates to the maintenance of order along the border line between Morocco and French Africa, this country is only indirectly interested. France claims the right, and duty, to perform that task. Great Britain and Spain have acknowledged the French claims, while the United States has, indirectly at least, taken a similar position, as was shown in the Perdicaris incident, when French sanction was sought and obtained for the measures necessary for his release. Germany, on the other hand, maintains that this is a European question. The United States, it is reported, has decided to support this view, in the interest of the "open door" policy. That is the only logical position, if we are to take sides at all in the dispute.

It must be regarded as fortunate that the United States is represented at the conference. Some of the European statesmen express fears for the outcome. The presence of an influential power whose only interests are those of a peaceful agreement on all questions, is the best guarantee of peace.

## THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN.

About the 19th of this month the election returns for Great Britain will be so far known, that the political leaders can estimate the strength of the support the government will have in the new parliament. The present camnaign is more lively than any for several years. It is full of excitement. At times the personal feelings have been so bitter that prominent speakers have been denied a hearing by the audiences. At one political rally many speakers were present, but not a single speech was allowed to be delivered. Several times Balfour narrowly es-

caped being mobbed. Lady Warwick is one of the prominent figures in the campaign. She is a favorite among the laborers. Only the other day she braved the inclement weather and made a speech from delivery wagon, urging "her comrades. the laborers, to work to secure an independent labor party in the House of Commons. She asserted that she was convinced of the ultimate victory of the democratic movement, and prophesied that the new government would not last longer than 18 months.

The excitement is the natural outcome of previous labor demonstrations to prove that the industrial conditions in the country are very much danressed. But it is pointed out that during the year that has just closed Great Britain's trade aggregated \$4,-476,000,000 in value, an amount never before approached and in excess of last year's record by the sum of \$217,000,000. This does not indicate national destitu-

## ALBERTA SUGAR INDUSTRY.

We have received a recent number of the Helmskringia, a bright little paper printed at Winnipeg, Manitoba, in the leelandic language. The paper contains an article on the sugar industry of the "Mormons" in Alberta, and the author incidentally pays his compliments to the industry and intelligence of the Latter-day Saints in general, He says, in part, as translated by our Thisrewards offered by sheep-owners with the correspondent. John Thorgelrson,

came from Utah to Canada and settled in the district of Alberia, have from the in the district of Alberia, have from the very first shown themselves to be extraordinarily thrifty and progressive citizens. Wealthy corporations have stood aghast viewing their undertakings, and achievements with wonder. That their progress and forethought should meet with powerful opposition was to be expected. The Utah people came here with both financial and industrial knowledge greater than is generally for the control of the contr dustrial knowledge greater than is gen-

rally known among newcomers "As soon as they came they built a large sugar factory in the town of Raymond, a town which they located near the center of the district; where they

that they regard it possible that within ten years they will be able to produce nearly 100,000,000 pounds of sugar, and this is what has caused the other sugar companies in Canada to combine against this one. . . The Vancouagainst this one. The Vancouver Sugar company sells sugar cheaper in Alberta after having paid freight on it than it does in the town of Vancouver, or in other places west of the Rocky Mountains, and the Raymond company does the same thing in British

Columbia. "The Vancouver company produces about 49,000,000 pounds of sugar annually, and its intention, apparently, is to force the Raymond company either to get out of business, entirely, or else to let it manage all the property and productions. duction of the latter.

The editor of the Heimskringla is Mr. B. L. Baldwinson. He is said to be well educated, and broadminded, and his paper is certainly a literary production of more than common merit. We believe it has a large circulation among the Icelanders both in Canada and the United States.

Behind the Vall-James Daving

Just now all roads load to Algedras Off and on-Twenty-five per cent on

all winter suits Money in New York seems to have

Attorney-General Hadley's aim is to make it the Stranded Oil company.

recovered its elasticity

to do with our ex-president if we catch |

If the Salton sea does fill up it will make a splendid attraction for railroad

The way of the footballist is getting to be as hard as that of the trans-

It looks a little as though France would be the poor relation at the Moroccan conference.

Strange that Marshall Field's family does not call in Dr. Charles Eliot Norton to put him out of his pain.

. In taking up the cause of Madame

Sarah Bernhardt against the Theatrical trust, Richard Mansfield showed himself to be a genuine Beau Brummel. "Can wrong be done on the plea that

it will end in right?" asks John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Why didn't he ask something easier, like, Can a duck Chicago has been trying the compo

site sermon, and seems to like. But a site sermon, and seems to like it. But a picture, is absolutely lacking in indi-

The United States will indorse Ger many's policy in Morocco in regard to the open door and an international commission. Uncle Sam always did believe in letting the latchstrings hang

At Santa Monica, Cal., Van R. Wilcox, of New York, has arrived and will begin a long fast with Dr. Tanner, the famous faster, who went without food for forty days in New York twenty-five years ago. May the faster

Dr. Thomas Darlington, president of the New York board of health, who has been investigating the suicide epidemic that has carried off more than eight hundred men and women in New York in the last year, says: "Briefly stated the causes of suicides are idleness, disappointment in women after having been led astray, and in men after going astray, depression after alcoholism, sudden impulse when the means of death are handy, loss of position in life, and incidentally hot weath er or very pregular weather." Peopl. predisposed to suitcide should carefully avoid all these causes.

