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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 5, 1909.

"MUST NOT DO THAT."

The Inter-Mountain on Thursday had a lengthy editorial the evident purpose of which was to create the impression that Church officials are endeavoring to obtain support for prohibition by telling legislators that the Church COMMANDS them to vote in the affirmative. The article, modestly, claims for the paper the right to volunteer advice to the "Mormons" because it has been "fair to them," and even "taken a good many blows" (sic) because of a refusal to fight them. Then it proceeds:

"And in the light of that right which we think we have earned, we must remind enthusiastic Mormons that they should not tell members of the legislature that the Church COMMANDS them to vote in the affirmative. The Church REQUIRES them to vote in the affirmative. And there they make a mistake."

Further on we read:

"We by no means charge the authorities of the Church with interfering in the smallest particular in the making of Utah's laws. But there are prominent and even official members of that organization who tell Mormon members of the legislature that the Church will be for a prohibition law; REQUIRING them by their relation with the Church to vote for prohibition. And there they make a mistake."

Since the Inter-Mountain brings up the question of fairness, perhaps we may be pardoned for suggesting, first, that fairness in the past does not justify, or mitigate, unfairness at present; secondly, that the patronage given to the paper by Church members pretty well pays the debt of gratitude the existence of which seems to be taken for granted. We do not care to say that some friends of the Inter-Mountain are of the opinion that that paper at times is inclined to overestimate its own importance and influence, as perhaps we all are, but we do decline to admit that the members of the Church are under any obligation to it that has not been paid in full by patronage freely given.

But this is not important. The more important point is this: We do not believe the insinuation that any responsible member of the Church, or Church official, has ever undertaken to convey to legislators the false impression that the Church commands, or requires, them to do its bidding. We have followed somewhat closely the public utterances that have been recorded, but there is, as far as we are aware, no proof whatever of the truth of the accusation implied in the paragraphs quoted. The Church does not command. The Church leaders do not command. They teach correct principles.

The position of the Church in regard to the present agitation has been fully stated in these columns. When the demand for prohibition came from the outside, the Church leaders, true to the principles of the Church, gave to it their hearty support, as they were convinced all ministers of the gospel who stand for civic righteousness, would do. The Church by the action taken at the last Conference, pledged its members to "do all in their power, that can properly be done, with law-makers generally to have such laws enacted, as may be necessary, to close saloons." That is the pledge of the Church. And the vote was not taken in secret. It was open and known to all men. Loyal Church members naturally will abide by the Conference decision and act accordingly.

We regret sincerely to see the Inter-Mountain Republican on the wrong side, morally speaking, on this great and momentous question. The reason for it is not quite clear. And we do not care to discuss rumors. But we will say that there is no danger of Church officials trying to coerce legislators in favor of temperance or any other measure. The danger is rather that those in the service of the saloon interests may exert their power of persuasion in the opposite direction, by threats of dire consequences, especially political, in the language of our contemporary: "You must not do that." And we say this in the interest of the party in power, as well as temperance. And we, too, have a right to offer advice, if fairness entitles to that prerogative.

OF WHAT BENEFIT?

Not many miles from here is a beautiful town of some 2,000 inhabitants. It nestles among the trees at the foot of towering mountains where sparkling waters come dashing down from everlasting snows. It is filled with happy homes and contented people. There is no drunkenness, no diverting of duty

wages from the channels of domestic need, no brawling on the well kept streets, for there are no saloons. Now, in view of proposed legislation, how would it be for some of our politicians or business men who, according to the petitions, care more for the almighty dollar than for the souls of men, to establish three saloons in that town? Does it require any stretch of fancy to imagine the transformation a year or two would bring about? Will some one of the anti-prohibition petitioners define or enumerate the benefits this town would derive from the introduction of saloons?

ANOTHER PETITION.

