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**RESULTS OF PROHIBITION.**

If the business men of this city are alive to their own interests, they will give to the prohibition movement all the moral support they can. The closing of the saloons means increased business, increased value of property, decreased expenses for the suppression of crime and the maintenance of paupers, and consequently lower taxation. It means that men have more money to spend for groceries, for clothing, for education, and such purposes, and that they have more to put into the banks. All this is something the business men are sure to appreciate. It means a general increase in the legitimate business.

This is not mere theory. It is an observation based on facts. An editorial published in the Atlanta Constitution, June 21, 1897, set forth what the results were in that city of one year of prohibition. The points made could have been denied if they had not been true, because they were such that their truth or falsity were publicly known. The Atlanta Constitution said that assessed property increased \$2,000,000; taxes were no higher; bad streets became orderly; property along such streets advanced from 10 to 25 per cent in value; the number of banks increased to five; furniture sales greatly increased; the real estate market was greatly improved; more men of limited means buying lots and homes; rents were more promptly paid; money formerly spent for liquor was spent for groceries and clothes; children were tidy; better shod and generally more neat; the schools were better attended; so were the Sunday schools and the churches, and from 1,500 to 2,000 joined the churches during the year; the arrests for crime fell off about 40 per cent. All these statements could have been challenged, and proved false, had they not been true.

In view, then, of the experiences of communities that have tried prohibition, we say that if business men of this city are awake to their interests they will throw their influence in favor of laws that close the saloons, and by so doing they will aid business, besides helping to bring happiness to many homes, and to purify the streets. The time has come to take a manly, valiant stand for morality and civic righteousness.

**WHEN TEACHERS GET OLD.**

What to do with or for old professors and other superannuated members of the teaching vocation, promises to become a live issue.

Dr. George Thomas, at his recent address before the Utah Teachers' association, told of an aged teacher who had devoted his life to the profession, had not wasted or lost his possessions, and yet had left, in his declining years, but a meager home to show for his entire life's work.

The regents of the University of Minnesota decided a short time ago that all contracts with members of the faculty shall expire when teachers reach their sixty-fifth birthday. Next June, it is said, half-a-dozen old gentlemen will call the class roll for the last time, unless they shall have previously followed the example of their president, Dr. Northrup, and sent in their resignations. What Minnesota has done other institutions are said to be contemplating. "The world is for youth, and youth is not for elderly scholars who can no longer sense the humor of throwing chalk across the lecture room."

A contemporary observes that in the very week in which the University of Minnesota was thus dispensing with its professors of the 65-year limit, the distinguished French economist, statistician, and administrator, Prof. Emile Levasseur, was rounding off the fortieth year of his connection with the College of France, his fifty-fifth year of teaching, and his eightieth year of life. Academie Paris, led by the Minister of Public Instruction, turned out to do him honor; and nobody suggested that M. Levasseur might best show his gratitude for this display of public appreciation by resigning. Men of the Levasseur stamp are young both in mind and body at 65, and great achievements in intellectual lines are scarcely attainable before that age.

A very important question is how to retain the services of the really valuable older men without keeping on those whose mental faculties become impaired with advancing years. "The ripe old scholar," says the New York Post, "is a college's most valuable asset. He keeps alive respect on the part of young men, and also tradition. Sometimes his own traditions are turned against him; a college in the front rank of progress, it is said, cannot tolerate an old man. But an alert mind which can defend even antiquated thoughts vigorously will keep students in the attitude of inquiry and restrain a few from rushing after half-witted theories that are served on every corner at a penny a thought-and well-argued. And when these antiquated thoughts happen to be unfashionable truths, he who does battle for them is the happiest of our warriors. He should not be forced to lay down his arms while his strength holds."

The suggestion is therefore made that

the older professors be provided with assistants. Their class work may thus be reduced to a minimum without depriving the students of the invaluable knowledge and experience of these ripened scholars. As they grow still older, but with faculties still unimpaired, they could be further retired on smaller pay to the position of consulting professors.

This plan would solve the question in some of the well endowed higher institutions; but for the teachers in the public schools something like the Carnegie pensioning system of retirement should be devised by the States.

**NEW STYLE AND THE OLD.**

January the 14th is the first day of the new year in Russia, where the "old style" of recording time still is the fashion. This reminds us that the present calendar is the result of ages of observations, calculations, and corrections.

