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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 22, 1907.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, has a deeper significance to the people of Utah this year, than usual. The action of the United States Senate in bravely protecting the constitutional rights of the citizens of this Republic have received as a precious legacy from the fathers of the country, among whom George Washington will always occupy the first place, will be an inspiration to all concerned to continued loyalty. The Latter-day Saints have always loved and revered the government and institutions for the foundation and preservation of which the God of nations raised up His mighty men on this continent and endowed them with wisdom and power of intellect in greater abundance than possessed by common mortals. Even when government officials closed their ears to the cry of distress from the victims of oppression, with the melancholy remark: "Your cause is just but we can do nothing for you," the Saints knew that the fault was not with the institutions of the country. Whatever resentment they may have felt in the past toward individual incumbents of offices, they have never ceased to be loyal patriots, willing to give their all upon the altar of the country. And this sentiment receives new strength with the recent demonstration of the great truth that the principles for which Washington and his devoted contemporaries lived, suffered and died, are still held sacred and worth defending against assaults.

George Washington, like the Prophet Joseph, was one of the men of which human history records but few. He was specially endowed for the mission that was his on earth. He was a soldier, outbraving in service and experience every other officer in the army. He was extraordinarily industrious and had a keen eye for every detail of the work before him. He was long-suffering and patient, and his rugged manliness inspired confidence and respect. He had power, but not for personal aggrandizement, only for the building up of his country. Every other man of the Revolution could have been replaced, but not Washington. He was the leading spirit, the beacon light, the greatest American of his generation. It is significant that calumny should dare to strew with thorns the path of this unselfish patriot. After the year 1792 he was abused by the press, and even Jefferson criticized him with unnecessary severity. Some time during this period he vehemently declared at a cabinet meeting that he constantly regretted that he had not exchanged his office as president for life on the farm. The trouble was that some narrow-minded souls accused him of having aspirations to become king.

The fundamental tone in Washington's Farewell address of September 17, 1796, is an admonition to union. And to preserve this union it was necessary, he thought, to keep out of "permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." This admonition to preserve union is timely always, and not least so at the present time. It is true that the interests of every community, every state, as well as the entire Republic, are dependent upon the harmony and unity with which the citizens work together for the common good. Breachers of discussion are public enemies. "Blessed are the peace-makers." This is a truth no less applicable to the affairs of the state than to the Church. Unfortunately, after Washington's retirement party strife grew more violent. The unity for which he had pleaded was by and by destroyed by champions of sectional interests, and had to be restored by the sword. That calamity might have been avoided, had the people given heed to the advice of a master statesman and turned away from the petty strife-breeders. May the lessons of history not be lost upon our own time!

CITY'S ALARMING DEFICIT.

The inevitable has occurred. The city faces an alarming deficit. How to meet it is a serious question. The "American" party managers are besides themselves. They can only see one way out. That is to appeal to the Legislature for a greater tax levying power. They say Salt Lake must be more heavily taxed. Their work along the lines of frenzied finance has been so desperate that the municipal coffers are not only empty this early in the year, but an illegal credit of many thousands has been created.

Suddenly, in view of such a record, it requires a superabundance of effrontery on the part of the council, and its incompetent and extravagant cohorts, to ask the lawmakers to make it possible for them to wind more money from an already overburdened community. No, gentlemen of the city council, for the most part you are entirely unworthy of further trust in this direction. There is no doubt that the public will be obliged to wipe out the tremendous deficit that comes as the result of your first year's maladministration. It may be that cannot be done until you have been relegated to oblivion. But you have violated every substantial promise made to the people before your election. You found the treasury with large sums of money in it. Inside of a

year the loot has been complete, and an indebtedness created, through a system of juggling with warrants, that a grand jury may yet be obliged to inquire into. And still you do not hesitate to consider the question of making it legal for you to further raid the finances of the city.

The long delayed report of the city auditor makes a very sorry showing. The taxpayers have been looking for it since Jan. 1, but it did not come to hand until yesterday. At the close of the year there was an overdraft on the contingent fund of \$90,588. Under the Morris administration a year previous there was a substantial balance to the city's credit. At present the shortage is \$38,000 with a possibility that it may be reduced \$5,000 but no more. Then what? RUIN, unless competent men shall go to the helm. There are big overdrafts in other departments as well. In all of the six general funds of the city there are deficits. At the end of 1906 they aggregated \$122,196.08. There were balances, however, that reduced the net shortage for the year to \$46,094.17, with a certainty of it being made larger every day an "American" party council is in charge of the city's affairs. And in the face of all this, the Tribune, which has been a big beneficiary through having all of the city's advertising and other business at its own prices, shrieks, "How glorious!" Pursued far enough that kind of "glory" will put the city in the hands of a receiver.

FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The bill now before the Utah Legislature calling for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the construction of roads and bridges in the country formerly part of the Uintah Reservation, ought to receive the conscientious attention of our legislators. Money, it is true, is asked for by representatives of a multitude of interests, and we presume many demands must be refused lest the burdens of taxation would become oppressive. Economy in appropriations must be the guiding policy, but we believe there are less meritorious claims than those made by settlers of a new district for aid to build roads and bridges. Money spent on such improvements is merely put away on interest.

Since the opening of the Reservation 177 homestead entries have been made there, and it is estimated that at least a thousand homes are permanently established. The district is well watered. It is claimed that there is sufficient water for 350,000 acres of land. The Wasatch Wave says that in the homesteads already taken there are about 180,000 acres of irrigable farm land allotted to the Indians the greater part of which is subject to lease for terms of five years. These Indian farms, the Wave says, can be leased at less than it costs to pay the annual assessments on water right in many parts of our state, and our contemporary can see no reason why it should not become one of the richest agricultural districts in the intermountain region.

It is not necessary to argue that unless roads and bridges are constructed the resources of the country will be undeveloped. That is self-evident. The Legislature should carefully consider the needs of the settlers in this new district as well as the financial conditions of the State. We cannot afford extravagance in anything. The taxes are heavy enough as they are. But it is possible to retrench in some directions in order to get money for that which is necessary.

MUST SALT LAKE SHIVER?

It looks very much as though the Legislative coal probing committee is not going to meet public expectation. Nevertheless some interesting, not to say astounding, facts are being laid bare. For instance, Manager Williams of the Utah Fuel company says there is no relief in sight, and that conditions will be quite as bad next winter as they have been this, and worse in the ratio that the demand for fuel shall increase.

If this be true, and it can hardly be doubted, it amounts to almost a body blow for Salt Lake. And that blow is delivered just as we are crossing the threshold of the greatest possibilities we have ever faced. Hundreds of new homes should be erected here this year. Some big business blocks are scheduled to go up. Two splendid union depots will be reared. Each week adds largely to our population. Rich men are investing their money in local real estate. Some of them want to inaugurate new industries. They are looking around to that end but the prospects are not what they should be. To start a factory of any kind there is one important essential that cannot be ignored. That is fuel. If plenty of it cannot be had at reasonable figures, factories cannot start.

But it reaches farther than the mills, the smelters and the mines. It goes into the home itself. According to Manager Williams, the fires in them cannot even be kept going. He admits that there is an abundance of coal in the ground, just as several legislators have done. The latter have told the readers of the "News," during the present session, of the vast coal deposits in their respective localities. All that is necessary is to dig it out and transport it to the points of consumption. But here is where a fall down occurs. The old story of working to capacity, and lack of transportation facilities, is repeated as though it were new, unanswerable and wholly satisfactory, which it is not. It will not run factories. It will not keep the firesides glowing and warm. It will not encourage or help building up the town. What is the remedy? Some pretty conservative men are talking state ownership as a solution. The economic mind has not generally run or reasoned in that direction in Utah. This has been one state where the extreme socialistic idea has not prevailed. There is no reason why it should obtain here. But there must be a change of front on the part of those who can instigate the situation if they would avoid more serious consequences in the days ahead. This is no threat. It is a statement of fact.

Once again the Deseret News calls upon the leading business men of Salt Lake to get together and formulate some plan that will bring fuel in abundance to this city. It is not too early

to start right now, for next winter's supply. It is the duty of somebody to meet and overcome this condition. We believe it can be done. It is hoped the legislative committee will point the way. Relief must be had regardless of official testimony to the contrary. All Utah must not freeze while her mountains and hills have coal enough in them to warm the homes of millions. Her own people must be supplied. The impossibility of it cannot be explained away.

TWO VIEWS.

They are out of harmony, somehow. In 1905, just two years ago, Hon. Thomas Kearns, in his famous oratorical effort before the United States Senate, declared that after four years' service in that assembly he had "learned something of the grandeur and dignity of the Senate, something of its ideals which," he said, "I could not know before coming here." He continued: "I say to you, my fellow senators, that this place of power is infinitely more magnificent than I dreamed when I first thought of occupying a seat here." This, the anonymous author of Mr. Kearns' great effort clearly meant as a compliment to the senators, collectively and individually.

