

VOICES RAISED FOR PROHIBITION

Chief Topic on the Street Today in All Walks in Life.

CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

Meant Absolute Temperance and Nothing Else, Says Elder A. W. Ivins.

Dr. Louis W. Fuller Fires Some Hot Shots at Advocate of "The Saloon in Our Town."

Today, on the street, in the office and family circle, prohibition is the chief topic of conversation. The prospect of the closing of the saloons in the State of Utah and the proclaiming of the Beehive State as falling in line with the "dry" sections of the United States is being debated on all sides and by the majority is being hailed with joy. Those opposed are to be found in the ranks of politics, the liquor business and all its accessories, and the army which thinks a man can get drunk if he wants to.

WHAT HON. A. W. IVINS SAYS.
I am for strict prohibition liquor laws for this state," declared Hon. Anthony W. Ivins today. "It will doubtless be remembered," he added, "that I was the author of a resolution introduced in the constitutional convention of 1895, providing for prohibition. Friends of the measure made a gallant fight for its adoption, but were beaten. Since that time nothing that I have seen, heard or read, has in the least changed the attitude that I then assumed regarding the liquor traffic. I was of the opinion then and think now that the evil should be stamped out. There is not a saloon in my old home county, Washington. The October conference resolution to me meant prohibition, and every legitimate influence that I can command will be brought to bear upon our legislators for the enactment of prohibitory laws."

ELDER HYRUM M. SMITH.
"This should no longer be marked in black on the map depicting liquor conditions in the United States," declared Elder Hyrum M. Smith, of the council of the apostles today. "The people of these valleys from the earliest pioneer times have been, for the most part, believers in temperance, not only believers but doers of the word. As the Word of Wisdom was first given, it was in the nature of counsel to the Church, and there was more or less of discretion in the matter of its observance or non-observance. Finally came the time when the prohibition of the use of intoxicants was made a matter of commandment, and was no longer a matter of discretion with Church members. Today no man can retain a standing in the Church who is a saloon keeper, and anyone who indulges in excess is debarré from privileges that he might otherwise enjoy. Observance of the Word of Wisdom is a requisite for the holding of official position and advancement in the Church or for its members. Such regulations may seem stringent, but it is absolutely necessary. Civil prohibition is just what the state needs, and I hope that it will get it."

BISHOP CHAS. W. NIBLEY.
Another voice that was raised for prohibition today was that of Charles W. Nibley, presiding bishop of the Church. "But one interpretation can be put upon the October conference resolution," he declared, "and that is the saloons of this state shall be closed. Local option might do, and might not, and failure would render null and void the resolution. In voting for prohibition, the conference voted for prohibition. I took it that way then, and I am of the same opinion now. I feel bound by the vote that I cast at that time."

SOURCES OF REVENUE.
Said Dr. Louis W. Fuller today: "An erroneous contemporary of the Deseret News made an abortive argument yesterday against the aims and purposes of the Anti-Saloon league. Referring to the amount of revenue derived locally in breweries and distilleries, he made the statement that prohibition would paralyze the industries of the state. Opponents of prohibition can have their faith in the influence of people with such wild and biased statements as these.

"When the liquor business must depend for its revenue upon the drunkenness and debauchery of the citizens of Utah, when it can be proved from the police blotter of every city and town that the crimes prosecuted are due to the influence of the liquor traffic, when the cost of crime and criminal prosecution in all the revenue derived from the liquor traffic is included; when, I say, the facts are taken into consideration, the thought that seems to be in the mind of the newspaper article alluded to is simply that the income from the liquor business is worth more than the morality and character of the youth of the commonwealth."

ONER BOY IN SIX

It is computed that one boy out of every six must become a habitual drunkard in order that the present number of saloons may be maintained in prosperity. The fundamental asset of every city, state and nation rests in the morals and intelligence of its citizens. Anything that depreciates, socially and commercially, that the liquor traffic does this is the universal enemy of experience and history.