During the time of Julius Caesar it was discovered that the Roman year was so far out of harmony with the movements of the heavenly bodies that, in order to make the vernal equinox correspond with the date on which it had fallen seven hundred years before, it was necessary to add several days to the year and make it contain 445 days. At the same time, in order to prevent the recurrence of the error, the year was divided into 365 1/4 days, and an extra day was added to every fourth year.

The astronomers of the Roman empire knew that the year as now defined still was about eleven minutes and 28 seconds too short, but no provision was made for the correction of this error, and, consequently, in the course of time several days were lost. Pope Gregory the Great recognized the importance of a reform of the calendar, and in 1582, the Catholic world dropped ten days out of the month of October. Thus the following New Year's day came in the Catholic countries ten days earlier than in other parts of the world. This new calendar became known as the "new style."

England adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1752. Russia is about the only great country that still adheres to the old style. In order to catch up with the rest of the world now the Russians would have to drop 13 days out of their year, and that is perhaps not so simple an undertaking as it may appear to be.

**GET AT THE OWNERS.**

It is evident that the owners of, or others interested in, the West Side stockade are determined to defy both law and public sentiment. They are determined to force upon the community an institution which the law brands as criminal and which the citizens here have pronounced against in no uncertain terms.

The vigilance of the Sheriff's office resulted, the other evening, in the closing of one of the places that had been opened, and the arrest of the occupants. That was a good beginning. But, it is evident that strenuous efforts will be made to carry the original, unspeakable plan through, and the officers will have to continue their vigilance.

We believe, however, that the evil should be attacked at the root of it. The owners of the stockade, and all who have any money interest in it, ought to be found and dealt with according to law. To incarcerate the poor creatures who inhabit such places is not sufficient. The law goes further than that. It makes it a crime to own, or to rent out such places, whether as owner or agent. The law strikes at the root of the evil, and the guardians of the law ought to do the same. If the intention is to protect the people from the contamination of the dens of iniquity constructed under the present party regime, all who have invested money in the property for illegal purposes and all who expect to make a living out of the business ought to be prosecuted and severely punished.

**AN ENVIALE CITY.**

The financial condition of the city of Holyoke, says the Springfield Republican, is worthy of comment, and envy. The situation there is this: that the municipal indebtedness is steadily decreasing, while at the same time the work of improvement is going on without interruption. Is there any reason in the world why other American cities should not be managed in a similar manner? Is there any reason, aside from graft, why the cities of this country should not be run on business principles?

The Mayor of Holyoke shows that the city's net debt, exclusive of the water and gas departments, is \$1,145,000. The showing, the Republican says, is a tribute to the businesslike administration of Mayors Avery and Chapin. Lacks there have been in the government of Holyoke, as everywhere, but the exhibit at this point is a strong one. At the beginning of 1899 the city's net debt, exclusive of the water department, was in round numbers \$1,300,000. The beginning of 1900 exhibits a decrease in 10 years of \$255,000. Nor has Holyoke gone without things to obtain this result, for in the 10 years there has been expended in the neighborhood of \$1,600,000. Ten years ago Holyoke's borrowing capacity was \$52,000; today it is \$664,000. The city has valuable commercial assets in her water and gas and electric light equipments, both worth from \$1,300,000 to \$1,500,000, and in her 228 shares of the Holyoke and Westfield railroad stock, with a guaranteed income yielding 14 per cent, which ought to be worth \$700,000. Holyoke is further fortunate in facing no problems of the future that must involve large expenditures.

During the utterly incompetent and reckless administration that was saddled upon Salt Lake City by the so-called "American" party, there was no question of business management; only of the expenditure of money for the reward of helpers. The result was deplorable. The City is in debt almost beyond redemption. This year, we understand, starts with somewhat better financial conditions than anticipated a few months ago. But the almost criminal recklessness with which the indebtedness has been expanded makes what

little improvement there may be in the management seem hopeless. For the sake of those who are least able to bear the burden of financial high flying by city officials, some kind of reform is demanded by the present situation.

Games says that Venezuela will be good.

When sickness comes a fast life makes a slow recovery.

Divorce seems to be a necessary evil for successful actresses.

If you want a disagreeable answer ask for a candid opinion.

"Spit, spit spy, tell me where the senator is or you're sure to die."

To be wedded to your idol is sometimes to be married to your boss.

"Mr. Carnegie is ambiguous," says an exchange. Rather he is not ubiquitous?

