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SALT LAKE CITY, . JAN. 24, 1906.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

The "See-America-First" movement, originating in this city, has attracted wide attention and has met with general favor, particulariy in the Great West. There is no reason why it should not obtain universal support on this whole continent. Our own land teems with interest throughout its wide extent. There is no country like it under the sun. Its broad prairies, its grand mountains, its magnificent lakes its mighty rivers, its wonderful healing springs, its geysers, cataracts, canyons, forests, fields, farms, mines and numerous natural marvels; its startling antiquities, prehistoric relics and ancient ruins, to say nothing of its growing cities, and towns, its manufacturing industries its railroad and electric achievements, are of a character to enchain the interest and elicit the admiration of all beholders, and should be known and to some extent at least understood, by the dwellers on its prolific soil.

A general and popular endeavor to "see America first," or at any rate to become acquainted with it first or last, will increase the enthusiasm of all Americans over their splendid country, its remote past history and its certain glorious destiny, and intensify that patriotism which should glow in every loyal heart. And this will spread abroad the flame of desire to visit this continent, and will induce our brothers and sisters across the sea to come and look at us as we are and see what a country is ours.

It is very gratifying to note the interest that is being taken by promi-, nent and practical men from different places, in this praiseworthy movement. They are flocking in to take part in the conference that has been convened for January 25th. They are cordially welcome. The Deseret News, in union with the rest of the press of this city, hails their advent with gladness. The freedom of our establishment to them We it in with then

some objections, but it is because Senintend going as far south as possible ator Smoot has urged his appointment by steamship, and then proceed by that the antagonism at home has been means of automobile sleds to a point aroused. It has been asserted that the Senator is without influence at Washington, that he has lost prestige among his own people, that his cause is lost, not yet been decided upon. and so on. Of course that is all foolishly false, and the fact that the President has made the nomination at the request of both the Utah Senators seems to act like gunpowder thrown

into the local fire of hate. The special from Washington to the Herald this morning, stating that Senators Burrows and Dubols, the leaders in the fight against Senator Smoot, will sary to determine the approximate lonot offer any opposition to Spry's concality. We fancy that the chief difficulfirmation adds to the flerceness of the ty will be in reaching the Pole. If that little local flame. difficulty is overcome, some way of

Whether the appointment is confirmed or not, there is no good reason why it should be turned down, and the entire Utah delegation in Congress being in its favor it is likely to prevail, and whatever Mr. Spry's party opponents may feel about that, it is sure that none but irrational and vengeful disturbers who aim at the control of all Utah affairs will dispute that he will fill the position justly, honorably and to the best of his abilities. There is no valid objection that can be urged against his confirmation by the Senate.

PANAMA INVESTIGATION.

Poultney Bigelow has evidently said more about the alleged bad managelargely been transformed into the "also ment of the Panama Canal construcran" class. tion, than he was prepared to prove. For his testimony before the Senate Morocco hasn't got an open door yet. committee does not establish the but the powers are at work at Algecircharges made. Mr. Bigelow took ocas trying to make one. casion to speak quite glibly about himself and his public work, but when it came to the chief question, he had lit-Colonel Mann's galley proofs. Sort of tle to say. And that is no wonder, a galley slave, as if, were, when it is remembered that his stay on the Isthmus did not cover two days. If Senator Tillman would create a genuine sensation let him make a How much could he learn, by personal speech in praise of the President. observation, in a few short hours? No doubt, he could hear a number of sensational stories, such as are told by reputation that bids fair to be second chronic grumblers everywhere, but no only to that of the Moor of Venice. responsible journalist bases his judgment on such gossip, particularly when,

as in this instance, most important interets are involved. Mr. Bigelow, in an article in the In-

by the committee for names, he de-

clined to give them, on the ground that

to do so would be to violate confidence

and subject these persons to embar-

rassments. He intimated that the dis-

be exhibited in such manner that their

'reputations would be worth nothing

after the official replies had been con-

engineer, but as soon as this gentle-

man was approached for a statement,

he contradicted Mr. Bigelow. He had,

he said, had a conversation with him

aing the engineering work of the

Finally, he mentioned one

cluded."