Lincoln on Drink.
President Abraham Lincoln emphatically affirmed that the strong drink habit of this country was the worst blotting blot and blighting curse known to modern civilization. After

YOUNG WOMAN KILLED IN STREET FUED FIGHT

Williamstown, Ky., Jan. 8.—Miss Ethel Hanson, 25 years of age, was killed, and five other persons injured, two probably fatally, as a result of a street feud fight early today. There had long been bitter feeling between the Lanttern and Hanson families. It led to trouble when they met at a dance given last night at the home of Wesley Barnes, two miles east of Williamstown, and culminated in the street where pistols and stones were used. Sidney Hanson was shot below the heart, and Charles Clark was shot through the lungs.

healing the nation's wounds, he said, the next great duty of the government should be to forever prohibit and stamp out intoxicants from every state and territory in the Union.

"If the money that passes over the bars of this city were turned into legitimate lines of trade and industry, there would result the greatest prosperity that Salt Lake City has ever known. The truth of this statement can be attested in the experience of 500 American cities, of 10,000 population and upwards, that have put the matter to the test within the last five years."

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.
Rev. Albert Buxton of the Central Christian church was asked yesterday afternoon, by a "News" reporter for information as to the attitude of the Salt Lake Ministerial association on Prohibition. Mr. Buxton said he was not authorized to speak for the association as a body—no one member was, without being specially authorized to do so. But from such information as he possessed, he would say, as an individual minister, that all of his brother ministers, as far as he knew, were for prohibition.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

The manager for a Second South liquor firm was asked this morning whether or not the recognized middle man for the brewers would be able to draw on the National Liquor Dealers' association for any sum he wants to push the fight in this state against prohibition.

"The ready answer was, 'Certainly.' 'He ought to be able to get \$50,000 if he calls for it?'"

"Sure," came the prompt answer and the party addressed spoke as though he knew what he was talking about.

PROHIBITION MEANS PEACE.

C. A. Hickenlooper of the state board of horticulture remarked today, that while on a mission in Tennessee, he favored in one county where prohibition was inaugurated. This resulted in the entire body of undesirable element being removed and adjoining well settled counties; and it was in this one county that Mormon missionaries felt secure from outrage.

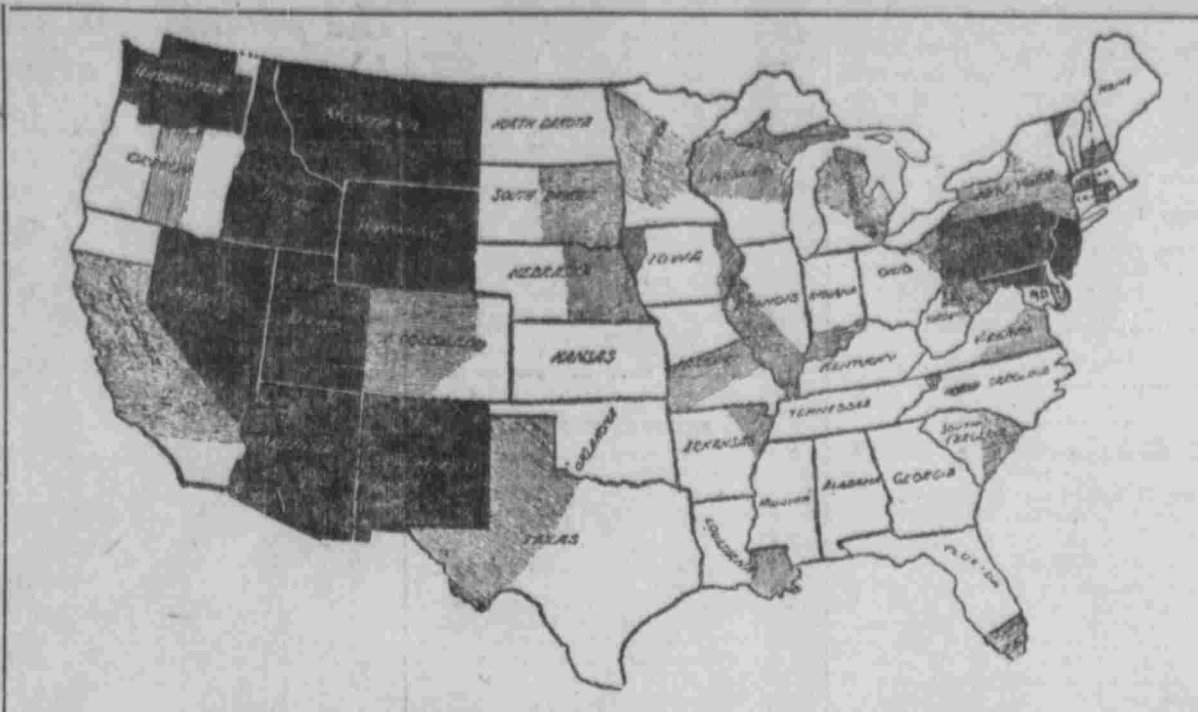
COUNCILMAN HALL, TOO.