The Salt Lake Telegram came ou on Monday evening with a much improved appearance, and with its editorial matter on the last page. The facile pen of Judge C. C. Goodwin, the new editor, would have been recognized by those familiar with his journalistic style, if his name had not appeared at its head, and he has already received numerous fraternal recognitions on his return to the work for which he has been known for many decades. The Deseret News adds its congratulations to the veteran newspaper writer, anhopes that the page under his contro will always be as bright, and clear, and free from blemish as that which came from his hands on Monday evening.

## REAL MUSIC.

What is real music? For ninety peo-ple out of a hundred it is a mystery, a dithyramb of din, a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, and strings, superadding the voice of the domestic beast whose true inwardness they are For nine out of the remaining ten, rear music provides a species of intellectu-al gratification. They have studied the stuff somewhat and have an understanding, more or less adequate, or i.s technical significance, and thus they find its performance interesting. They are thrilled with the violins angering tenths and the trombones mounting to In alt. But the hundredth man gets genuine emotional effect from real music, although the chances seem to be that he is mad,

## FOLLIES OF FOOLISH RICH.

Leslie's Weekly. It is exceedingly difficult to comprehend the moral and mental make-up of that class of men and women who com-pose the so-called fashionable set in our larger American cities, and who in days like these can find no higher or saner purpose for the expenditure of helr time and money than the center of the district; where they have year by year increased the output of sugar to such an extent that the other sugar factories have become alarmed, and concluded to combine for the purpose of destroying the new Raymond sugar factory before it becomes a more powerful opponent.

"As an example of the progress and progress and indusing their pampered appetites. With militions dying from starvation in Russia, with hordes of men and women desperate with hungger and privation marching through the progress and progress their vanitles and indulging their pam-

growth of this factory it may be stated that in 1903 it produced 800,000 pounds of white refined sugar, and in 1904 the output was nearly four times as much. or 3,100,000 pounds, and this year (1905) it reaches nearly 5,000,000 pounds.

"This year (1905) the company has paid to the farmers \$100,000 for sugar beets, and its future outlook is such that they regard it possible that within acter of the rich and fashionable, but in Louisville, Ky., who gave a birthday luncheon to a pet dog the other day, with all the accompaniments of a high-class social function. The beast was the guest of honor, and around the board, we are informed, "were persons prominent in society." An elaborate menu was provided, and the dog was served from a silver platter. Of course no blame can be attached to the dog, who apparently had the wisest head of all engaged in this silly business, but as to the other creatures who surrounded "the board," there can hardly be but one opinion among intelligent and conone opinion among intelligent and con-scientious men and women.

#### UNCLE SAM'S BEST CUSTOMER.

Bultimore Sun. John Bull is the star customer for Uncle Sum's products. In the fiscal year 1505 Great Britian purchased from the United States foodstuffs, manufac-tures and raw material for manufac-tures to the extent of \$523,000,000. If the British markets were closed to our farmers and manufacturers, the volume of our exports in the last months would fall below \$1,000,000. months would fall below \$1,090,000,000,000 instead of aggregating \$1,518,000,000. For every dollar that Americans spend on imports from Great Britain the British spend ish spend three on imports from the United States. The balance of trade, therefore, is heavily in Uncle Sam's favor, and is likely to continue so, therefore, is heavily in Uncle Sam's favor, and is likely to continue so, although there will probably always be a demand in this country for certain British manufactures. Not only does Uncle Sam find a profitable market in the United Kingdom for his various wares, but he also does a fine business in the British colonies. These colonies last year contributed about \$220,000,000 toward insuring the prosperity of the United States. To sum up, John Bull and his dependencies buy about one-half of the exports from this country. Let us hope that their purchasing pow-Let us hope that their purchasing pow-er will never diminish and that Am-erican products will be in as high favor In San Domingo the problem is What | in the future as they have been in the

#### FRANKLIN'S PUDDING.

American Illustrated Magazine for January.

Franklin believed in fair competition, In freedom for others as well as him-self, and cared more for his personal independence in the conduct of his bus-iness than for the business itself. The story of the sawdust pudding should be known in every newspaper office in the country. When he first started his Gazette he made some free comments on certain public officials, and some of the influential patrons of the paper rethe influential patrons of the paper resented it and tried to stop it. He invited them to dinner. When they came they found nothing on the table but a pudding made of coarse meal and a jug of water. They sat down. Franklin filled their plates and then his own and proceeded to eat heartily, but his guests could not swallow the stuff of uests could not swallow the stuff. Af ter a few moments Franklin rose and looking at them said quietly: "My friends, any man who can subsist on sawdust pudding, as I can, needs no man's patronage."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

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