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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 31, 1907.

THE L. D. S. HIGH SCHOOL.

We have been requested to call the attention of mid-year graduates from the public schools, to the fact that new classes will be started next week in the Latter-day Saints High school, for beginners in first-year high school work. It is to be hoped that a number of students will avail themselves of this opportunity. The Latter-day Saints High School is an excellent institution. It is patronized by children of different faiths, and all are made welcome. It has an efficient corps of teachers, and everything possible is done to keep up with the general advancement.

THE CONGO ATROCITIES.

The interest manifested in this country about the state of affairs in the Congo Free State, is an evidence of a popular desire to see injustice curbed and the curse of oppression removed from a State that was created with the consent of this Republic, and for the welfare of which we therefore are, to some extent, responsible.

The resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Lodge expresses the opinion that the time is ripe for an international inquiry into the affairs of the Free State, and pledges its support to the President "in any steps that he may deem it wise to take in this direction, in co-operation with or in aid of any of the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin which shall seek to ameliorate conditions" in the Congo.

This is a broad proposition, giving the President full authority to pursue any course that may be advisable for the purpose of instituting an international inquiry. It would seem, however, that the time of "inquiry" is past. It is time for action, if the unfortunate natives are to be saved from a fate worse than slavery.

There have been several inquiries, and the result is that the world knows of "the existence of measures and practices of flagrant inhumanity." King Leopold's own commissioners have told the world that the exaction of a labor tax is so oppressive that "many natives on whom it falls have little, if any, freedom. That means that they are slaves, if it means anything. This commission admitted that according to testimony that had not been refuted, many 'abuses' existed. To quote from the report:

"According to these witnesses, these auxiliaries, especially those who are detailed to the villages, abuse the authorities committed to them, transform themselves into despots, demanding wives, food not only for themselves but also for a retinue of parasites and vagrants who, drawn by a love for rapine, become their associates and form a sort of bodyguard; they kill without pity those who make the least show of resistance to complying with their demands or caprices."

It is not possible for us to say, even approximately, how many abuses these sentries have committed. Several chiefs in the Baraka region brought to us a bunch of sticks, each of which was said to represent a subject killed by the sentries. The less offensive of the two classes of sentries. One of them declared that in his village one hundred and twenty had been killed during the past year. None of the agents who testified before the commission, or were present at the sessions, made any attempt to refute the charges against the sentries."

This is significant enough from a report by friendly commissioners. Concerning the moral conditions an opinion may be formed from a perusal of the observations of Prof. Starr, of the Chicago University. He notes the scarcity of white women in the State, and then continues:

"Almost without exception, the other state officials and traders have black women. These black women of the white man are to be seen wherever the white man himself is seen. A man usually selects his black woman shortly after reaching the Congo and supports her in his own house, where he treats her on the whole with kindness. He considers her an inferior being, but treats her like a doll or toy. She is dressed according to her own fancy and frequently brilliantly and more or less expensively. She rarely forces attention upon herself, but where he goes she goes. If he travels on the steamer she is taken if he makes a trip through the rubber district, stopping night after night in native towns, she is ever one of the caravan. She is true to him and on the whole, though there has been no marriage, he is true to her."

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

There is a suspicion that the talk about abandoning the Philippines is prompted rather by selfish interests than by nobler motives. There is a suspicion that some of the patriots who denounce "a colonial policy" as very wrong, do so because they believe that competition would hurt the tobacco and sugar interests of this country. They, evidently, do not believe in the mission of this country as the lightbearer of civilization, to send the light it has received into all directions. They speak of the "oppression" of American rule, as if this was a tyrannical power—an

octopus sending its tentacles out in every direction.

The fact is that the presence of the Americans in the Philippines, notwithstanding mistakes that may have been committed, has proved a blessing to the natives. One little anecdote may be repeated, which illustrates this fact. The Moros dive for pearls. Under the old Moro law all pearls of unusual size and beauty were to be given to the Sultan. American law has abolished the Moro statute, but the natives are yet in such fear of their chiefs that they will not disobey sultanate mandates.