The more light there is on the broad question the lighter the leaves appear.

Will the President give Senator Tamm a return match, or message rather?

To make war on tuberculosis it isn't necessary first to catch your tuberculosis.

A blunt person is noted for his pointed remarks rather than for his dull talk.

Friends of prohibition should remember that perseverance conquers all things.

The Connecticut is not carrying wooden nutmegs to the earthquake sufferers.

When Missouri has ousted all the trusts will she sigh for other worlds to conquer?

It is almost as hard for a congressman to escape from his shadow as from his shadow.

The weather is so cold that one scarcely objects to having coals of fire heaped on his head.

The city engineer has a plan to beautify the city. Why not make him arbiter elegantiarum?

If the secretary of the navy should ask for eight largest battleships in the world, would he get four?

Under the Taft administration the time honored saying "Play ball" may have to give way to "Play golf."

"Back to the farm," is a fine, alluring cry. But what about those who never were on a farm in their lives?

Senator Tillman's reply to the president's letter to Senator Hale shows that the times of his pitchfork are no longer sharper than a serpent's tooth.

To accommodate all the members that have been selected for Mr. Taft's cabinet by others and not himself, it would be necessary to have an annex built.

Augustus Thomas says that the stage has done more for morality than the church has. That may be his honest opinion, but honest opinion was never more mistaken in its life.

The people are not greatly wrought up over the question of the protection of water fowl, seeing that most of the feeding grounds to which they resort during the open season have been acquired by gun clubs.

The legislator who would measure the State's spending power by its income has the true interest of the commonwealth at heart. There is such a thing as paying too much for your whistle even in the matter of public improvements.

**CHEAPER AUTOMOBILES.**

From the New York World.  
The boom of high automobile prices has sounded. One can buy a better car today for \$1,500 than he could a few years ago for \$3,000. It is only a matter of time now until any man who can afford to keep a horse can afford to own an automobile. Automobile building up to more or less of an expert, building up to more or less of an expert, is an exact science. When the modern car is turned out of the shop the makers know it will run, and will close watching of the performance of the earlier machines has pointed out the defects of construction. These have mostly been remedied. Shops are better equipped now. Cylinders, crankshafts, axles, gears and the like are made in great quantities by special machinery. The cost of labor and materials has been much reduced by system, until now it is possible to turn out a much better machine than formerly and charge about half the original price for it. Truly good touring cars are offered for a little as \$1,000. Runabouts that will give 10 times the service of any horse and buggy bring \$200. The laborer who can buy a better car for a lower price, but cheaper automobile is a very satisfactory car in most cases and has the support of thousands of users in moderate circumstances. And this is only the beginning. The year will see a yet more pronounced drop in prices, while quality is maintained.

**FREE TRADE WITH CANADA.**

Prof. William G. Sumner in the New York Herald.  
Whenever a revision is attempted it is naturally begun by admitting Canada into complete equality with ourselves in the same market. The line across North America is more absolutely senseless than any other. The "pauper labor" and other arguments here all fail. The two populations run together, are closely alike and work under similar conditions. The New Yorker trades to the south absolutely without restraint to the north he is restricted by the great "system." The men of 1776 tried hard to force Canada to join in the revolt. Imagine the calamity if they had succeeded and had brought Canada under of our constitutional prohibition of import duties between members of the confederation. The fact that the Dominion is still in some sense subject to Great Britain is only an historical accident. Why should the two states try to keep apart by tax-law and imagine that they can prosper in that way better than they could by coalescing economically? There are in the Dominion great stores of coal, lumber and metals which we need and

could use. They are shut away from us by taxes which are a derision of common sense. If we ever take up the tariff determined to serve our own interest rationally we shall brush away all these hindrances and leave individuals to produce and trade as they see fit. The same argument applies equally to all other parts of America. Nearly all of it is inferior to ourselves in economic development and industrial power. It is a grand market which we have renounced in our attempts to get our "system" complete and unimpaired. We went to war with Spain in 1898 and were drawn out to dream of oriental trade. We are spending millions to try to get it and build a navy with which to sail it. There is no more and better trade to be had with Canada, without expense, by repealing taxes.

**JUST FOR FUN.**

**Discretion.**

She was tall and muscular. He was small and weak. Her attitude was reserved. His was deprecating. "How are you going to celebrate New Year's eve?" he asked timidly. "As it is the end of leap year," she answered, "I propose to be married."