Today a different tune is played. One of the hired scribes of the combination declares that the Senate has proved "its willingness to condone treason and nastiness." He babbles about the "treachery" of the senators, to this nation. He sneers about their "infamy," and so on. It is all off with the "grandeur" and "dignity" and those high "ideals." Mr. Kearns and his friends do not see quite alike at all times; or, they change their mind, as the chameleon the color of its skin according to the emotions it experiences.

We are afraid Mr. Kearns did not learn enough during the years he graced the Senate with his presence. Had he been a more apt scholar, he might have become deeply impressed with the fact that that great body of legislators and statesmen cannot be swayed by popular clamor from the high ideals its members have sworn to maintain. If he had left the Senate thoroughly convinced of this fact, he would have saved himself a great deal of mortification, not to say anything of the sums of money wasted.

No excellence without favor.

By their whoops shall ye know them—the university boys.

Don't let appropriations exceed the State's estimated revenues.

They who cry loudest for war are the last to enlist in war after it comes.

It seems as though railroad accidents had given way to shipping disasters.

The labels on canned goods have taken the place of Allison on Taste.

As was to have been expected, Tillman wanted to pitchfork Senator Smoot out of the Senate.

The Thaw case is a notable example of the saying that the love of money is the root of all evil.

It is evident that in that New Jersey school Evelyn Nesbit did not make a specialty of mnemonics.

General Costello says that he wants independence or death. But doubtless he would compromise on an office.

It is said that Mr. Carnegie contemplates a generous gift to Princeton. It cannot fail, if made, to be princely.

General Kuropatkin's book may not have brought him a fortune, but it has given him fame and challenges for four duels.

"Man is a magnificent bundle of blinding blunders," says the Baltimore American. We move to amend by substituting "brazen" for "blinding," in some instances.

"America has furnished to the world the character of Washington. And if our American institutions had done nothing else that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind."

The Cleveland Leader says the Atlanta Constitution has succeeded in finding the constitution of Georgia, and publishes it as useful information. Now, if a certain local sheet would only hunt up the national Constitution and print it instead of the effusions of Dubois, some of its constituents might read it and learn something new.

"But whether he [Senator Smoot] is to not [a polygamist] the protest against him was not based upon a count of his personal practice or abstinence, signed by the odorous Deliver himself, were not based upon any charge or proof of polygamy, and the resolution for his exclusion took no action from the practice of polygamy," says the anti-Mormon organ. The crusade against Senator Smoot was started with the lie that he was a polygamist. It was started with malice aforethought to arouse popular prejudice and inflame the public mind. That aroused, these infamous liars knew that then they could work their will and play upon passion and hatred as the harpist plays his plectrum on his instrument. It is true that the resolution for his expulsion "took no account of his personal practice or abstinence from the practice of polygamy." It took account of naught but hate and bigotry and an assumed gullibility of the whole people. It took notice of everything but the truth and facts.

THE NEWSPAPER RULE.

New York Evening Post.
Shall we, in striking at corruption, ourselves corrupt? In exposing indecency, shall we be indecent? These questions suggest the real objection to printing all the "dagging details" of the Thaw trial. It is not that they run perilously close to the statute prohibiting the distribution of obscene publications through the mails, or offering them for sale. The danger lies deeper. It is in attempting to create horror at iniquity, you provoke a morbid curiosity about it; excite purulent imaginations, sow seeds of evil in innocent minds, and find yourself in the position, not of a stern moral teacher, but of a purveyor of salacious and demoralizing minutiae of vice. From the newspaper point of view—and it is that which is mainly at issue—there is no

need of going into all the unspeakable details. As the English journalist is cabled as saying this morning, it is perfectly possible to give a just impression of the total effect of the evidence in the Thaw trial, without touching upon matters which decent people agree not to mention. That should be the newspaper rule.

WOMAN AS TOILERS.

Mary E. McDowell, in Independent.
The last census tells us that the proportion of women employed in manufactures is increasing more rapidly than men, that they are found in 285 of the 303 separate occupations, that they are not employed as soldiers, sailors, marines, street car drivers, firemen, or as apprentices to roofers, boiler makers or brass workers. For such facts we can properly look to the census, but it is beyond the province of the census to show what are the sanitary conditions of their employment, their hours of labor, what the effect of their work is upon the morale of the young girls, upon the health of women, upon their homes, upon their children, upon the wage-earning power of their husbands, upon family desertion, upon the high rate and marriage rates. This investigation should be a sociological study, and will naturally be made by the department of labor.