"Whisky is bad at any time—yes, I'm for prohibition," said Councilman L. E. Hall this morning. "I'm sorry we wasted so much time over the liquor ordinance. We might much better have spent the time on something else."

The following was received through the mail this morning:

Salt Lake City, Jan. 8. Editor Deseret News.—In answer to your question in tonight's "News" (front page middle column) I would say answering as a victim, I hope, pray, (and having faith in prayer when it is backed up with faith and works as it appears to be doing) I answer, YES (in caps). I say if you please for God's sake, for Christ's sake, for anybody's sake, put it out of the reach of the victim. The victim can cure himself or herself of the disease in five to 10 days if the cause is only absolutely removed beyond reach and the only way to do the thing well and right is to insist upon "national prohibition." "National prohibition" is well on the way and I think the time is opportune to push it right along to a quick finish.

Mr. Editor, I would like to write you, but I am so busy that I cannot. Before closing I would like to say that the nation that first undertakes "national prohibition," and carries it out to



Black or White; Where do the People of Utah Belong?

The above cut is the Anti-Saloon league map, taken from Collier's Weekly, January 1, 1909, which is reproduced in a dodger and today is being scattered broadcast over the state from league headquarters. The map is hardly a correct expose of the situation in the United States inasmuch as since the first of the year three counties in Utah, Wasatch, Morgan and Sevier, went "dry," entitling Utah to some white spots.

The printed matter on the dodger explanatory of the map is as follows: Will the Legislative Assembly of 1909 allow the State to remain on the black list? 'It is time for Loyal Citizens of this Progressive State to demand that the Laws shall be changed that the commonwealth may not be one of the last to leave the rapidly diminishing column of Saloon States.'

"This remarkable map is taken from the Anti-Saloon Year book, 1909. The only 'wet' States, where licensing still prevails throughout, are in solid black, the wholly 'dry' States are solid white. In Ohio, out of 88 counties, 57 are now without saloons. In Arkansas there are but 317 saloons left. In Iowa, 1,197. Twenty-two of the 42 counties of South Carolina are 'dry.' There are 11 'dry' counties in Michigan, 96 in Kentucky, 10 in Maryland, and 21 in Oregon. Twenty-one counties and 450 municipalities in Nebraska are 'dry.' 50 counties in Missouri are 'dry.' In Illinois 1,053 townships, with 1,525 saloons, voted 'dry' last April. California has 6 'dry' counties and 180 'dry' cities and towns. Florida has but 250 saloons left. Seventy-one of Virginia's 100 counties are 'dry.' In Massachusetts, 20 of the 33 cities have voted 'no license.' Two hundred and sixty of the 321 towns are 'no,' and there was, at the last election, a 'no license' majority throughout the State of 18,710 votes."

a finish will be from that time on the greatest in every way, shape and form. Yours truly, A. E. I.

AMMUNITION IN RESERVE.

Rev. F. R. Short of the Methodist church says that he does not propose exhausting all his ammunition in tomorrow evening's sermon on Prohibition. He will have quite a store saved over, so that when the "Rummies" make a grand stand play with their devious arguments about what a dreadful thing it will be for the municipality to lose such a large amount in licenses, Rev. Short will be ready to display in large sized Gothic primer type the other side of the ledger.