Not long ago a poor Moro fisherman raked up from the depths of the sea an oyster with a pearl in, valued at \$50,000. It was the largest gem ever found there. The lucky finder gave up the pearl to the sultan, but immediately reported the facts to Col. E. Z. Steever, of the Fourth cavalry, acting governor of the Sulu group. Governor Steever forced the sultan to relinquish the pearl. He gave it to the Jolo Trading company to sell in Singapore. That firm handed back \$30,000, less 10 per cent. commission. The fisherman is now one of the richest men in the Sulu archipelago.

Besides the material benefit this was to the poor native who found the pearl, the lesson in honesty and the rights of every human being to the fruits of his labor must have stamped itself indelibly upon the native mind. Such lessons Americans are in a position to give, because they believe in human rights and equality before the law. Why should we withdraw from a field where there are so many chances of doing good, even if the missionary labor does not pay immediately in a return of dollars and cents?

A GOOD MEASURE.

In the senate Wednesday a bill was introduced by Rashband which is calculated to do great good in all of the cities of Utah where the slot machine has become a mild part of gambling; and that is what it amounts to everywhere. Senator Rashband's measure puts it under the ban of the law, and if passed and approved should drive the evil out of the state. It amends the statutes of 1901, and provides that:

"Every person who keeps or operates, either as owner, agent or employee, or allows to be kept, used, operated or conducted in his place of business, or elsewhere in this state, the device or instrument commonly known as the 'slot machines,' or any other similar device or instrument for gambling or exhibiting hardy pictures is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to a fine not less than ten dollars."

Just now Salt Lake city is overrun with slot machines. Saloons, gambling houses, cigar stores, restaurants and other places are operating them by wholesale, made possible under a ruling of the police court to the effect that they are not gambling devices, but simply "trade-getters." For a considerable time they had been suppressed before that construction was put upon the law, and when the change came there was general rejoicing among those who used them to draw money from the men and boys who were foolish enough to "play the game." The argument that they always give an equivalent is not very sound for the reason that the proprietor is invariably sure to "get the big end of it." By all means suppress the slot machine business.

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN OSLER.

A Chicago Merchant, Tom Murray, in an article in Everybody's Magazine, maintains that men of mature years and experience are more valuable to a business than younger men, all other things being equal. He says in part:

"I have in my store a number of men past 45. I would rather hire a man past 45 who has had experience—and he will have experience at that time of life—than hire a young man who does not appreciate his position. At times his mind is on Saturday night, pay night, and watching the clock. The 45-year-old man, the 55-year-old and the 60-year-old man, who appreciates his position, appreciates being used like a man, being treated with respect, for I treat all of my employees with respect. Of course, in my employ I have a number of young men. I never allow them to wait on customers until they are 21 years of age."

He makes another point that ought to be of value to business men, when he says that original advertising has been one of the secrets of his success, especially advertisements in the daily press. "The profits came back from the newspapers," he writes, "before their bills came in, and I do not figure today that I have a dollar invested in advertising."

SPEAKING OF A CRISIS.

The forecasts as to an impending financial crisis, credited to Mr. Rockefeller, and others, still form the subject of public discussion. The opinions vary. Some hold that the disaster is overdue, and that it consequently may arrive any time. They believe that such calamities come about every tenth year, and that we ought to have had the repetition of the experience of 1893 in 1903. They hold to the ten-year theory of panics. Others say that a mild depression really came in 1903, and that the next period of hard times is not due till 1913. Others refuse to regard panics as periodic. They maintain that, as long as crops are good and work is plentiful, there will be no serious disturbance of the prevailing conditions.

A writer in Harper's Weekly, discussing this subject, takes the view that unless something unexpected happens, there is no imminent danger of a crisis. "The railways of the country," he says, "will have to buy enormous quantities of iron and steel products before they can make their trackage and rolling-stock commensurate with the increasing requirements for transportation, and, to say nothing of the increase of our population by the excess of our birth-rate over our death-rate, we are importing annually 1,200,000 immigrants, who will have to be fed, lodged, and clothed. An excess of supply of manufactures over demand seems, therefore, to be still distant."

