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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 24, 1908.

DR. CRAPSEY ON DRINKING.

Dr. Crapsey who was prominently before the public a couple of years ago as a defendant in a heresy trial, and who now is at the head of a "Brotherhood" in Rochester, N. Y., has peculiar views about the solution of the liquor problem. In an interview with the representative of a Chicago paper he said the other day that, in his opinion, the real trouble was with the law and not with the traffic. "When the law," he said, "makes a thing a crime it becomes a crime. To surround the trade in liquor with the restrictions which prevail in America and to cast upon that trade the stigma which attaches in this country to it to have the effect of lowering the persons who patronize the places where liquor is sold. The American method makes the matter worse instead of better. In my opinion a man should be as free to sell wines and liquors as he is to sell molasses, and his customers should be as free to purchase wines and liquors as they are to purchase molasses. The attempt to regulate people's lives by law is not a success."

This is strong doctrine. The fact is that the law did not interfere until it became apparent that something must be done to save the race from the consequences of intemperance. The liquor traffic was free enough originally. The freedom went so far in some countries that almost every farmer had his private still, and drunkenness became a menace both physically and morally. Not until then did temperance reformers and lawmakers interfere.

Dr. Crapsey refers to European conditions. He claims that as a result of perfect freedom in the use and sale of intoxicants there is comparatively little drunkenness, as against conditions in this country. "One is very much impressed," he says, "on the continent with the fact that the objectionable features which surround the liquor traffic here are conspicuously absent. There is virtually no disorder over there and one sees little evidence of drinking to excess."

We do not know what European countries Dr. Crapsey refers to, but France, for instance, is not free from the curse of drunkenness. Leading Frenchmen have recently expressed fear for the future of the nation on account of the ravages of alcoholism. The doctor argues that "if there were entire freedom in the liquor traffic, it would be found that the matter would largely right itself and that drunkenness and disorder would decrease."

He concludes: "The only possible solution of the liquor question is the greatest possible freedom consistent with order." This sounds somewhat like the old argument that the best remedy against evil desires is unrestricted indulgence. But, when such indulgence, as is the case with the intemperate consumption of intoxicants, results in total ruin of the human system, body and soul, without quenching the craving, indulgence is but suicide.

It is, unfortunately, true that the evil cannot be entirely eradicated, at least not in a short time. But the law can surround it with the safeguards necessary in order to make it as harmless as possible. The law can do this on the same principle that it safeguards the health of communities by proper sanitary regulations. It is not, for instance, necessary to have the business center of any community converted into a tenderloin district from which the odors of sin are reeking day and night. Law makers certainly have some responsibility in this matter.

WAGES AND SAVINGS.

A recent bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor gives interesting data concerning the distribution, employment, and manner of living of immigrants from Italy, Austria-Hungary, and the Slavie countries of eastern Europe. A very large per cent of these immigrants are farmers, but here they do not seek employment in agriculture, partly because of the difficulties in the way of securing it, but mainly because of the higher rates of wages in other industries.

The Italian immigrant shows a marked preference for railroad construction, tunnel building, grading, ditching, building excavation, and work in factory industries, while the Slav and the Hungarian turn to those industries where the pay is somewhat higher and the work somewhat heavier—where strong men are required, as in blast furnaces, iron and steel works, iron-ore hauling, and coal mining.

The padrone is an important figure in Italian circles. Formerly the Italian laborer was almost entirely at his mercy in everything. Lately, owing to the many abuses that were practiced, the system has been very much modified. The railroads still secure their supply of unskilled labor through Italian agents. These agents (or padrones) supply all the laborers needed at any place and at any time free of cost to the companies. In return for this service they are permitted to establish sleeping shanties and commissary stores for the sale of food, clothing, and sundry supplies to the laborers. The Italian laborers dislike the American plan of having three hot meals a day at a common dining table, each preferring to buy his own food and to cook it himself. At the

end of each month the deductions for rent and for food, clothing, and sundries furnished the laborer at the padrone commissary are reported to the company's office, and the laborer receives the balance due him for his month's work, after the deductions have been made.