The anti-prohibition petition signed by a number of local business men should be given all the consideration to which it is entitled. But when the signers ask for any special regard for their claims because of their "personal and social status," they occupy, in our humble judgment, untenable ground. They are entitled to be heard on all points interested in the general welfare of the community and the State, and because they are citizens their opinions have weight, but no more than that of an equal number of other citizens whose social status may be less prominent. It would be a great mistake to suppose that because a man has made a success of his business ventures, or because chance has been kind to him, therefore his views on prohibition are sounder, or worth more, than those of the daily laborer who earns his bread by hard toil. Where would the community be but for these honest toilers? There is many a practical, right-thinking citizen in the ranks of those who lay claim to no "social status," except that founded on American citizenship, and when it comes to questions involving great moral issues and the welfare of communities, we do not know but that their judgment, from the very fact that they are nearer to conditions lost sight of, perhaps, higher up, is of more real value to the statesman.

The petitions for prohibition are coming in from all over the State. They are signed by people of all creeds and parties, and especially by mothers and wives who know something about the curse of a traffic that can never be regulated by law. There are, we understand, something like 65,000 names so far registered. There are, of course, no saloonkeepers, nor anyone interested in the traffic either directly or indirectly, among the signers. Those who are so interested cannot be expected to ask for prohibition, but there are some names, it is said, of victims of saloons, who see in prohibitive legislation a means of escape from a terrible bondage. Are they to ask in vain?

It is said that experience proves that prohibition is injurious to business. This is false. If testimony counts for anything, there is proof abundant that it helps business—not the saloon business, but legitimate business.

SMALL ENCOURAGEMENT.

We have several times intimated that there is something lacking in the State's endeavors to prepare teachers for its public schools. The proof of this statement is the fact that the state fails to get the services of more than half enough fully certificated applicants to serve as teachers. What is the difficulty?

No fault can be found with the State's methods of preparation. The work of the Normal school at the University is as efficient that it has won the approval and hearty public endorsement of many of the most noted of the educators of America, to say nothing of the outspoken praise of the eccentric but practical Elbert Hubbard.

The trouble is not in the length or character of the courses of study, but in the lack of encouragement given to those who take the long courses of preparation to teach. These fare scarcely better than the devotees of some other calling, who for a time turns his attention to teaching when other and more profitable employment fails. Neither receives a high salary, but the graduate receives scarcely more than the makeshift.

With a great flourish in the papers the State now professes that it is about to improve the situation by the enactment of certain laws. Mr. Wootton, chairman of the House committee on education, announces a bill to provide for the training of high school teachers.

First comes the imposing declaration that there will be 400 free Normal scholarships hereafter. When, however, it is recalled that the value of these scholarships to each student who receives one is just ten dollars for the year—the bare price of the matriculation fee—we perceive at once how much it really amounts to as a stimulus to students to enter the Normal course and to take a long professional training in order to receive small and unprofessional wages.

But this is not all. As if this promise of aid in the Normal student by permitting his annual fee of ten dollars were not small enough, business the state goes farther in its attempt to drive a close bargain. The new law is to contain the provision that holders of normal scholarships shall be required to declare their intention to complete the prescribed work of normal instruction for a degree, diploma or certificate, and, after completion of such work to teach in the public schools of this State. Moreover, in the event of such students discontinuing their studies at the university before said instruction is completed, they shall be required to pay to the university the amount of matriculation fees required of other students for a corresponding term of attendance. It is further provided that the president of the university may grant leave of absence not exceeding one year at any time to a holder of a normal scholarship, and may appoint to the vacancy during the absence on leave of the regular holder. The president of the university may at any time cancel, for neglect or incompetency, the normal scholarship of any student, and he may require, upon such cancellation the payment to

the university of all fees unaccounted for by reason of the scholarship.

All this to try to extract from the student ambition to serve the state by becoming a teacher, the payment of the small matriculation fee of ten dollars? So paltry a sum, remitted on the condition of his devotion to the preparation for service in an unprofitable vocation, cannot be collected later, and the collection should not be attempted.

