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## BUSY TIME HAS COME.

The busy-all-the-time period in the Legislature has arrived. Big bills, important in character and far-reaching in effect, have been piled up on each other until a veritable mountain of work is now before the law-makers. There is just one thing to do, and that is to industriously, conscientiously, persistently, set about disposing of it. Almost one half of the session has gone, but it is not believed that a single member of either branch will venture the assertion that more than one-quarter of the work has been done.

A majority of the larger measures—some of them very grave—are in the hands of committees. And there is where they should receive most serious attention. The thoroughness of thought given to them there will have much to do with disposing of them in open session. Among the bills that will require particular wisdom and intelligent action are the Galveston commission bill, the fire and police bill, the various propositions dealing with the University and Agricultural College controversy, the increased revenue bill and several others. None of these should be railroaded through or hastily set aside. All of them are entitled to the best analysis that can be given them, and that cannot be bestowed unless they are reached before the customary rush attendant upon the final days of legislative work. It is to be hoped that the rule laid down by the house at the outset, to prohibit the introduction of bills after the thirtieth day, except by consent, will be strictly adhered to as that branch is being rapidly plunged in a vast amount of "unfinished business." The Senate appears to be farther advanced in the task before it, and is to be commended for the manner in which it is making progress at the present time. The House may well follow its example with profit to itself and the State.

## FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN.

At a time when so much is said of the rights of the Japanese in this country, the question of what privileges are accorded to the Americans in Japan has more than ordinary interest. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Japan, claims that foreigners are given but scant consideration there. He says Americans there are not permitted to own real property, or to have any mining rights. They can only buy certain securities. Sometimes it is necessary, in order to do business to place certain properties or securities in the name of a Japanese, and if the said Japanese absconds, the courts will not even consider his act as a criminal one.

Of special interest is what he says of the school question. He claims that no Americans, old or young, are permitted to attend the Japanese schools. They are allowed to live only in certain sections. They must not leave the treaty ports without a permit, and this is almost impossible to obtain. Even in the matter of amusements the foreigners are discriminated against. According to this writer, at the theaters the Japanese rate is 60 sen. No foreigner is admitted under 2 yen (200 sen), and the hotel rates are on a similar basis.

With regard to taxation we are told that foreigners in Japan are taxed double, and that, although according to treaty stipulations, they are exempt from war taxes, they were made to pay their share during the late war, just the same.

If the facts are as here stated, it is evident that the Japanese have very little cause for complaint against the treatment they are receiving in this country. We suspect that the Japanese are as unfavorable to the influx of Western settlers in their country as the Californians are to the immigration of Asiatics into their state. This they have a right to be. But the Japanese should not be too tender in their feelings. They should either accord to others the privileges they demand for themselves, or keep their laborers at home.

## TONIGHT'S BIG CONCERT.

In the course of the past two decades Utah has given many artists to the world, some of whom have become famous. They do not belong to any one particular profession, but as we in this statement refer, principally, to the amusement line, music and the drama will alone be mentioned.

It is not to be wondered at that the love for these is inherent in the people of Utah. Their songs had their origin in distress and hardship. When the memorable exodus across the plains was commenced in the dead of winter, and when the cries of the afflicted began to rend the hearts and bedim the eyes of thousands, the master mind that was at the helm in that dread hour, turned sorrow into joy. In the camps of the suffering pilgrims, each night, songs of praise and thanksgiving were made to take the place of plaint and mourning. And thus paeans of gladness rent the air and made light the journey of the immortal band, westward bound. On their arrival in the Promised Land, the choruses became choirs that spread with the growing towns and villages until each had its own organization of singers. No matter how small or remote the hamlet was from the capital of the Territory, the same love for, and interest in,

music was maintained. The darker the day, the gloomier the prospect, the more occasion was there for relief in song. And the relief that came was a veritable benediction as beautiful and refreshing as the dew that falls on a withering flower. In that manner music and all of its attendant strains of harmony were absorbed into the great body of people who settled in these mountain valleys, and by them transmitted to the younger generation in whom the passion for the divine art is in constant unfolding. And during all the years of Utah's growth the drama has likewise had a strong place in popular favor. Each has been a source of strength to the other.

It is fact quite generally conceded that the musical students from Utah who go abroad to develop their talents, in the vernacular of the profession, "make good." Two of them, Mr. Andelin, the extraordinary young basso who made his first appearance in the Tabernacle about six years ago, and Miss Clark, a superior dramatic soprano, have just returned home from Europe, and are to go back there for indefinite musical engagements in the near future, the former to accept the position of principal bass singer at the Lortzing Opera House for three hundred consecutive nights, the biggest contract ever secured by a Utah artist. Tonight he is, with Miss Clark, to be heard in a big testimonial concert at the Tabernacle.

This concert should be well patronized. It is one of the events of the season, and it is no exaggeration to say that a rare musical treat is in store for those who attend.