JOHN M. YOUNG IN LINE.

Ex-Chief of Police John M. Young is for prohibition. He is especially inclined in that direction by reason of what several high school girls recently told him of their experiences in a drug store. One girl said the attendant at the soda water counter had given her a drink that "made her feel real funny." Another girl told of how the attendant had mixed up not only things when a companion who seemed to be posted, told her to order some "Flummie." "The drink tasted sort of queer," she said, and on getting off the street car near her home, she could hardly walk home. The ex-chief told the girls they had been drinking straight whisky cocktails. He thinks, with the drug stores dealing out such stuff to boys and girls, and getting them in the way of drinking it is high time something was done to stop it. Mr. Young believes, present conditions are resulting in an increased number of women being led into drinking habits. If the saloons can be shut off for a generation, the generation following can not be induced to indulge in intoxicating drink.

WHERE DEPOSITS INCREASE.

A lady from Kansas remarked in a Salt Lake drug store this morning, that since the state went into prohibition, the savings banks had reported an in-

crease of \$5,000,000 in deposits. That is the way prohibition doesn't prohibit. The main reason why there is so much trouble and failure to enforce the law at Leavenworth, is because of the presence there of 2,000 to 3,000 United States troops, who make smuggling easy from the other side of the river.

PROCEED WITH CAUTION.

Legislators Should Not Become Involved in Obligations.

It would be well for the coming members of the legislature to keep an eye open to the wiles and workings of a committee which is operating in this city for the sole purpose of thwarting the will of the people in regard to the most important issue that has ever come up for settlement. This committee has many thousands of dollars at its disposal and the most astute politicians of the state directing the outlay of the fund, that its influence may be insidious, unobtrusive, but nevertheless effective.

To be met at the train and whirled to one's quarters in an automobile; to be wine and dined and taken to theaters; to be flattered and entertained for 60 days is all very well and makes a legislative term seem short indeed; it forms a little oasis in many a hard matter-of-fact career, and in the labor and perplexities of accumulating years may be a pleasant memory upon which to linger—no doubt with longing—perhaps with pride and satisfaction.

But the only way to make sure that this period will do to dwell upon with pride and satisfaction, is to be careful that these many and expensive attentions entail no obligations, that they are not advance payments for some sacrifice of manhood, for some surrender of principle, perhaps not openly demanded but nevertheless expected.

Sixty days pass quickly when one is busily employed and well entertained. But the time that follows is much longer, and furnishes more opportunities

for serious reflection. It is far better to have peace of mind and a clear conscience afterwards than a royal good time now. It is better to have the confidence of one's neighbors than the transient smile of the brewers' association. The approbation of one's constituents will outlive the sparkle of wine and the glare of the footlights.

Then should legislators remember that the most serious controversy to come up for settlement at this session of the legislature is that which involves the sale and manufacture of intoxicants, and it is going to be a fight to the finish.

On one side are saloonkeepers, brewers, gamblers and all the sporting elements that thrive upon the weaknesses of humanity.

On the other side are the wives and mothers who dread or suffer, the young men who are tempted, the young women whose futures are threatened, the little children who are growing up in the shadow of a great evil.

Whose appeal, Mr. Legislator, will reach your heart? Whose cause are you going to espouse? The women and children are not going to meet you in autos, and treat you to wine and take you to the theaters. But their plea will be made. Their side will be heard. And all they expect or ask is that you are clear minded, fair and free from obligations when the matter is submitted for your consideration and determination.

A BOY'S MONEY BAG.

So Big It Aroused Suspicion Which Was Justified.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—A money bag of amazing proportions which a small boy pulled from his bosom to pay his bill at a shooting gallery last night attracted the attention of a patrolman, who questioned him as to how he got it. The boy confessed that the amount in the bag, \$121.68, represented what was left of the money he

PIG'S BLOOD AS CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Pig's blood, medicinally prepared, is of the highest value in the cure of incipient tuberculosis, according to an announcement here by Dr. Daniel E. Ricardo.

