

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 14, 1906.

## HE DOES NOT MISS A CHANCE.

Once more Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho has taken occasion, at a most inappropriate time, to vent his spleen against "the Mormon organization," which he has been unsuccessful in bending to his political ambitions. In a speech ostensibly delivered in praise of the martyred president and statesman, Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, Illinois, he took occasion to explode the animus which ever lurks in his soul against a number of the people of his State and which has sprung up within him because they have found in him such a political weathercock and bitter assailant, that they could no longer give him that support which he once received and which he metaphorically went down on his knees in vain to again secure.

While a majority of them aided him in his congressional aspirations, they were the finest people in the world. He could speak of them in the highest terms. Such remnants of plural family relations among them as could be discovered by close investigation he passed by, as exceptional instances among a body of citizens whose conduct and character were above reproach. But when the time came that it appeared to him that he could help himself by joining in with their slanderous opponents, and that efforts made by his close adherents to carry favor with the "Mormon" authorities were of no avail, because they would not be dragged into politics, he turned upon them with venom and vengeance and has ever since endeavored to malign them and do them all the injury that lay in his power.

He is a member of the committee on privileges and elections, which has under its consideration the investigation into the right of Senator Reed Smoot to retain the seat to which he was elected by the Republicans of Utah. While in that position as one of the judges in the case, Dubois has availed himself of every public opportunity to pass sentence against the gentleman under investigation. The cause is still pending, yet Senator Dubois pronounced judgment concerning it, while lauding a deceased president, and thus not only exhibited extremely bad taste, but exposed himself to the condemnation of every fair-minded person who can see the injustice and inequity of attacking a fellow-Senator in his absence, and while he himself is one of the committee that has the matter under consideration.

We do not intend to take up his remarks verbatim, but will quote a sentence to show his lack of logic and failure to sense his own false position. He said:

"You cannot any more disassociate Apostle-Senator Reed Smoot from polygamy, than you could disassociate the slave-owner in the early days from slavery."

Observe the complete difference between the position of Senator Smoot in regard to polygamy, and that of a slave-owner towards slavery! The investigation into his case has established beyond question that he is not and never has been a polygamist. That being admitted, how can he be classed as in the same relation to polygamy that an actual slaveowner bears to the question of slavery? Are not the situations of the two essentially different? Indeed is not one diametrically opposed to the other? But that is about as far reasoning as may be expected from a politician of the stripe of Senator Dubois. He says further:

"This Mormon organization, which in the twentieth century practices polygamy openly, has become a tremendous political power in our country."

Yet he knows, from the evidence adduced in the investigation, that with all the efforts put forth by the protestants and their hired witnesses and lawyers, there has been an utter and complete failure to prove that the "Mormon organization" has practiced, encouraged, permitted or solemnized a plural marriage, either in the twentieth century or in many years just preceding it. There has been some testimony, which, however, would not be worth the value of a breath in a court of law, civil or criminal, to the effect that a few individuals have violated a rule of the "Mormon" Church by contracting plural marriages. But it has not been shown in evidence that they broke any law of the United States or of the State of Utah, and the very fact that, if they are guilty they have acted in opposition to an established regulation of the Church, shows that Senator Dubois' assertion is entirely false.

However, we should not perhaps waste time nor space in dilating on the utterances of the senior Senator from Idaho. They have no force where he is known, and should have but small attention where he is unknown. Originally professing to be a Republican and gaining political position as such, when he thought it to his advantage to fall in with the silver movement, he espoused the cause of Bryan. When that petered out, he turned a summersault and went over bodily to the Democratic party. Now he stands up as the eulogist of President Roosevelt, placing him in the same line with Washington and Lincoln.

We have nothing to say against his laudation of the President, who is wor-

thy of the praises that have recently been bestowed, but we think that the kind of turncoat the anti-"Mormon" Idaho Senator has shown himself to be, cannot do anything valuable to the cause of Roosevelt or add a laurel to the brow of the immortal Lincoln. Nor do we believe that he will gain the prize he is seeking to grasp, by his repeated untimely and untruthful attacks upon "Mormonism" and the "Mormons."