dependent, charged gross mismanageers. ment there, because of the physical Castro should note that Uncle Sam when pinned down to particulars, he does not consider a naval demonstraseemed to have only one. He claimed tion by France against Venezuela an inthat many eminent engineers had defringement of the Monroe doctrine. clined to accept government employment there, because of the physical condition in the Canal zone. Pressed

It was a sorry subterfuge by which Senator Burton was made to make his appearance in the Senate chamber that he might draw his mileage. It was worse than a "constructive recess." pleasure of the administration would

ascertaining the fact will be found.

Let her slide-the snowslide,

other kind, to bark and bite

festoes granting political rights.

Russia suffers from undigested mani-

What fools these rich mortals be!"

England's leisure class has very

Justice Deuel says that he read

Mohammed el Torres is acquiring a

is the way Col .W. D. Mann puts it.

swell.

is a blizzard.

Senor Ybarra, the Venezuelan foreign minister, treats the Taigny affair lightly. Which proves anew that fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

It would pay some enterprising publisher to get out a new and revised up to date edition of Mrs. Grant's "Donestic Manners of the Americans,"

same Versailles and the successive ele-vations of men of the people to the seats of the Bourbons?

where the conditions will be favorable Portland Oregonian. for embarking on the balloon voyage, It will be remembered that, under The type of balloon to be used has

the existing republican constitution, the President holds office for seven years; has command of the land and sen forces, but cannot declare war with-out the advice of the Chamber; makes M. Charcot points out the difficulty of ascertaining the location of the Pole, treaties of peace, alliance, and com-merce, and can dissolve the Chamber even if the belloon passes over it. The merce, and can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, with the sanction of the Senate. He stands, therefore, at the head of the nation ostensibly, holds a explorer, he says, might pass immediately over the Pole in his airship without suspecting the fact, since the position of recognized dignity, but has not the power to direct, and not very greatly to influence, the policy of the compass would be useless in such a situation. The highest mathematical and astronomical skill will be necesnation.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

report of the proceedings of the Lake Mohonk conference of friends of the Indian and other dependent peo-ples, held last October, has now ap-peared. It deals with many subjects of great interest to the American pubof great interest to the American pub-lic. Among the topics covered are: "Problems Raised in Indian Territory by the Statehood Bill." "Use of Indian Funds for Sectarian Schools," "Need of a Compulsory Education Law for In-dians," "Need of More of Christian Work Among Indians," "Free Trade with the Philippines," "Federal Aid for Education in Porto Rico," and "La-bor Problem in Hawail."-H. C. Phil-lips, Sec., Mohonk Lake, N. Y. What is worth doing is worth doing The ill wind that blows nobody good "Yellow dogs" delight, more than any

The February Century is called the midwinter fiction number, and it is a number beautiful in its color and thit pages. Madame de Pastourelle is the dominant figure in the February chap-ters of "Fenwick's Career." The first chapters of the new novel by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, "A Diplomatic Adven-ture," opens in Paris with a mystery and promise of a duel. Elliott Flower has a lively tale in "The Bribe That Went Astray." There are half a dozen other short stories. W. S. Harwood writes about the problem of "Saving California's Fruit Crop:" Charles A. Prouty, a member of the interstate commerce commission, writes of "The President and the Railroads" from the President and the Railroads" from the point of view of those who favor the extension of government control over railway rates. There is a third install-ment of Fredarick Trevor Hill's study of "Lincoln the Lawyer." Pathetic in-terest attaches to the authoritative article in the number on "The Portraits of Keats." by William Sharp, editor of "The Seven Memoirs," announcement of whose death reached this country just as the article was going to press. Twelve portraits of Keats are shown, the "standard portrait" by Joseph Sev-

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America; See It.