By experiments carried on independently, Dr. Ricardo says he arrived at the same conclusion as Dr. R. C. Rosenberger of Philadelphia, that tuberculosis first manifests itself in the blood of the patient.

"I have found pig's blood to be of the highest value in tuberculosis cases," declared the physician. "The reason for that is that pig's blood contains more hemoglobin than cow blood. Swine are fed better than cattle and there is a heavy strain on the cows from being milked. Cattle also are subject to tuberculosis, while I have never heard of a case of that disease among swine."

appropriated from the Brookport Milling company's office in Brookport, Ill.

He gave his name as Mitchell Hardy, 11 years old, of Brookport, Ill. He told the police he was about to return home and give up what was left of the money when the police found him.

TOO MUCH ZEAL.

Charge Made Against Illinois Humane Society Officers.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Excess of zeal is the charge made against Illinois humane society officers by Secy. Scott.

"If owners of animals understood their rights better there would be a check upon certain actions of a large percentage of our officers," he says. "Our officers many times interfere unjustly and unlawfully. For instance, they have no right to destroy any animal no matter what may be its condition and if they do lay themselves open to damage suits."

"A judge on the bench has no right to order the destruction of any animal without the owner's consent, according to the supreme court. We may stop wanton abuse and cruelty toward animals, but in every case the burden of proof lies upon the humane officer and he should be sure of his grounds."

NO PARDON FOR PRESTON.

Was Nominated for President on Socialist-Labor Ticket.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 9.—The board of pardons has denied the application of M. R. Preston and of Joseph Smith, the two men convicted of the murder of John Silva, a restaurant keeper of Goldfield, March 10, 1907. Preston was convicted of murder and Smith of manslaughter.

Preston gained national notoriety last summer when he was nominated for president of the United States on the Socialist-Labor ticket.

The shooting of Silva was the culmination of a strike of waiters and waitresses in the Silva restaurant in Goldfield, which followed Silva's refusal to refrain from boarding persons inimical to the interest of the Goldfield union of the Industrial Workers of the World.

WOMAN'S CONFESSION OF PERJURY SAVES MAN'S LIFE

New York, Jan. 9.—The confession of Marie Ferrillo that she admitted perjury because of hatred toward the man who had killed her husband, yesterday saved Nicolao Searconi of Brooklyn, from electrocution after he had been sentenced to receive such a death. Searconi was to have been executed next week for the murder of Frank Ferrillo, since his sentence Mrs. Ferrillo has told the police that her husband was the aggressor in the quarrel with Searconi.

Yesterday Searconi was brought down from the death house at Sing Sing prison and his sentence changed to imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

NIGHT RIDERS ARE SENTENCED

Death for Garret Johnson, Tid Burton, Bob Ransom, Fred Pincon, A. Clear, S. Applewhite.

MURDERED CAPTAIN RANKEN

Bud Morris and Bob Huffman Given Twenty Years' Imprisonment.

Attorneys for All the Defendants Gave Notice of Appeal to the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Union City, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Judge Jones today imposed the death penalty on Garret Johnson, Tid Burton, Bob Ransom, Fred Pincon, Arthur Clear and Sam Applewhite, the night riders who were found guilty of the murder of Capt. Quentin Ranken, and sentenced Bud Morris and Bob Huffman, the two other defendants, to 20 years' imprisonment. The attorneys for the defendants gave notice of an appeal to the state supreme court.

TANG SHAO YI WANTED TO RAISE A BIG LOAN

Washington, Jan. 9.—It was stated yesterday, unofficially, but in responsible quarters, that the amount of the loan which Tang Shao Yi, the special Chinese ambassador, desired to negotiate on his trip for internal improvements in China, approximated \$50,000,000. His hope, it is believed, was to negotiate the loan in this country.

"The dismissal of Yuan Shi Kai, the Chinese grand councillor, and the uncertainty attending the future policy of China, in both internal and external administration will, it is feared, render impossible any headway along this line in the short period before Tang's departure home, following his recall."