## THE STRUGGLE IN GERMANY.

From the detailed account of the German elections, it appears that the two parties that were attacked by the government made considerable gains in numerical strength in the late election. The Socialists are said to have increased their number by 240,238, and the Clericals by 398,005. The Socialists are still the largest party, comprising 3,251,000 electors out of a total of 11,109,765. The Clerical Centre is next with 2,274,097.

The reason for this is undoubtedly that the majority of the German people fear the consequences of concentrating all power and authority in the government. They therefore give their support to the parties that stand for constitutional liberty as do the Clericals, and popular government, as the conservative Socialists. The present struggle was precipitated on account of the colonial policy of the government, which demands large appropriations. The opposition regards the people as suffering from "Kolonialisierung," a malady best described as that tired feeling superinduced by too strenuous attention to colonial affairs—not entirely unknown in this country.

## BAD PLAY, DOUBTFUL MUSIC.

"Salome" appears to continue to furnish New York opera critics with subjects for discussion, even after the piece was ruled out as unfit for production.

It is contended on one side that the public that applauds Kundry in "Parsifal" cannot consistently condemn "Salome." Mr. Strauss himself denies that the opera is immoral, and argues: "Probably there are two classes of persons who discover that 'Salome' is immoral. First, those whose lives, especially their secret lives, are not above reproach—men and women whose minds dwell on things puritan, who have sounded in their thoughts all that is morally base. Second, those who oppose any and all dramatic treatment of a biblical story or legend." This is a rather severe criticism of the critics, but it does not meet the real point in controversy.

On the other side it is contended that not only is the piece itself gruesome and therefore unfit for performance in public, but the music is repellent. One critic says, "It is as turgid, as flavorless, as repellent as a frankfurter. There is no more beauty in such music than there is in the lines of a corpulent brewer. While the drama of the poet du porc is replete with colour locale, Strauss music is as far from it as the music of an English musical comedy."

It is but fair to state that, in the view of others, the music is grand. One critic says:

"In 'Salome' Strauss has surpassed even his own unique achievements in this respect, and its pages are filled with luminous, expressive and intensely dramatic examples of orchestral eloquence. 'Salome' is an audacious and radical score, constructed with enormous technical science, possessing great dramatic vividness, and palpably extending the limits of musical expression. In this work the various scenes and passions of the drama are characterized with vital forceful descriptive strokes."

In the meantime the opera is being advertised, and we presume wherever any manager will offer it to the public, he can count on immense patronage. To arouse public curiosity is one evil effect of the long drawn-out discussion. If the play is too bad for the stage, it is not a subject of legitimate discussion in the press.

He laughs best who sees the joke last.

New York has led Salome a merry dance clear across the water.

The latest and biggest battleship always makes all others "obsolete."

It seems like a contradiction to talk about a Moderate party in Russia.

New York has been suffering from a thaw and a blizzard at the same time.

The Tailors' convention should cut quite a figure in the news of the day.

The rebelling in Germany is but a reinforcement of the Kaiser's triumph.

Not one of those mixed up in the Thaw trial gets an honorable mention.

The San Francisco board of education will learn something in Washington.

Chancellor Day says that trusts are a great blessing. Certainly but they are often of the "Bless me and my

wife, my son John and his wife; us four and no more," kind.

Mr. Carnegie's gift of a swimming pool to Yale is a very proper pooling of his earnings.

Much of the trouble with the great corporations is the incorporation of politics in them.

Contractor Oliver is beginning to realize that when it comes to bridging the lowest shall be last.

Has the health department any spring fever flags ready for use? They may be needed any day.

Japan may yet demand the adoption of reformed spelling in schools where Japanese children attend.

When the canteen is retired there will never be any more trouble in the army. It will be a regular philosopher's stone.

A horse in Los Angeles has kicked a millionaire. Everybody is kicking against millionaires and trusts these days.

Governor Magoon has decreed compulsory military service for Cuba. It may be a blessing in disguise, but the disguise now is absolutely complete.

A member of the Illinois legislature proposes that a tax shall be imposed on bachelors over thirty years old. This would be to tax liberty in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

"Maple syrup and maple sugar must be true to name," is an express provision of the pure food bill now before the Legislature. If enacted into law, it simply means good bye, maple syrup; good bye, maple sugar.

The Nevada assembly has reconsidered its vote of censure on President Roosevelt and referred it to the committee on federal relations. Now if that committee will only kill it (an easy matter) Nevada's face will be saved.

A local paper, the other day, published a report stating that a Mormon Elder in Provo had expressed very emphatic views on the subject of polygamy. Mr. Acord, the gentleman referred to, denies the report. He characterizes it as unmitigated falsehood. He adds that he is not preaching polygamy now, "nor have I ever," he says, "preached it, by letter or otherwise." The story was evidently concocted and published for a purpose, in the hope that many to whose attention it would come, would never see the denial. No one here has any doubt as to the mendacity of the anti-Mormon disseminators of falsehoods. They are paid for their work, and no hirelings of an unrighteous master ever put forth greater efforts to earn their wages.

## THE SIMPSON TUNNEL.

Exchange.