Some interesting data are furnished regarding the cost of living of these foreign laborers. The Italians at the camps of the company live mostly on macaroni, sausage, cheese, sardines, and bread, the sausage, sardines, and cheese being used very sparingly. The average monthly expense of the Italian laborer was \$5.90 for food. Most of the Italians, in addition to the above, spend an average of \$3 per month for beer, cigars, or tobacco, which, with the expense of \$1 per month for shanty rent, brings the total cost of living per man to \$9.90 per month.

The Slavie and Hungarian laborers, when the work is of a permanent character, prefer to form groups of 25 or 30 men, procure a house or shanty, and live on a co-operative plan. They insist on a much greater variety of food than the Italians, and fresh and salt meats are regarded as essential parts of their bills of fare. Under such an arrangement the cost of supplies and board ranges from \$10 to \$11 a month. In the absence of opportunity for co-operative living they live at the boarding camps at the same cost as others. Many cases are found where they live, according to the American fashion, and pay \$12 a month for board and lodging.

An examination of the records of three railroad systems in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey for 1905 and 1906 gives accurate record of the earnings and the total cost of living of large numbers of Italian laborers employed on these railroads and living under the usual commissary system. The average earnings per man for a representative month in 1906 for 98 gangs, numbering 1,539 men, were \$37.07. The cost of all food was \$5.30, and the rent of shanty and sundries \$1.49, or a total of \$6.79, leaving a surplus of \$30.28.

This saving means a great deal. During the year 1906 not less than \$36,788,562 was sent, in the form of money orders, from this country to Italy and the Slavie countries, and most of this was saved by unskilled laborers from their daily wages. Italy alone received \$16,239,134 from this source. These sums, great as they are, represent, the bulletin says, but a part of the total savings of these laborers sent abroad. Large amounts of which there are no records, are sent over through Italian bankers. Immense sums in the aggregate are carried over in person by immigrants who return to Italy late in the fall of each year.

We do not suppose it would be desirable for Americans to imitate these foreigners, but when the figures representing earnings and savings are compared, it would seem as if the aliens could give the Americans a few needed lessons in economy. Those aliens do not spend a great deal on foolish amusements or extravagant fashions. And that is one reason why they are able to save a great deal out of their earnings, in spite of high prices.

In politics Ohio has become the "dark and bloody" ground.

Pie crust and weather promises are made to be broken.

The professional unemployed couldn't be hired or driven to work.

Judge Alton B. Parker will not nominate William Jennings Bryan.

With Brooks at their head, the dry farms are insured good crops.

If Admiral Evans' gout continues he may find it necessary to study medicine.

A popular writer says that "heaven is a habit." It is a good habit, and one to be encouraged.

Richard A. McCurdy has returned from Europe. A post exilic statement from him should be very interesting.

Central America being quiet, Hayti has taken advantage of the fact to draw attention to herself.

All the San Francisco grafters once sought Abe Ruef's counsel and now he cannot secure counsel.

Thus far the Thaw trial has been quite decent, which is a great and good change from the former one.

When the Bank of England reduces the rate of discount it spreads joy throughout the financial world.

A French hairdresser says there are three hundred styles of dressing the hair. Not for the bald headed.

"Is crime gaining ground?" asks the New York World. The Oregon land fraud cases plainly show that gaining ground is sometimes a crime.

A Baltimore doctor advises young people to quit kissing because of the danger of spreading disease germs. The girl, like Desdemona, loves the youth for the dangers he has passed.

And now Dr. Henry S. Prichett has become a convert to the great big navy idea. That is what a change of residence from staid Boston to bustling Washington does for a man.

"New Thought News," a weekly issued in Boston, Mass., in the interest of "advanced thought," contains some precious grains of philosophy. For instance: "To understand co-operation is to know what it is to have no sense of egotism, or separateness. This makes a broad and complete foundation for a harmonious life, and brings continual consciousness of the Divine presence." Or this: "If a debtor will not pay, do not abuse him, but say 'Good day, sir,' pleasantly, for then you have no unpleasant memories. I often study late at night, then take some light refreshment, and go to bed with mind in a state of lively enthusiasm about what I'm to do tomorrow; sleep well, and wake up bright and happy. Is not this better than to yawn and say, 'What's the use to live?' and have a nightmare?"