**Her Salary.**

Vandeville Lady—I have just refused an offer of \$1,200 a week. Newspaper Fallacy—Geel Why? V. L.—A fellow offered me \$50 a week that I'd really get.—Cleveland Leader.

**Taking Chances.**

"I wouldn't ask Brown to play Santa Claus this year, if I were you. Why not? He ought to make a good one."

**Reversing.**

"When Binks, poor fellow, wanted to get married, he certainly had a hard time."

**Competition Gone.**

"You have eliminated competition!" said the student of economics. "Nothing of the sort!" rejoined Mr. Dustin Stax, "when we effected our merger you ought to have seen the competition to get situations in our offices!"—Washington Star.

**Busy Man.**

"You seem to be a busy man," remarked the chronic bore. "Yes," replied the man behind the desk. "I'm so busy I can't find time to meddle with things that don't concern me."—Nashville American.

**Job for a Boy.**

Parke—I don't know what I am ever going to do with that boy of mine. He is careless and absolutely reckless of consequences, and doesn't seem to care for anyone.

**Born Gallant.**

Large Lady (giving cabman a double fare)—I'm afraid I've given you a lot of trouble. Cabby (politely)—Not a bit mum. I like a fare who steadies the cab.—London Opinion.

**All Details Arranged.**

"Dear," whispered the eloping lover, "what shall we do with the rope-ladder?" "We shouldn't leave it hanging there."

**Unlike Some.**

"Be careful what ye say, son," cautioned the Plunkville Polonius. "Yes, pop."

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

A varied and rich table of contents is presented by the Homiletic Review for January. It includes a stirring New Year's message to ministers by President W. DeWitt Hyde of Bowdoin college, followed by editorials and these by several general articles of unusual interest. The Rev. Edward H. Eppens pleads for the quiet, unexpressed religious type, like Nicodemus, in a brilliant article entitled "Reserve and Religion." Dwight M. Pratt, D.D., describes the "Present Tendencies in Religion," naming the growing passion for reality, the new social consciousness, the evangelistic movement, etc. An article liable to arouse sharp discussion is that by Prof. George E. Dawson, Ph.D., "The Failure of the Church to Produce Moral Character." Prof. Dawson slashes with a strong style, and holds the reader's interest from the start. An interesting interview with Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Church, New York, describing his preaching methods, and giving a near view of Grace church and its institutions, is written by Rev. William Durban. The "Studies in Social Christianity," preceded by a striking article by John Strains on "The Industrial Revolution," furnish a great amount of sociological information in line with the best thinking of our times. Dr. Zeno continues his critical Bible studies, beginning a new series to conform to the International Sunday School lessons for 1903. The sermons are by W. L. Watkinson, D.D.; Edward Everett Hale, D.D.; the Rev. William C. Stebbins; James M. Ludlow, D.D.; the Rev. O. H. Carmichael, and A. J. Haynes, D.D. There are reasonable outlines, illustrations in prose and verse, themes and texts, and reviews of new books. Prof. William Adams Brown gives in the latter department a running survey of the important books of 1902. Funk & Wagnall Co., 44-46 East 23rd St., New York.

The opening articles of the series, "Stories of a Great Nation," to appear in the National Magazine for 1903, have awakened interest. The January issue contains a remarkable sketch of "The Supreme Court of the United States," written by ex-Justice Henry B. Brown. "The Secrets of the 'Secret Service'" are told by Chief John Wilkie, who has made a remarkable record in this department. "The Making of Uncle Sam's Story" is a subject that interests every man, woman and child in the country, and the story is told by the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing. "The National Health" is treated in an article by Surgeon-General Walter Wyman. "Vivid and picturesque is the second of Peter MacQueen's illustrated articles on "Roosevelt's African Hunting Grounds." Many of the photographs were taken by Mr. MacQueen, who has just returned from Africa, and his sketches are highly entertaining. "The Conservation of a Great Nation's Resources" is the subject of a notable article by Mr. T. B. Walker, who is one of the largest individual timber land owners in the country. "The Importance of an Oyster" is another of the interesting series on the aristocratic American aristocracy. Striking stories reflecting the typical American life and times, with bits of bright verse and stories as full as any of the persistent and timely information, make one of the most auspicious magazines for the beginning of the new year. Editor Joe Chappie's inimitable chats on "Affairs

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