THE VALUE OF CITY REFUSE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The excellent management of Cleveland's municipal garbage reduction plant is attracting favorable comment in many other cities, especially in those places where movements are on foot to follow the lead set by this city. At present Pittsburgh is preparing to establish a garbage plant, and Buffalo is seeing the start of agitation in this direction. Both are looking to Cleveland for a model upon which to base their plans. Under city control here the garbage collection and reduction has not only been self-supporting, but has returned a surplus profit to the municipal government. The by-products have been sold at a good price, grease and fertilizer being always assured of a ready market. In view of the very unsatisfactory conditions which existed when the city refuse was collected under private contract, the Cleveland public may be said to be satisfied with the vast improvement accomplished by the board of public service. New York has gone farther than Cleveland in its utilizing of every variety of refuse. Not only are the products of the reduction sold, but also such material from the refuse, such as tin cans, bottles, broken glass, iron scraps, rags and waste paper. There is a distinct saving in the cost of the reduced product is always in demand. It is even suggested now that the heat generated by the incineration of the lowest class of rubbish be utilized to generate power for city purposes.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Danger.

Carson—The doctor says kissing is dangerous. That it is likely to breed a fever?
Gebhart—What fever?
Carson—Matrimonial!—Young's Magazine for March.

Bad Break.

She (after the first kiss)—Do you like my lips?
He (enthusiastically)—My dearest, they're simply divine!—Young's Magazine for March.

Before the Battle.

Mrs. Gasser—I was outspoken in my sentiments at the club this afternoon.
Mr. Gasser—I can't believe it! Who outspoken you, my dear?—Puck.

The Horrid Thing.

"I know something I ain't going to tell," sang the girl.
"You must know something good about somebody," declared the mean man.—Exchange.

Took the Advice.

Mrs. Loring (after her confession)—So you lost \$5 then? How often have I warned you against fast horses?
Ben Loring—That's the trouble.
Mrs. Loring—What's the trouble?
Ben Loring—I took your advice. I took your advice. I bet on the slow ones.—Scraps.

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MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:15.

Tonight and Tomorrow Night.

ISABEL IRVING,

In the comedy hit of New York season,

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All-Star Cast.

Direction of Lieber & Co.

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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Next.

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ALL THIS WEEK.

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Yuna

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Frank Markley

Kinodrama

Every evening (except Sunday) 7:30

to 9:30. Box seats \$1.00. Matinee

Daily Except Sunday and Monday, 5:00

to 7:30. Box seats, 75c.

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A. M. COX, Manager

TONIGHT.

Matinee Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

The Great Fun Play.

A JOLLY

American Tramp!

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"HUMAN HEARTS"

FRUIT TREES!

A large assortment of the finest quality

of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental trees at

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our catalog. FREE. We are the freight

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George Washington

The Father of His Country

Born on the banks of

the Potomac, in West-

moreland County, Vir-

ginia, Feb. 22, 1732

Died at Mount Ver-

non, Dec. 14 1799.

Store closed today—In honor of him who was ever "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen."

The "Cheyenne" Hat.

A Phipps creation in Ladies' Headwear that will be quite popular this Spring.

Made of beautiful plaited straw, trimmed with a prettily arranged Crepe de Chene Scarf—in all colors—combining to make a simple and modest effect, without detracting from its stylish and becoming appearance. This hat should sell at \$6.00, but we are determined to have the finest line of popular priced hats, hence we offer it at

\$5.00

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A large and pleasing variety to select from—particularly attractive because they are the newest spring styles, and also because of the graceful and becoming effect each suit possesses. We are also showing an elegant variety of Misses' and Children's New Spring Coats.

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Skating Races to determine who is

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and Diamond Set Medal.

This means a race every night

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will be qualified to enter the

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Regular Rink Prices Will Pre-

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MONDAY—Colson, Salt Lake;

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tello.

TUESDAY—Hamer, Ogden; Phil-

lips, Bountiful; Wilkenson, Salt

Lake.

WEDNESDAY—Hickles, Ogden;

La Mont, Salt Lake; LeRoy,

Lafayette.

THURSDAY—Bowman, Provo;

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Perce, Ogden.

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Afternoons, 2 to 5; Evenings, 7:30 to

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Races called 9:30 each evening.

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