The ambassador will have an interview with President Roosevelt before starting for Europe. Some of his suite will accompany him on the return trip while the remainder will go home by way of San Francisco.

READY TO MARRY HER.

New York, Jan. 8.—Nicholas Stani, the young priest of the Roman Catholic church of Newark, N. J., who disappeared in company with 17-year-old Juliette Testa on New Year's eve, was arraigned today and held without bail on a charge of abduction. The girl was held on the technical charge of vagrancy. Both told Magistrate Steinert they were willing to marry.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES GROW

New York, Jan. 8.—On top of Oscar Hammerstein's financial troubles in Philadelphia come additional difficulties here through a dispute between some of Mr. Hammerstein's grand opera singers and the United States district court. It is asserted by customs officers that several of the singers have failed to pay duty on imported costumes and that drastic action will be taken unless the money is forthcoming. The amount owed is said to be in the neighborhood of \$2,000, but as the costumes are in the possession of the singers, they actually maintain will not pay, nor give them up. This stand has been taken in spite of urging on the part of Mr. Hammerstein that the duty be paid.

Mme. Doria, one of Mr. Hammerstein's principal contraltos, declared she would go to jail rather than pay.

"I consider it an outrage," said Mme. Doria, "I have worn these costumes and after they had passed the customs house and into my possession I get a bill for \$500. I am supposed to pay it today, but I did not pay and I would take me to the Tomb. But I shall never pay."

OFFICIAL REGISTRATION OF FAMILY PEDIGREES

New York, Jan. 9.—Official registration of pedigrees in order that persons who have traced the branches of their family trees may have the records published in book form, is to be provided by the New York Genealogical and Biographical society. By this compilation it is hoped to present a satisfactory authority on American pedigrees. Details of the plan were discussed at the annual meeting of the society last night.

NO MORE ENCORES AT OPERA

New York, Jan. 9.—No encores are to be permitted at the Metropolitan Opera House hereafter, according to an announcement made by one of the managers. It also is strongly suggested that the custom of handing flowers to the singers during the performance be forbidden. This may be followed by a rule prohibiting the presentation of flowers to singers altogether, while there are in the opera house. "The ban on encores is a result of the occurrence of Thursday night when singer Rossi was applauded so long and persistently that the performance was seriously interrupted."

D. J. MOONEY A SUICIDE.

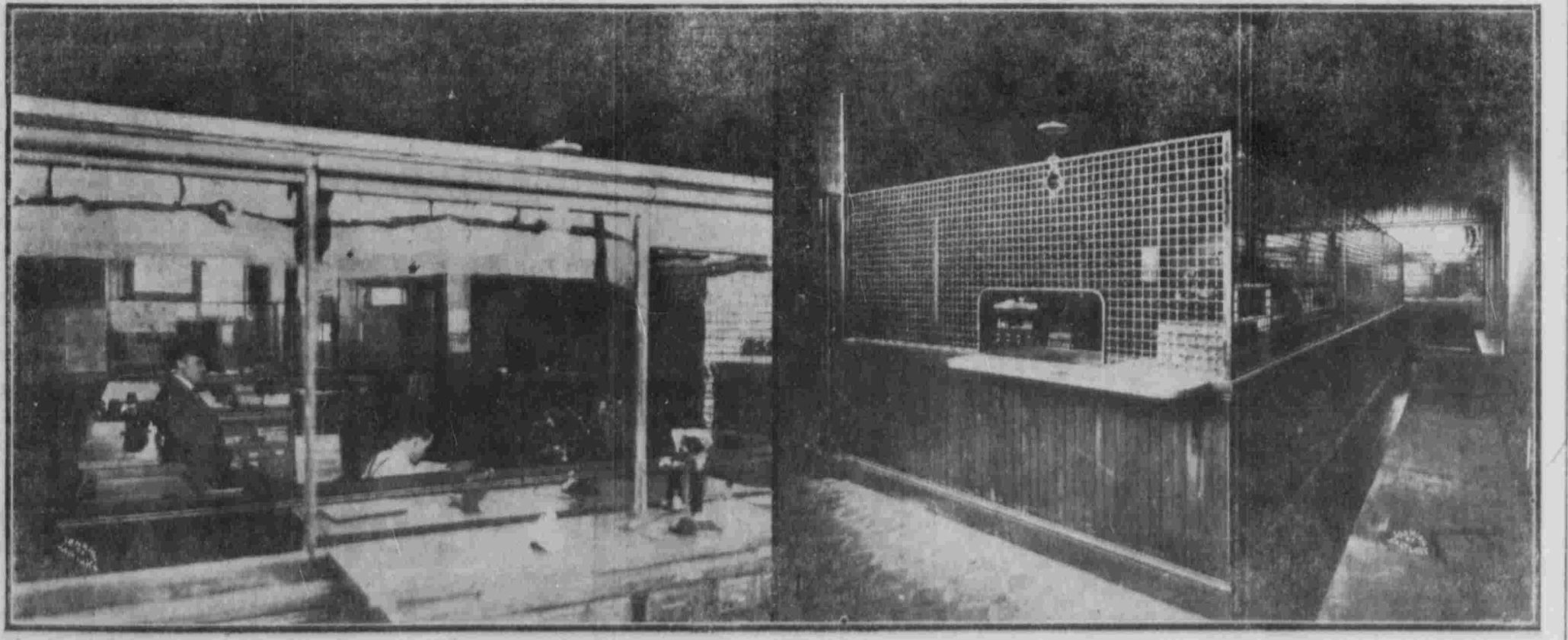
Formerly Driver for Pres. Roosevelt And Drove for Prince Henry.