This appears to be sound reasoning. The fact to bear in mind, however, is this, that financial crises always are among the possibilities and that prudence suggests the necessity of preparing for them while they are yet far off. If it is good policy to prepare for war in times of peace, it is undeniably equally good policy to prepare for

panics in times of prosperity. Especially should this be good policy in all matters involving public affairs and the expenditure of public funds. The administrators of public affairs are but too often extravagant, not to say reckless, in the appropriation of money, particularly when they can place the burden of interest and the payment of principal on future generations of taxpayers. This is all wrong. The future will have its own burdens to carry. Improvements and conveniences corresponding to conditions that will yet arise, demand future attention, and, besides, no one can know when hard times may come and make an obligation which was easy in times of prosperity, a real hardship, especially to those who are dependent upon their daily labor and therefore are hit first and hardest by a financial panic.

Coal is king, and hence it is so hard to get at.

There will also be bathing in the Salt sea next season.

This week coal mine disasters are on the boards instead of railroad horrors.

How long will it be before Juvenile Judge Brown will be open to another engagement?

Like all preliminary events the securing of a jury in the Thaw case is rather uninteresting.

In the national house it was town against country in the vote restoring free seeds, and country won.

Swettenham's resignation has been accepted. The Kingston earthquake shattered his political fortunes.

Professor Shaller Matthews thinks lack of love is responsible for most of the divorces. Rather, is it not lack of common sense?

The State Senate doesn't object to the killing of unruly prisoners, but it objects to the House killing its bill making it lawful.

Carrie Nation went to the White House, knocked and it was not opened until her; and then she went quietly away. The latter fact is the noteworthy thing about the affair.

"Shall the foreign policy of the United States be directed by a gentleman?" asks Dr. Jordan. Most certainly. No one questions for a single moment that Secretary Elihu Root is a gentleman.

The French bishops appear to have taken the French cabinet completely by surprise by their proposition. They have put the cabinet in a dilemma, to extricate itself from which will be no easy task.

So far Governor Hughes is making good, and probably will to the end of the chapter. Still it is well to bear in mind that his road is long and hard and has many pitfalls. But success to him!

Senator Beveridge's position on the power of Congress over interstate commerce seems to be that the power to regulate is the power to stop it entirely, if so minded. It is an extreme position but hardly one that the courts will be called upon to pass upon.

The California senate's resolution on the Japanese school children question did not even remotely suggest secession as some seemed to think it would. California may be eccentric and a bit cranky, but no state in the Union is more loyal.

FUTURE RULERS OF AMERICA.

New York World.
In an hour's lecture before his class in Paris the count de Mandat-Grancy has condensed America, the alternatives of a socialistic regime or the rule of an aristocracy. He makes this disposition of a foreign nation in good faith. The lecturer once lived in America for 12 years. Count de Mandat-Grancy is far from being the first man to compare our capitalistic kings with the "ruling classes" of Europe and all of the alternatives that have their origin in the display of like forceful qualities. Some Americans have never been greatly troubled by these comparisons. They are not likely to be worried now. At times they have gone tentatively into consideration of the question whether or not an aristocracy could grow over here.

CARDINALS AND NATIONALITY.

Newark Advertiser.
At the present time the College of Cardinals at Rome has fifty-six members, of whom thirty-five, almost two-thirds, are Italians. And yet Italy constitutes only one-sixth of the whole Catholic world. The complete college consists of seventy cardinals, and proportionately Italy should have eleven. There are in the United States, as per Catholic reports, about 1,400,000 Catholics, of whom about 1,000,000 are communicants, with 6,500,000 in the Philippines and 1,000,000 in Porto Rico, Hawaii and Guam, a total of 21,500,000. There are also 1,800,000 in Cuba. On the estimate of population there should be eight cardinals for the United States and its dependencies. There is only one—Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore. Australia, with only 1,500,000 Catholic population, has one.

A CLEAN NEWSPAPER.

Baltimore Sun.
A great newspaper is in many respects a public institution. Dangers of misgovernment, of misappropriation of public funds, of the incitation of false political or economic doctrines are minimized by a vigilant and faithful press. There is no more potent obstacle to misgovernment and misconduct among men than publicity. There is no stronger force for public morals, outside the pulpit, than a clean newspaper.

POISON IN MILK.