In driving the long Simpson tunnel under the Alps, a fine test was offered of the accuracy with which engineering science can guide the direction of two parties of workers starting twelve miles apart, so that they will meet in the heart of a mountain. Three principal elements had to be calculated—the total length, the level and the direction as to right or left. When the two bores met in the middle, it was found that the length—the least important of the elements differed only about thirty-one inches from the calculated value; the difference in level was less than four inches, and the error in direction from one end was less than five inches, from the other less than four inches. The success of the engineers was remarkable, considering that the tunnel is 12-1-3 miles long.

## RULES FOR GOOD CARRIAGE.

World's Work.

If you are walking along the street and wake up to the fact that you are carrying yourself poorly take the mental attitude of standing straight, as well as the physical one. Look at the men you meet and imagine that each of them owes you a dollar. Put even a suggestion of arrogance into your position. Hold your head well back; look people squarely in the face. This will not only give the impression to others that you possess the power you want, but it will actually tend to bring that power. Keep the neck against the collar.

## NOT JEWISH.

American Hebrew.

Protest should be made against the idea which has been given currency through the press that the degenerate manners represented in the shocking and abominable representation of life at Horod's court were in any way characteristic of Jewish life. Both in the drama "John the Baptist," represented by Mr. Sothen and Miss Marlowe, and in the shockingly degenerate tone drama by Richard Strauss, which horrified visitors at the Metropolitan Opera House, the impression was given that the wild riot of lust and cruelty represented in both were in some sort characteristic of ancient Jewish life. This is quite erroneous. The Herods were Idumeans, and were foreign rulers of the Jewish people, supported on their thrones by the menace of Roman power behind them. The true vitality of the Jewish people of the period was shown seventy years later, when they faced, single-handed, the whole power of Rome in a manner which extorted admiration from the Roman victors themselves.

## THE KAISER PLEASED.

New York Evening Sun.

That the Kaiser is delighted with the behavior of the people of the empire at the late election is demonstrated by the fact that he has ordered the public prosecutors of Prussia to report to him the details of every case in which a prisoner is undergoing a term in jail for the offense of lese majeste, a crime which is as mysterious, elastic, inclusive and vague as what our police call disorderly conduct. Although the Socialists have received a setback at the polls, and have lost a number of seats, it does not follow that the actual vote for their candidates was not greater than in 1903. The emperor and his chancellor appear to realize the importance of the success of the whole power of the empire, and that they are to the effect of curbing the zeal of criminal officers who have turned the crime against his dignity into a means of oppression.

## JUST FOR FUN.

A Steady Price.

The Rev. Simon Turpie was an eloquent speaker, but he seemed to have a list of sermons which when he once began, he went right through to the

end, and then started at the first sermon again, and so on.

A young man in the congregation was about to leave for South Africa, but the Sunday before he departed he attended the church service.

In the course of his lecture the minister used an illustration in which were the words, "A man can easily purchase two sparrows for threepence."

The young man, after being absent for about three years, returned, and again on the first opportunity attended divine service. Strange to say, he heard the same narrative by the same minister, the phrase striking him most being about the "two sparrows for threepence."

At the close of the service the minister, in his courtesy, came and shook hands with the youth, and welcoming him back to his home, asked him if he noticed any changes about the place.

The young man, evidently quite unconcerned, replied in a pawky tone: "Aye, man, there's two or three changes, but there's yin thing I can see, the price o' sparrows is aye at the same auld figger."—Tit-Bits.

Visitor (to artist's young wife)—Whatever were you two laughing over just now?

Wife—Oh, it was such fun: My husband painted and I cooked, and then we both gazed, what the things were meant for.—Flegende Blaetter.

"I am afraid madam," said a gentleman who was looking for country lodgings, "that the house is too near the station to be pleasant."

"It is a little noisy," assented the landlady, "but from the lake and the garden you have such a fine view of people who miss the trains."—Tit-Bits.

## Curing the Blase.

Waiter (at mountain hotel, sotto voce)—Blase wretch! He says our mountain is a puddle, and he hasn't any eyes for the exquisite panorama from the balcony. But I'm going to give him his bill now; that will astonish him!—Flegende Blaetter.

## Retreating in Good Order.

She had refused him, and he stood twirling his mustache and looking quizzical until she was in a tearing temper.

"What are you standing there for?" she demanded, stamping her foot.

"Well, I am wondering," he said, slowly, "whom you are going to marry, since you won't marry me."

"It's none of your business," she flamed, angrily.

"Oh, yes, it is," he drawled. "At any rate, I'm interested. I shouldn't like you to marry a fellow I didn't think well of, you know, since I came near marrying you myself."

It seemed to her that she should faint with indignation.

"You never came near marrying me," she at length managed to gasp. "I didn't think even of marrying you, and as to whom I do marry, you have nothing to do with it. I shall marry anybody I please!"

"That's just it," he returned thoughtfully, "suppose you don't please anybody?" Then there was nothing left to her but raving hysteria.—Tit-Bits.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is the difference between a statesman and a politician?

Pa—A statesman, my son, is able to deceive without lying and a politician lies without deceiving.—Chicago Daily News.

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