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

[For the "News" by H. J. Haggood.]
[For the "News" by H. J. Haggood.]
An unconventional bookkeeper once worked for a large specialty manufacturing concern in Massachusetts. He had reached his salary limit of \$2,500. There was no incentive for him to crowd on more steam than his duties required. He had reached the top of the ladder in his department, and lacked training and experience to enter any other branch of the business.

Instead of going to sleep on his job this man drew the "dead" line right then and there between what he could do and what he wished he could do. During his evening hours he began to take a thorough course in cost accounting and production engineering. In less than a year's time he had mastered this branch of mercantile science.

On New Year's day, when the annual trial balance was taken, and a rather disappointing margin of profit was discovered, he was able at the same time to place in his employer's hand a prospectus showing, beyond admittance of a doubt, that only seven out of the eighteen departments, into which the business was divided, were truly profitable, and that the remaining eleven departments were in reality deadweight undertakings unable to even pay expenses except for the splendid dividend earnings of the seven successful departments.

The president's surprise knew no bounds, and though the proofs at hand were indisputable he refused at first to recognize their value. He called in the bookkeeper.

"Do you mean to say that a man like you, who is putting in eight hours at his desk, can possibly know what's going on in seventeen other departments?" growled the president, uncertain whether the bookkeeper had violated his duties or not.

"I have a confederate in every department, sir," replied the man. "I make out classified reports for them to fill in, and these reports tell the story in each department. In this way I get the actual cost not only in material, but in labor and time for each kind of work in each department, and the other charges, such as taxes, cost of construction, maintenance, insurance, depreciation of buildings and rolling stock, etc., very accurately in my hands. I am quite willing to submit my figures to any expert you mind to call in on this, sir."

"Humph!" The president had a rather exciting half-hour conference with his board of officers after which the bookkeeper was again summoned to find that by a unanimous vote of the directors, he had been moved up a peg at double the salary.

THE DUTY ON ART.

Indianapolis News.
It is not really a question of protection at all, but one of demagoguery and tambores. The artists are not asking for "protection," they are sensible enough to know that work of individual character and quantity cannot be "protected." Every real artist is a distinct and individual creation, admired and desired for itself alone. It is not in competition with anything else. If a person wishes a picture on marble or bronze by a certain artist, he will not be content with something just as good; for him there is nothing just as good—nothing that will meet that particular desire. It does not matter how Congress might rise above the ignorant clamor of philistinism and expunge the "tariff of barbarism" from our tariff code.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

WEEK MONDAY, JAN. 27
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
Wm. A. Brady and Joseph Grismer Present.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

By George Broadhurst
A Story of Present Day Conditions.
Seats now selling. Prices: Nights, 50c to \$2.00; matinees, 25c to \$1.50.
Souvenir albums to ladies at the Wednesday matinee.

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ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.
ALL THIS WEEK!!

ANNA EVA FAY,
Howard & North, Dumond's Minstrels
Willy Zimmerman, Velaxxi
Anna Fay, Kinodrome
Orpheum Orchestra.

Every Evening (except Sunday), 8:15.
75c, 50c, 30c, 10c. Box seats, \$1.00.
Matinees daily (except Sunday and Monday), 2:15. 50c, 25c, 10c. Box seats, 75c.

GRAND THEATRE

Direction Pelton & Smutzer,
C. W. Anderson, Rea, Mgr.

TONIGHT.
Matinee Tomorrow, and last performance tonight of Jackson's Big Spectacular.

Uncle Tom's Cabin

—40 People—
Starting Next Week Ben Hendricks in "YON YONSON!"

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"My Friend From Arkansas"

Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.

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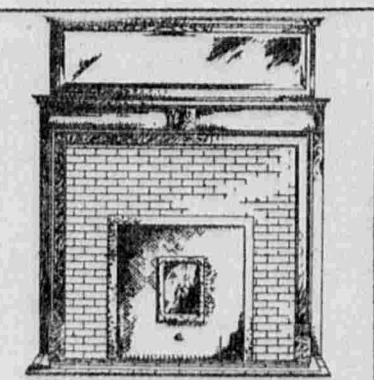
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Monumental and inscription work receives particular attention from us. Lowest possible prices consistent with good work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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And Get an A. D. S.