## THE MARSHALSHIP.

We congratulate United States Marshal William Spry on receiving his commission and entering upon the duties of the office, to which he has been appointed without opposition from any source of the slightest importance. That he is a clean, honest, straightforward, honorable man, we think no truthful individual will dispute. That he will act in his responsible position with dignity, fidelity, promptness and energy, and at the same time conduct himself as a gentleman and a representative of the government in all things for which he is responsible, we have not the slightest doubt. The disfavor of a few spiteful persons, who are hostile to everything except that which their own distorted notions and bitter animosities desire, says nothing of any worth against the appointment which has been so readily made and unambiguously confirmed. The office will be filled, we believe, to the entire satisfaction of the President and the public.

Ex-Marshal Ben Heywood, so far as we know, has conducted himself with credit and ability during his term of office. He has made many friends, who regret his retirement. He has performed some unpleasant duties, but has not been of a sly or officious in his course. Whatever he has had to do he has performed as he thought right under the circumstances, and has comported himself with due regard to the requirements of his position, and the rights of others. He goes out of office with the good wishes of a host of people in this State, and the hope that he will be prospered in some other career. The Deseret News joins them in these good wishes and anticipations.

## A WISE SELECTION.

Governor Cutler has made an excellent choice in the selection of Hon. R. T. Tanner as a member of the State board of equalization, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the lamented Hon. R. C. Lund. There were a number of applicants for the place, most of whom no doubt would have occupied it with ability, but the gentleman appointed, in our opinion, headed the list; and that he will show special talents for the work we are sure will be demonstrated very soon. The brief sketch of his career that is given in another part of this issue of the "News," renders unnecessary further allusion to that part of the subject. We congratulate our friend on the honor conferred upon him, the Governor on choosing so fit a man for the position, and the people of Utah on having so competent a public servant on a board that is entrusted with such important interests.

## FERMENT IN CHINA.

The advices from China are not reassuring. Reports from many sources agree that a sentiment similar to that existing in the country previous to the so-called boxer outbreak is being worked up. So strong is the anti-foreign feeling that mission stations are in danger. The Presbyterian and Roman Catholic missions near Amoy, have already been destroyed by mobs, causing a damage of \$50,000. The English Bishop, J. C. Hoare of Hongkong, is reported to have said that "the spread of the boycott will be more difficult to contend with than the Boxer movement. The attack on the American Presbyterian missionary, on the third of this month, he pointed out, was particularly daring, as it occurred just across the river from the Canton settlement, and within a few yards of European gunboats.

A very significant report is made by a couple of American missionaries, on their return to Hongkong from a visit to a Chinese school. One of them had asked the boys which country they considered the better, England or America, and the prompt reply was, England. The missionary next endeavored to make the boys admit that America was better than either Germany or Switzerland, but with little success. When questioned as to their reason for this animosity toward the United States they answered without hesitation: "Americans oppress the Chinese." The children, of course, only expressed the opinions held by their parents. They reflected a general impression.

It may be necessary to have ships and troops within convenient reach of the Chinese waters, in case immediate aid should be demanded by American citizens in any part of the country. The duty our government owes to the citizens abroad cannot be shirked without evil consequences. But further than that we cannot go. We cannot consistently be a party to the execution of any plan the purpose of which is to force ourselves upon that country. Too much of this sort has already been done in China.

We believe that a policy of justice and righteousness in all our dealings with the yellow race is what is now most needed. It is due to ourselves, and to the cause of humanity to work for peace and good will towards all. Undoubtedly, a military expedition to China would again humiliate that country, though not without greater sacrifices than were made the last time an invasion occurred. It would be accompanied by atrocities similar to those that made the civilized world shudder, during the Boxer war. China would again be subdued quickly, unless Japan should take a hand against the foreigners—a contingency not entirely impossible. But even if the object were accomplished, the expedition would only leave behind a feeling of more intense bitterness than that now prevailing.

There is no other consistent way of solving the Chinese problem than by recognizing the rights of the Chinese

people under the rules and regulations that govern the intercourse of nations with each other. If we cannot overcome our prejudices, or, if for other reasons, Mongolians cannot be accorded the treatment of other aliens, then we should keep away from them, and leave them alone. But, if we expect privileges and profit in China, we should reciprocate. To take by armed force whatever we want in that country, and then close our doors when an equivalent is expected, is robber policy. It is unworthy of a nation with our antecedents, our mission.

## THE ALGERIAS DEADLOCK.

It looks as if the powers represented at the Algerias conference on Morocco have arrived at a critical stage of the proceedings. France insists on special recognition in the affairs of the sultanate, while Germany demands a wide open door. Neither country, it is said, shows any disposition to yield, and unless some turn in the deliberations occur, the conference may come to an abrupt end.

