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SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 6, 1906

WHERE THEY STAND.

According to a special dispatch from Washington to the "News" on Monday, the Utah delegation in Congress are united in their opposition to the Philippine tariff measure. Much speculation has been indulged in by people and papers that desire to misrepresent Utah affairs of every kind, as to the probable attitude of the Senators from this State on that question. We quoted a few days ago from the Washington Post, remarks conveying the notion that whenever Senator Smoot would vote on the Philippine bill, he would be subject to public censure. We pointed out the injustice of the suggestion, but were not able then to state which side of the controversy he would take. He has now announced his position in relation to it, and it is on the side of the interests of the people of Utah and of the entire West.

The sugar industry in these western States is one of the most important that has been established here. While it is now a paying institution, it has struggled up through many difficulties and has overcome comparatively insurmountable obstacles. While for years it brought no profits to investors, it was always of great benefit to the farmers and laborers engaged in it, and it is still of inestimable value to them. At the present time it returns fair dividends to the owners of shares in the companies that have been organized, and it is a wonderful distributor of wealth in business and all other circles.

Anything that would retard the progress of this industry ought to be opposed by the Senators and Representatives from the Western States. This injury which threatens to come from the abolition or reduction of the duty on sugar produced outside of the United States, may not prove as great as that which is anticipated, but it is believed by those who have investigated the subject that it would prove a detriment of a serious character, and therefore ought not to be supported by those Senators who speak for the people of this region.

However, there is a broader view to be taken of the subject; that is, the effect it would have upon the entire country, and this of course should have due weight in the deliberations upon this question. We are of the opinion that however the matter shall be decided, the sugar industry will not be ruined in the United States, but that the manufacture of sugar will still be conducted in Utah and Idaho and California, and other places where it has been started, and that with the increase of population and of a consequent demand for sugar, the work will be carried on at a good profit to the investors of capital, and certainly to the farmers who raise the beets and the workmen engaged in the factories which will be maintained and established. But the Utah delegation in Congress has taken a stand that will be appreciated and commended by their constituents.

PATTERSON "STANDS PAT."

Senator Patterson of Colorado is attracting a great deal of attention just now, because of his independent attitude on several important public questions. His latest sensation is his refusal to be bound by the rule of a party caucus, particularly in relation to the right of senators in voting on a treaty. The gentleman takes firm ground on this question, and protests against the dictatorial power exercised by caucuses, and considers that if any Senator is induced to vote otherwise than as a sense of duty requires, he degrades his high office as well as the dignity and standing of the Senate.

The introduction of this sentiment in the form of a resolution in the Senate created no small stir, as it will require some action which will put Senators of both parties on record as to their position in relation to the binding power of a party caucus. There may be no doubt as to the wisdom of the measure, but to determine the strength of the promoters of either side of the pending matter.

But there is sometimes too much dictation, almost amounting to tyranny, in attempts to bind members to the action of the majority. When this extends so far as to deprive a Representative, or Senator, of his freedom to voice the wishes of his constituents or his own views on vital questions, he has the right to rebel; the attitude taken by Senator Patterson becomes necessary for his own vindication and for the honor and welfare of his State. On such an important matter as the approval or rejection of a treaty, it seems to us that every member of either House of Congress should retain his liberty, and not be induced or compelled to lend his influence to a measure

that appears to him detrimental to the interests of the nation or of the people he specially speaks for.

When the resolution comes up for debate, we may expect some animated discussions and a display of impassioned oratory, as there are able advocates on either side, and in spite of "senatorial courtesy," no doubt much feeling will be exhibited. As it stands now, "Tom" Patterson appears to be on the right side.

"LINCOLN SUNDAY."

A contributor to an eastern journal suggests that the Sunday nearest Feb. 12 be celebrated as "Lincoln Sunday." He thinks it is the duty this year to impress upon worshipping congregations and school children, a true ideal of Christian patriotism. The dreadful examples that have been brought to light on public corruption suggest the need of emphatic insistence on the necessity of scrupulous integrity and fidelity in all places of trust. We believe the suggestion is good. And if the example of Lincoln could inspire the present generation with love and admiration of honesty in the administration of all public affairs, and if this sentiment should be so strong as to overcome and drive away dishonesty, President Lincoln would be entitled to the verdict of history, that he was the instrument in the hands of Providence of saving his country twice.

LOOKING TO FREDERICK.

According to a recent dispatch from Stockholm, it is confidently expected that practical efforts will now be made to form a closer union between the three Scandinavian countries. The new Danish king is expected to take the initiative. King Frederick's intimate friends say that not only does he believe in a Scandinavian alliance as an abstract proposition, but that he harbors a purpose, as opportunity offers, to reduce the idea to practice. It is pointed out that King Christian, although in theory in favor of Scandinavian unity, feared to bring the question up, lest it should cause dissensions among his own people.