Antiseptic Tooth Brush that you cannot pull the bristles out of, and you will be satisfied and take better care of your teeth. Every brush guaranteed.

35c Each.

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TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS 25% OFF

Doilies, Tray Cloths, Lunch Cloths, Damask Scarfs 33 1/3 Off

10c yd. FOR BLEACH MUSLIN, 36 in wide, regularly sold for 15c a yard. Limited 10 yards to a customer.

ALL HUCK AND DAMASK LINEN TOWELS, excellent values at their 25% off regular price, now.....

42 inch Peppercell Pillow Case, regular 30c a yard, sale price, 22 1/2c a yard, 15c	36 in. Brown Sheet, Indian a yard, 10c	All Flannelettes will be sacrificed at, a yard, 10c
46 in. Peppercell Pillow Case, regular 22 1/2c a yard, sale price, 16 1/2c	Our Leader Sheets, 72x90, worth 90c, sale price, 60c	All Fancy Colored Outing "lannels" will be sold at, a yard, 10c
8-4 Peppercell Bleach Sheet, regular 35c a yard, sale price, 28c	Our Leader Sheets, 81x90, worth \$1.00, sale price, 70c	Cotton Plaid Suitings, a beautiful line, 27 and 36 in. wide, a yard, 15c
9-4 Peppercell Bleach Sheet, regular 37 1/2c a yard, sale price, 30c	Large hemstitched 81x90, worth \$1.50, sale price, \$1.10	All Wool Waistings, ranging in price from 50c to \$1.00 a yard, will be sold at—
10-4 Peppercell Bleach Sheet, regular 40c a yard, sale price, 32c	Fine Bleach Pillow Cases, 45x36, regular 20c, sale price, 12 1/2c	Half Price
36 in. Brown Sheet, Bronson Co. sale price, 5c	All White Goods in Persian Lawns, India Linens, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Dimities, Piques, Waistings, Mulls and Manilla Cloth will be sold at—	All Amoskeag Apron Gingham, etc will be sold at, a yard, 8c
36 in. Brown Sheet, L. L. sale price, 7c		All Fancy Covered 25% off
36 in. Brown Sheet, Henderson A. sale price, 8c		Terry Cloth Wash Cloths, regular 5c each, sale price, 2 1/2c

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Red Spreads, full size, satin finish, square corner, worth \$2.50, sale price, \$1.75	English Long Cloths, worth 20c a yard, in 12 yard lengths, the piece, \$1.50
Red Spreads, honey comb, cut corner, fringed, worth \$2.25, sale price, \$1.50	English Long Cloths, worth 22 1/2c a yard, in 12 yard lengths, the piece, \$1.65
All Down and Cotton Comforts, beautifully soft and spongy, at, 25% off	English Long Cloths, worth 25c a yard, in 12 yard lengths, the piece, \$1.75
All Wool and Cotton Blankets, not only ing nicer these cold nights, at, 25% off	White Nainsook, soft finish, 36 in. wide worth 25c yd., in 12 yard lengths, the piece, \$1.80

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Half Price.	One-Third Off.	Black Lace Robes, Elegant Creations that sell at \$25.00 to \$100.00 will be sold at—
Mixed Dress Goods—Light and Dark Colors, regular price 65c a yd., sale price, 45c	Woolen Novelties, all stripes and checks, at—	Half Price.
Imported Woolen Plaids, regular price \$1.50 to \$2.00, will be sold during the sale, at—	Silks—A handsome line of Plaid and Check, 25% off	Curled Polar Bear—In brown, cardinal, navy blue, especially appropriate for Children's coats and hoods, 25% off
Chailles—Regularly sold from 45c to 60c a yard, during this sale, 35c	Black (Bonnets) Taffetas, 26 and 36 inches wide, during sale, 20% off	Astrachan—In white, black, navy blue, brown, 25% off
	All Black Dress Goods in stock will be sold during this sale at, 25% off	

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