Germany is interested in keeping France out of Morocco. It is pointed out that if French influence became paramount, the country would some day become French, as was the fate of Tunis in 1881. France commenced by demanding the right to police that part of Africa, just as she is now asking for the police power in Morocco. But it ended with a treaty with the Bey of Tunis by which that potentate agreed to virtually surrender the country to France. The Germans anticipate a similar fate for Morocco, unless the open-door policy prevails. And this they cannot witness without uneasiness. The addition to France of a large slice of Africa, so favorably situated as Morocco, must necessarily be viewed with alarm by the military men who are interested in German supremacy. Hence the intensity of the opposition to the French claims.

France, undoubtedly, has the rights and duties of a near neighbor, in Morocco. To the east is her territory of Algeria, continuing to the south in that great tract stretching across the Sahara Desert down to the mouth of the Congo river, and amounting to more in area than the possessions of any other nation in Africa. The line between Morocco and Algeria has never been fixed except for a distance of a hundred miles below the coast. To the south and west of this it was left to mutual agreement, and, profiting by this, France has not only been extending her influence in Morocco but she has been moving her outposts farther and farther in from the frontier. England resigned her special rights in Morocco, to France, in 1904, in consideration of a similar relinquishment on the part of France of all her claims in Egypt, Spain and Italy acquired in this arrangement, and the United States tacitly acknowledged the trade of interests. But for the sudden protest of the German Emperor, there would have been no hitch in the transfer, and no conference.

## POPULATION FIGURES.

Professor Hickman of Berlin has published statistics on the estimated increase of the population of the world during the last century. These are the figures for the United States and the leading countries of Europe, at the beginning and close of the century, the figures representing millions:

1800.	
Russia .....	39
France .....	27
Austria-Hungary .....	23
Germany .....	21
Italy .....	18
Great Britain .....	16
Spain .....	11
United States .....	5

1900.	
Russia .....	112
United States .....	76
Germany .....	56
Austria-Hungary .....	45
Great Britain .....	41
France .....	39
Italy .....	32
Spain .....	15

The table presents many features of interest. Our own country, which was at the bottom of the list in 1800, is now second. Russia has made a notable advance. Germany and Great Britain have gone up one point, while Austria has fallen back slightly. One of the most notable features of this statement is the falling off in population of the Latin countries. Neither France, Italy nor Spain has doubled its population during the past century. France, indeed, having increased less than 50 per cent. The professor makes this comment: "The history of the Roman peoples is the history of their mothers. France, Italy, Spain and Portugal have lost ground because their mothers were averse to bearing children."

## Raised salaries mean raised taxes.

The Guggenheims seem to have coped everything.

If ever a man could tear a passion to tatters surely Senator Tillman can.

Congressman Longworth says that tonsillitis makes him feel like old Nick.

San Francisco is to have a seven-story building. San Francisco is looking up.

It is all right if the delegates at Algiers do not reach an agreement so long as they do not reach a crisis.

There are three thousand blind people in Massachusetts. This does not include those who are color and morally blind.

It seems a little early, as well as out of order, to nominate presidential candidates at this season of the year and in this year.

France and Germany are both standing "pat" on the Moroccan question. A nation standing "pat" always looks more stiff than dignified.

The City of London Liberal association has decided not to oppose the former premier, A. J. Balfour, election for the city. But in parliament he will oppose the Liberals.

Harvard and Yale have agreed that students in the professional schools shall be barred from membership on

university athletic teams. Now if they will only debar professionals from their teams, all will be well.

"With such splendid weather as we are having under the present administration more and more people are prouder every day that they voted as they did," says the Indianapolis News. They don't feel that way in Salt Lake over the city election. Never was such a long spell of such bad weather before.

Mr. W. J. Bryan has resigned as a trustee of his alma mater, Illinois college, because it has received and accepted a gift from Andrew Carnegie. That Mr. Bryan is a very conscientious gentleman is a well known fact, but in the present instance he has acted more like a political Puritan than a broad-minded man. Well, he keeps his scruples and the college keeps its money.

That all kings do not swim in an abundance of wealth, the late ruler of Denmark knew by experience. His civil list was something like \$227,755, but such are the expenses of the high position, that he died comparatively poor. And yet he was one of the most respected and honored of monarchs. His personal qualities counted for more than the wealth of others.