It is to be hoped that the matter will again receive consideration. King Frederick is in a position to take the lead in a new movement for unity. As the father of the occupant of the Norwegian throne, and the husband of a Swedish princess, he may be regarded as a connecting link between the three countries. Unfortunately, the Norwegian king has next to no power whatever, and the real rulers, it may be feared, are not beyond the reach of the European diplomatic plotters who are interested in keeping the Scandinavian peoples apart. But it is nevertheless possible that an earnest effort on the part of the Danish King for a closer approach would be crowned with success.

After the events of the first years of the last century, the spirit of unity took hold of many in the three northern countries. "The time of schism is past" was the sentiment of Tegner. The men devoted to science took the lead. They were followed by the students at the various seats of learning. But the beautiful thought of a united North perished in the war that deprived Denmark of a great part of her territory. Sweden and Norway were prevented from taking part in that struggle, as they had done in the preceding conflict, and since then the ideal of the wisest men in the nations has been set aside for other aims and activities. Possibly the time has come for the resumption of the policy of 1348. Time will tell.

FIXING PRICES.

The shoe manufacturers of New England threaten to raise the price on their products. Shoes have steadily risen in price the last few years, until it appears to many that the summit must have been reached. If a further increase is to be made, many will have to go without shoes, unless wooden shoes should become fashionable.

The manufacturers of shoes claim that the beef trust is responsible. Beef men, they say, are charging exorbitant prices. The consequence is reduced consumption of meat and a smaller supply of hides for domestic use. At the same time the demand for shoes has increased, due to the growth of the population, and the result is, necessarily, higher prices on that commodity.

The unlawful combinations that exist all over the country for the purpose of stifling competition and exacting the utmost farthing from the consumers, present one of the great problems of our time. Our entire social structure, as far as the transaction of business goes, presupposes free and untrammelled competition. It takes for granted that supply will under normal circumstances be at least equal to demand, and that prices will be adjusted by legitimate competition. The combinations by which competition is made impossible and prices fixed artificially are, therefore, the greatest enemies of society. They are virtually hold-ups. Many have seen no escape from their clutches except in a general socialist arrangement of the business of the state. If, they argue, prices are to be fixed arbitrarily, let the state do it; if competition is to be abolished, let the state do it, and provide work for those thrown out of employment. That seems reasonable to many who see no escape from the grasp of monopolies, and so the Socialists are advancing practically everywhere in the civilized world.

The people have eyes but see not—the sun these days.

Happy the man who looks on the sunny side of life these dark days!

Chamberlain and Balfour have split over the tariff question. What a trouble-breeder that question is!

So soon as his daughter is married, will the President give Congress information of the state of the union?

The canals on Mars have been photographed. That on the Isthmus of Pan-

ama has probably not been photographed by any Maritan.

"Be neat in appearance and gentlemanly in dealing with the public," says Portland's chief of police to his subordinates. Salt Lake police please copy.

The American delegates to the Algerian conference did not attend the ball fight tendered in honor of the members of the conference. They draw the line at football.

"Don't refuse to answer your child's questions," says an exchange. The parent who could answer half the questions a child asks would be wiser than Solomon.

Representative Littlefield believes that the pictures of distress on the rate question are entirely too lurid. Possibly, but the rate question is a burning one and naturally gives out lurid light.

Dr. Conrad of Johns Hopkins claims to have discovered that plants have all the senses of animals save sound. The discovery, if it is a discovery, is not his. Tennyson introduced "The Talking Oak" to the world near half a century ago.

The Interstate Commerce commission's report, in answer to the House resolution calling for information on the Pennsylvania Railroad company combination and whether it is in violation of the law, is really a clean bill of health for the Pennsylvania.

President Hall of Clark University who was recently in this city, lecturing to the State Teachers' Association, speaking of the case of Senator Smoot, after his return, says: "Abolitionists, and indeed all religious people, believe in a law higher than that of the state to which they would adhere if the two came in conflict. Why should the Mormons be condemned for doing the same? If Mr. Smoot is himself an exemplary man and a monogamist, why should he not be allowed to represent the creators of a great new State in Congress? These are the questions that fair-minded non-Mormons and anti-Mormons are now beginning to ask." Now the fanatics will begin to "jump" on him as they did on Dr. Eliot of Harvard some years ago for his comparison of the "Mormons" to the Pilgrims.

FACTS ABOUT MOCHA COFFEE.

Chicago Journal.