Boston, Jan. 8.—Daniel J. Mooney, former president of the Coachmen's union, committed suicide last night by taking poison. Mooney had been a driver for President Roosevelt, who commended his skillful work on a visit here four years ago, and had also driven Prince Henry of Prussia, when the latter visited this city on his tour of the United States. Mooney had been out of work of late.

EX-MINISTER GOW GUILTY

Mexico, Mo., Jan. 9.—Clyde M. Gow, formerly a Methodist minister, who has been on trial for alleged complicity in the death of Miss Lillian Glavin, a teacher, last July, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree last night as sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Gow was deposed from the ministry last August on account of his connection with the woman's death. He died following an operation for which said Gow was unprepared. Gow denied the charges. He was 40 years old, married, and had a family. He was convicted by a jury several months ago but his case has been appealed to the state supreme court.

Uncle Sam's Assay Office in Salt Lake City



VISTA THROUGH THE PLATE GLASS OF CHIEF'S OFFICE

The Federal assay office is to open in its new completed quarters in the Salisbury building in Postoffice place Jan. 15. J. U. Eldredge, Jr., is to be assayer in charge and under him will be a large force of government employees, all selected for their fitness by civil service examinations. The office will handle gold bullion and custom assays will be made under the most favorable conditions.

The installation of machinery and apparatus required has been going on for several months under the direction of L. S. Kerfoot, chief clerk of the Seattle, Wash., assay office of the government. Mr. Kerfoot declares that the Utah office is equipped in far more modern style than any other office in the country, advantage of all late appliances having been taken in fitting out the building.

The gold bullion tendered at the office will be weighed and assayed and the value of the metal attested under the seal of the assayer in charge. Sales to the mint may be made

VIEW OF OFFICE AS SEEN FROM ENTRANCE

directly through the office, settlement being made at the time the gold is purchased. Ores will not be handled by the office, gold in bullion being the only metal received for analysis, either for government purchase or custom assay. Bullion assayed at the government assay office will bear the stamp of the assayer in charge, denoting the value of the metal. The fee will be the cost to the government.

The equipment and general appearance of the office is surpassed by no office in the city. The office is situated in the front portion of the building and the metallurgical equipment is found in the rear. Heavy plate glass partitions separate all compartments and a complete office installation is one of the features first impressing the visitor. Desks, filing cases, libraries, safety deposit vaults and other essentials are included in the furnishings. The quarters are secured under a long term lease and occupy a full ground floor store in the Salisbury building.