Syracuse Post-Standard.
Eighteen thousand children under five died in New York in 1891, and at least half of them were poisoned. If the poison had been strychnine, prussic acid or Paris green, we may easily imagine in what manner newspaper readers would have heard of it. Since the milk is killed in a more lingering fashion by the disease germs contained in impure milk sixteen years have elapsed and the public is just beginning to hear about it. It is the belief of Nathan Straus, originator of the pure milk movement, who addressed the milk conference held at the New York Academy of Medicine not long since on this subject, that a majority of the deaths of children under five throughout the country are still preventable, and that taking the poison out of the milk or securing milk that has never had poison in it

is the one vital means of prevention. Mr. Straus, who has been working on this problem with such success as to have saved the lives of tens of thousands of children, believes that pasteurization, that is, heating the milk to a temperature of 165 degrees F., and maintaining that temperature for twenty minutes, is the only sure way.

JUST FOR FUN.

The World is Still Under His Spell.
Shakespeare asked, "What's in a name?" and didn't know how to spell his own—Somerville Journal.

For the Other Poor Souls.
"You seem blue, old man."
"Yes; I'm out of work and don't know what to do."
"Why not start an employment agency?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Knots Various.
During 1906 America produced 50,000,000 railroad ties and 10,000,000 neckties. Returns on wedding ties have not been received yet.—Denver Post.

Gave Her Wandering Habit Anyhow.
Mrs. Jacks—Our new cook says she was stolen by gypsies when she was a child.
Jacks—What a shame they didn't keep her!—Detroit Free Press.

Bacon—The peanut crop in the United States now amounts to 11,000,000 bushels. The total of sales amount to between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000.
Egbert—And yet the peanut business seems to be at a standstill.—Yonkers Statesman.

First bride—You will find it more economical to do your own cooking.
Second bride—How so?
First bride—Your husband wouldn't eat so much.—Judge.

Wife—Mrs. Flareup threw a flatiron at her husband last night because he accidentally sat down on her new bonnet. Now, I couldn't do a thing like that.
Husband—You couldn't?
Wife—Of course not; I haven't any new bonnet.—Tit-Bits.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the February "Arena" Professor Frank Parsons, Ph.D., contributes a masterly paper on "Germany's Experience and the Railways." David Graham Phillips appears in a searching examination of Secretary Root's ideas for centralization. The Hon. Walter Clark, LL.D., chief justice of North Carolina, writes on "Constitutional Changes Demanded by Bulwark Democratic Government." B. O. Fowler, editor of "The Arena," contributes a thoughtful paper on "Photography: Its True Functions and Its Limitations," which is magnificently illustrated. Joaquin Miller notices the "Wolf" recent criticism of Boston in a conversation. The poet defends Boston and institutes a suggestive comparison between Boston and New York. "Reverend Children to Attend School," by Professor Oscar Christman, Ph.D., and "Child-Slavery: Democracy's Present Battle with the Moloch of Greed," an extended discussion by the editor of "The Arena," are two papers that will appeal to persons interested in the rights of the children and the future of the republic. "The Billionsaire," by Maxim Gorki, translated for "The Arena" by Newell Dunbar, is the first appearance, we believe, in English, of this characterization by the Russian novelist, brief abstracts from which were carried some weeks ago from Europe to the American papers. There are several other excellent contributions and the editorial departments are well sustained.—Trenton, N. J.

"Dress" for February presents the wardrobe for the month in its every essential and detail, and gives the fashions for the Southern Season, now at hand. The cover is a delightful revelation of his unique and daring methods; Paul's frontispiece is a charming black and white, and the center page by Dorian is a real triumph of a recognized master of his art. In this scene, Le Pomenade des Anglaises at Nice, Dorian gives a first glimpse of the modes for spring. Travis draws, with marked distinction, the stately, well-born, American girl, but Dorian's pictures show how clothes are worn by the women who live but to wear them. In the new department which is inaugurated, entitled "Gleanings," will be found some interesting paragraphs.—24 East, 21st St., New York.