Back in the mountain district behind Aden the Arabs grow Mocha coffee. Each "farmer" has a few bushes on which he raises enough for his own use and a little extra to sell to the traveling buyers who go from one farm to another collecting the raw berries in very small quantities. Finally a caravan is formed which transports the precious product to Aden, a journey taking two or three weeks. From Aden the coffee is exported, mostly to France and America, where it is worth almost its weight in gold. Genuine Mocha will not be easily attainable or cheap until the Arabs adopt modern methods of cultivation and build railroads from the plantations to Aden, the seaport. Apropos of this, a contemporary thinks it a miracle that statistics show that during the last six years the grocers of this country have sold 3,500,000 pounds of "pure Mocha" and Java coffee, while there have been but 137,000 pounds imported during the same period.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

Washington Post.

In Mexico I met hustling and enterprising Americans everywhere. Monterey is almost a Yankee town and an evidence of its progress is the construction of a \$15,000,000 steel plant. In the state of Coahuila I came across a man who had acquired what probably will make him a multi-millionaire—an estate of 400,000 acres of land, apparently worthless, yet which was found to have a vast amount of rubber trees. He got the property for a song and the rubber will make him a fortune. Away out toward the Pacific coast I met a former United States army officer who had an immense sugar cane plantation that he told me was equal to the most productive farm in Louisiana. He raised his cane by irrigation and there was no such thing as a failure of the crop.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.

New York Herald.

Legislators who in Congress and some of the state legislatures are urging the whipping post or wife beater are on the wrong track. Imprisonment is the better punishment—imprisonment not in idleness, as is customary, but at hard labor, the compensation for which should go to support their families, which now must be maintained by the community when the wife beater is sent to jail.

A CURIOUS ANOMALY.

Baltimore Herald.

Possibly in the present generation it may be brought to pass that American supremacy at sea in the carrying trade will be what it is on the land at home. The curious anomaly is seen that the richest country in the world is furnishing bread and thousands of dollars annually in manufactured goods in Europe, and yet this vast commerce is carried by ships flying foreign flags.

A STUPENDOUS UNDERTAKING.

Kansas City Star.

Doubtless there are many things about the Panama canal work that are not as they ought to be, possibly some of them not as they could be. But this is a project of stupendous proportions; it has been undertaken under conditions foreign to American habits and experience, it contends with problems of climate, sanitation, disease, labor, transportation, food supply and housing facilities that are totally different from those encountered in the ordinary engineering schemes of every day life. It is a vast and difficult undertaking. The best possible conditions would not convert the scene of operations into a playground. The country will listen with respect to men of ideas and experience and reason when they have suggestions to offer on this subject, but it has mighty little use for dyspeptic censors.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The February American Magazine is an automobile number. The leading article, "The Heart of the Automobile," by Leroy Scott, is an entertaining account of what has happened in the automobile world since English law obliged a man with a red flag to walk before every motor allowed loose in a public place. It also contains a complete illustrated description of every 1906 pleasure car—all facts and figures. Among the other articles is Henry Kit-chell Webster's "The Square Deal with Children," an account of the work of Judge Mack and the Chicago Juvenile Court. The second of W. S. Harvard's

articles on "The Mastery of the Earth," appears in this number, and C. H. Caffin continues his series with a paper on contemporaneous American painting. The short stories of the month are fully up to the American standard.—Colver Pub. House, 141 Fifth Ave., New York.

American Homes and Gardens opens with a description by Barr Ferree of the summer home of Oliver Ames, Esq., at Prides Crossing, Mass. An article on "The Garden Altar," by Durand Nichols, treats of the revival of the sundial in the American garden. Enos Brown describes "Myntoon," the remarkable structure in Shasta, Cal., built in the form of a medieval castle, containing vast rooms thoroughly mediaeval in design and furnishing, being, on the whole, one of the most simple dwellings erected in this country. Sidney Hunterford writes on "Inexpensive English Houses That Might be Adapted to American Uses." Other articles include "The Simple House," "A Double Cherrythorn," "The Kitchen Wall, Wood and Paint," "The Sanitary Plan of the House," and "The Cost of Civic Beauty." The magazine is illustrated in a sumptuous manner.—Munn & Co., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

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The 1906 Spring

Dress Goods!

Light in both color and weight is the slogan of fashion for this spring, and the demand in all classes of dress goods follows the same trend. White and grey will predominate in the color effects, tending strongly to plain goods for both indoor and outdoor wear. The mixture cloths are almost plain, while the printed fabrics are most attractive from the beauty of their floral designs and colors, all bordering on the modest order. The strong and brighter colors are largely confined to the light, airy fabrics that will be worn for kimonos and dressing sacques.

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