"See America First" Delegates

VOU are all respectfully invited to visit us while here. This store is known far and wide as one of the principal points of interest in Salt Lake, representing as it does one of the biggest mercantile enterprises of this western country. It is not only the biggest but the most conveniently appointed and handsomely furnished emporium in the State of Utah. Our annual sales amount to \$5,000,000. Besides carrying on a retail and wholesale business in general m "chandise, we are also Manufacturers of Men's and Boys' Overalls, Jumpers, Duck Coats and Boots and Shoes, industri which have steadily and materially increased since their com nencement. Come and see us; you will be welcomed.

This Store is in



in support of the good work now starting

There must be "something doing." Talk is necessary but action must follow. Every practical measure that can be devised and set in motion to accomplish the end in view should receive favorable consideration, and that which is decided on ought to be upheld and pushed forward by every man and firm and company interested in general progress. The interest in this project must not be allowed to flag. It must be kept up and enlarged. The Old World has its time-worn attractions, but the New has greater wonders and still older remnants of past civilizations for the inspection of the traveler and the investigations of the scholar and the scientist. Let them be known, and invite the tourists of the world to view them in their might, and let an example be set them by our own countrymen. All the world is worth a visit, but Americans should See America First.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

The nomination of William Spry for the office of United States Marshal for Utah seems to have occasioned much comment. That is not surprising just now, while there is so much agitation in religious circles over the case of Senator Reed Smoot, reaching to the upper house of Congress because that is the center to which all the streams of prejudice flow against the Utah Senator. While this furore is kept up, (although it rages in very limited spheres, for the great masses of the people and the business men of the country take little or no notice of it,) anything relating to Utah affairs is likely to be made as much of as possible.

But why should there be any hubbub over the appointment of the nomince for United States Marshal? Is he not qualified for the position? Who and what is he? William Spry is chairman of the Republican party of Utah. He has been an active worker in that party for many years. He is an ex-member of the Legislature. He was a straight Republican when the party divided on the silver issue. At the time that the majority in Utah joined the Bryan movement, Mr.Spry kept within the Mc-Kinley ranks, and he was chairman of the McKinley convention at Mount Pleasant. He has been a consistent partisan from the first, never turning or swerving, but working in the ranks or as a leader, steadily and devotedly, He is, by virtue of his present position. in line for any appointment in the gift of his party.

As to his personal character, no one can fairly offer a reproach. He is known for a clean, honest, business man of correct habits and gentlemanly bearing, free from haste and ill-temper, and not easily moved from a purpose. His political opponents regard him as an extreme partisan, but cannot deny his worth as a citizen. That he · will do his duty as he understands it in any position, he may be called upon to fill, there can be no reasonable doubt. What is the reason, then, for raising a rumpus over his nomination? Pelitical adversaries, of course, will offer

canal. He had made the remark that those who had the propostion in hand had the entire sympathy of all engineers. He meant by that, that it was a hard job, and there was a deal of uphill work before the engineers who were engaged upon it. But he made no reference to objections based upon the physical conditions of the men or their sanitary surroundings. So this disposes of the support Mr. Bigelow hoped to er? get from him for his arraignment of the administration.

Mr. William E. Curtis, in a letter to the Chicago Record-Herald, suggests that it is probably merely a coincidence that the attack of Mr. Bigelow was published in the New York Indehas made him a nonentity. pendent, and that when Mr. Bowen was removed from the misison to

Venezuela he threatened President Roosevelt with the vengeance of that paper. It is also, according to this authority, a coincidence that Arthur Sherburne Hardy, who was removed from the Spanish mission in what he considers an unjust and arbitrary manner, is also a brother-in-law of Clarence W, Bowen, the editor of the Independent. Anent this incident, Mr. Curtis relates:

"Mr. Hardy was a very competent and acceptable minister, and the presi-dent and Secretary of State thought so highly of him that he was tendered by cable the position of first assistant secretary to succeed Mr. Loomis. When he received this offer Mr. Hardy In-quired if he could be restored to the diplomatic service and given an em-bassy of a higher mission after serving bassy of a higher mission after serving as assistant secretary of state. The President considered this impertinent and cabled Mr. Hardy that he was not in the habit of sections herein the second in the habit of making bargains of that kind. Whereupon William M. Collier of New York was appointed to Succeed Mr. Hardy as minister to Spain, and both his family and the Bowen family, which are influential in New England, have had 'bad hearts' to-ward the administration."