The Schlusselburg fortress at St. Petersburg, Russia's great political prison, has been emptied of the last of its inmates, five in number, who have been sent to Siberia. It is not to be demolished but kept as a show place. When the Bastille was demolished there were seven prisoners confined in it, just two more than the Schlusselburg's held when it ceased to be a prison.

## AUTOMOBILES.

New York Evening Post.  
A published estimate, which seems to have the authority of the manufacturers behind it, places the number of automobiles in use in this country at 100,000. In other words, one person out of 800, one family in less than 200, operates one of these machines. There were seven times as many automobiles made in 1905 as grand pianos in the last year for which figures are at hand. There are now about four times as many automobile owners in this country as there are lawyers or clergymen, engineers and firemen, plumbers, or butchers. The automobilists actually outnumber the bartenders of America. Allowing only one to the machine, there must be more men engaged in handling automobiles than all kinds of water craft, for the boatmen and sailors in the continental United States in 1900 numbered only 78,406.

"NONE IS" OR "NONE ARE."  
Harper's Weekly.

All the friends of liberty of speech owe gratitude to Prof. Lounsbury of Yale for his defense in Harper's Magazine of the use of "none" as the subject of a plural verb. What idiot prescientist it was that started the movement to schoolmaster that use of "none" out of existence, we do not know, but his effort has had a deplorable degree of success. An example ought to be made of some of the grammarians who try to make language conform to rules instead of making the rules conform to language. It will take years to untwist the tongues of worthy people who have compelled themselves to learn to say "none is" when their congenial impulse was to say "none are."

## PROGRESS OF THE PAJAMAS.

E. W. Howe in the Atchison Globe.  
It is only a question of time when Englishmen traveling at sea will eat breakfast in their pajamas. They now sit about the deck wearing pajamas as late as 8:30, and my guess is that next year the English will eat breakfast in their pajamas, and in their bare feet. In five years there will be no English law against wearing pajamas at night. I met an American from Toledo, O., yesterday, and he confessed, that while he had started out with pajamas, he had been compelled to abandon them, and substitute pajamas. I would as soon sleep in my clothes as pajamas, which are not unlike pants and coat.

## WHOSE CONSCIENCE IS AWAKE?

New Bedford Standard.  
With a cheerful faith the Congregationalist refers to 1905 as "the year of the awakened conscience." "More persons," it says, "than ever before have been asking, and with unprecedented persistence and insistence, 'Is it right?' 'How did he get it?' 'What would Jesus do?'" We do not want to be cynical in the face of such an encouraging condition, but it occurs to us to ask: Whose conscience is awakened? Is it our own or the other fellow's? "How did he get it?" is a solemn and searching question; but, "How did I get it?" is as much more solemn as the eruption of Mount Pelée, when we consider the explosion of a child's firecracker.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Him—You don't love me—you are just flirting with me to make Jack jealous.  
Her—Oh no, I'd have picked out a better looking man if I wanted to do that.—Chicago Tribune.

"John" said his horrified wife, after he had bumped his shin, "did I hear you swear?"  
"I hope so, madam, I hope so," replied John. "It would pain me to find you were deaf."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Why do you keep such an inefficient servant as that, and pay her such high wages?"  
"My dear, she has been a maid in every family of consequence in our set."—Milwaukee Journal.

"Well, I'll tell you the trouble with Straling. I admit that he's a pretty good business man, but there's a pretty big element of luck in his success. He's insufferably conceited, and then it's merely hypocrisy that—"  
"You seem to know him pretty well."  
"Oh, yes, we're great friends."—Philadelphia Press.

"Why is it that so many people do not care for Shakespeare?"  
"My dear sir," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "It is a physical impossibility for me to show everybody in the world just how Shakespeare should be played."—Washington Star.

Automobilist: "How stupid that the police regulations require us, to display larger numbers; now we'll have to travel so much faster, so they can't be deciphered."

## A Field Story.

The late Eugene Field, while on one of his lecturing tours, entered Philadelphia one bright spring morning after the city had endured a three days' rainstorm.

There was some delay at the bridge

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## GINGHAMS!

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Ginghams, worth 12½c, will be  
sold during these two days for

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very latest pattern designs in Checks and  
Stripes with a good sprinkling of plains,  
and are offered at this price simply as an  
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COST ONE DOLLAR

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A well known and very reliable man told us the other day he had shaved himself 105 times with the seven different blades without having them sharpened.

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Prices, Night, 25c to \$1.50. Mat., 25c  
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"Macbeth."  
Friday evening and Saturday matinee.  
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