Among the narratives of escape from Siberian prison life none is more absorbing than the one contributed to the current number of Leslie's by Gregor Gershom, the well-known Russian revolutionist, who lately reached this country safely after an arduous and remarkable experience. Pertinent photographs add to the realism of the impressive story. The notable illustrations of the issue include a drawing on the front by J. Duncan Gleason, representing a tug going to the rescue of a storm-tossed vessel at sea; pictures of Kingston, Jamaica, recently devastated by earthquake and fire, with great loss of property and life; glimpses of the beauties of the New York State; and a portrait by William P. Leitchworth, interesting scenes at a Trappist monastery in South Africa (accompanied by a readable article by Nan Peacock); photographs showing how young women are trained for the nurse's calling at a free school in Philadelphia (with a good account of the unique institution by Mrs. C. B. Miller); photo contest and dramatic pages, and impressions of the great automobile show and the poultry and pet stock show at New York.—225, Fourth Ave., New York.

Current Literature for January introduces an innovation in publishing a series of seven original full-page photographs of the great old men of American literature. They represent a group of living writers whom two generations have delighted to honor, and several of whom have only recently reached "Pier seventy." The circle chosen embraces: William Dean Howells, Samuel L. Clemens, Edmund Clarence Steadman, Thomas W. Higginson, Edward Everett Hale, Henry M. Alden. The Review of the World opens with a discussion of the startling question: "Has President Roosevelt become a Democrat?" The Storers Incident, the Congo scandal and the sensational developments following upon the separation of Church and State in France are ably treated. Persons in the Foreground, offers a number of fascinating personal sketches, including "The Adventurous Career of Fleeting Bob Evans," "The Graphic Soul of Abdul Hamid," and "The Chief of the Railroad Kings of the World." Literature and Art contains a striking article dealing with Tolstoy's new critical onslaught on Shakespeare, and an account of the achievements and personality of Albert Besnard, "the greatest force in French painting today." Music and the Drama discusses the dramatic tendencies of the season's plays.—24 West Twenty-sixth St., New York.

CONOVER,

Mason & Hamlin, A. B. Chase, Cable, Mehlin, Kingsbury.

PIANOS.

Mason & Hamlin, Chicago Cottage Organs.

Reliable Pianos and Organs sold by Reliable People.

Chamberlain Music Co., 51-53 Main St., Salt Lake City

SALT LAKE THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 4 and 5

Special Matinee Tuesday at 2:30.
Klaw & Erlanger Present
George M. Cohan's Biggest Success,45 MINUTES
FROM
BROADWAY!With Corinne, a Notable Cast, and Co-hortique Chorus.
Prices—50c to \$1.50. Sale Friday.

Cypheum

MODERN VAUDEVILLE

ALL THIS WEEK!

The Hazardous Loop
Sutherland & Curtis Mlle. Emerald
3—Troubadours—3 Anna Chandler
Charles DeCam
KinodromeEvery evening (except Sunday) 7:30.
50c, 25c Box seats \$1.00. Matinee
Daily Except Sunday and Monday 50c
25c and 10c. Box seats 75c.

Grand Theatre

A. M. COX, Manager

TONIGHT

Matinee Saturday, 2:30 p. m.
The Yankee Doodle Comedy.

THE KING OF TRAMPS

Presented by VICTOR FAUST, and a

Carefully Selected Company.

Coming Next Week, "MY WIFE'S

FAMILY."

LYRIC THEATRE

Salt Lake's Only Family Theatre

TONIGHT!

The Sensational Melodrama.

BROTHER FOR BROTHER

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Night Prices—10, 20, 30 cents. Matinee, 10, 20 cents.

Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan

Lecture: "The Old World and Its Ways."

Third Number Epworth League Star

Course.

Thursday Evening,

January 31.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

Doors open at 7:45. Lecture at 8:15.

Season Tickets (Clearance Seats),

1.25. Single Tickets, 75 cents and \$1.00.

On sale at Smith Drug Company.

Reserved Seats at Dayton Drug Co.

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SALE OF LONG KID GLOVES!

All This Week—Special

Prices on Long Kid Gloves

The Mousquetaire Glace Kid Gloves, in black, white and colors. A carefully selected, very choice line of long gloves—placed on sale this week.

8 BUTTON LENGTH KID GLOVES, regular price \$2.50, sale price 2.00

12 BUTTON LENGTH KID GLOVES, regular price \$3.50, sale price 2.75

16 BUTTON LENGTH KID GLOVES, regular price \$4.00, sale price 3.25

1/3 OFF SALE