The entire story is illustrative of the sources to which, in many instances, attacks upon men and institutions can be traced. Gossip is taken up by persons who fancy they have a grievance to avenge. The tales of scandal-mongers are set forth as facts, and false rumors are circulated in the hope that they will be established as truths, if repeated often enough. Impartial investigation is sure to expose such little



schemes and place the originators

thereof in their true light, or rather

shade.

Mr. Walter Wellman has been commissioned to go to the North pole in a balloon, and now, a Frenchman, not to be outdone by an American journalist, has projected a trip to the South pole, also in a balloon.

The Frenchman referred to is Dr. Jean Charcot, leader of the recent French Antarctic expedition, and assoclated with him is an experienced acronaut, Count Henry de la Vaulx. It appears, then, that both the northern and southern unknown regions will be invaded simultaneously. Has aeronautics, since the days of Andree, really advanced so far as to justify these attempts? The two French scientists

The Colorado supreme court is four years behind in its business. It must be trying to get ahead of the United States supreme court in getting behind. Wouldn't a samover instead of a punch bowl have been a more appropriate gift from M. Witte and his Portsmouth colleagues to the Mayflow-

Had the Senate committee on interoceanic canals undertaken to make Mr. Poultney Bigelow answer where he "got it," it would have made of him a hero. By ignoring his obduracy it

FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

San Francisco Call, The new president, like Loubet, is fond of his old home and neighbors. Loubet went for rest to his mother's garden. Fallieres goes back to the soil on which he was born and watches his vineyards and cares for the vintage, finding his highest pleasure in the simple life of the country, in that Bor-deaux region of France, watered by the Lot and Garoane, and inhabited by a stout peasant people, in whom thrift and an independent spirit have pro-duced a generation of men like the President, full of natural dignity, wise the ways of justice and devoted to liberty.

New York World, New York World, One thing that M. Fallieres' election makes clear is that France is really republican at heart. It is not only a government for the people, but a gov-ernment by men of the people. M. Loubet, the son of a humble peasant, gives way to a President, M. Fallieres, who is the groundson of a blackmuth who is the grandson of a blacksmith.

New York Mail. The world contemplates with no little wonder the fact that so radical a na-tion as France has become can, to speak paradoxically but quile truly, be so conservative. M. Falleres was sup-ported in this election by the most radical and socialistic elements—by the most product a monarchical tradius

men who, under a monarchical regime, were considered the most dangerous of reds and disturbers. But internally the country was never in its history more calm and peaceful-probably never more prosperous-than it is at this moment, and M. Fallieres' election augurs no disturbance.

Pittsburg Times.

importance in the personal success of the new President than in the fact that his election has been accomplish-ed without a bitter fight and evidences of popular dissatisfaction. Force it To the outside world there is less of of popular dissatisfaction. Especially in republican countries is there more concern as to the permanency of the French republic than as to who shall be its ruler for the time being. It was

proclaimed September 3, 1870, the day after Sedan had sealed the fate of the Second empire, and has outlived many of those who predicted its speedy down-fall and exceeded the hopes of those friends who saw it born amid disaster. Cieveland Plain Dealer.

Every presidential election in France, held in the majestic Versallies, abode of the "great monarch" who spoke only the "great monarch" who spoke only the simple truth when he remarked "I am the state," emphasizes the changes wrought in France within little more than a century, and which have wiped out every vestige of the old regime personlifed in the fourteenth Louis, of the royal line that was never to break. Did ever the whirling of time bring in more fantastic revenges than the erowning of a German emperor in that crowning of a German emperor in that