If the State has really any interest in securing competent and trained teachers for its schools, it must, in order to accomplish its purpose, go beyond this half-hearted half-threatening promise of the remission of the fee of ten dollars. It seems a pity to burden the students with laws which contain so many great words and so little of real substance.

"The measure" is a liquid measure.

Remember the Maine and remove the wreck.

Saloon interests are not the people's interests.

If the President does veto the census bill what a lot of spoils he will spoil.

It must have been a very large glass of sherry that Captain Quail took.

Many bills are introduced to show constituents that legislators have been busy.

Judge Taft having inspected and approved the Gatun dam, now will it be good?

One of the hardest things in the world to do is to keep one's wits and razor sharp.

The age of poetry will never be dead so long as there young hearts and giddy heads.

Voting for prosperity never yet

anything to get the drink. I do not believe a word of this. The men and boys who go to the saloons are not snobs, nor cowards, nor scrubs.

Among the first hundred men and boys you find in a saloon, you may find a few chicken thieves and pick pockets; you would find the same in the first hundred men and boys you met coming out of a church. The best observers agree that a majority of those who go to saloons do not go there primarily for drink. Their first object is to find social company and that drink is only a secondary object. Here is a point for reformers and church workers. Establish reading rooms and half of the drink evil is overcome at once, with the saloon closed. So I will not be misunderstood. I wish to state that the most vital problem before the American people today is the liquor problem. It is more far-reaching than the race problem or the labor problem. I do not believe that legislation is the only solution of this difficulty. The home, the parents' classes, the schools, the churches need to wake up and do their full duty in this matter. We can not teach morals or temperance by legislation. At the same time the laws of a state or nation are the crystallized sentiment and opinion of their best people. We can not stop theft or vice or murder by law; we can not stop the use of strychnine or morphine or patent medicine; yet we have them regulated by the law. Alcohol poisons more people yearly than strychnine, opium, or carbolic acid, put together. And shall we not make stringent laws in regard to the former as we do in regard to the latter?

The census of 1903 shows that there was consumed in the United States the enormous amount of one billion six hundred million gallons of alcoholic beverages or seventeen and one-third gallons to every man, woman and child in the United States. It is a young state, and we ought to act promptly now, so we will not have the almost hopeless conditions to meet when the strychnine, opium, or carbolic acid, put together. And shall we not make stringent laws in regard to the former as we do in regard to the latter?

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The state of Minnesota is proud of the fact and all of the states are in fact, that for the past two years Minneapolis has had what they call here a "dry" city. On the Fourth of July, in that city it is not lawful to use fire crackers, glass cases, toy pistols or torpedoes under the strict regulation of law. There they have the most intelligent and the most intelligent committees have provided music, games, sports and refreshments. In the evening fireworks were sent off by the hands of experts. Every year in the United States from 20 to 100 people and many or cripples for life 20 to 500 more by our insane methods of celebrating the nation's birthday. Some assert that this is the only way we can show our patriotism. To stop the use of fire crackers, bombs and explosives will mean to kill the patriotism in our boys. What nonsense to hold that noise bears any relation to the idea of patriotism. Let us talk this way lead the boys out as your fathers used to do on the Fourth of July with their shot guns and muskets and fire 15 minutes or 15 times 15 minutes. This would be the best way to imitate and commemorate the bravery of our forefathers who went out and won our independence from the British. Some of them never went about with these miserable little torpedoes and bombs as we do in these degenerate days. The governors made proclamation in all the states directing the observance of Thanksgiving day. This is proper and right. Why not do the same about the Fourth of July and direct the mayors to appoint committees to take intelligent supervision of the celebration. Surely, it means more to us than does Thanksgiving day. Our state should pass a law making it a misdemeanor to sell fire crackers, glass cases, toy pistols or for any person under 18 to fire these things off within the limits of any city or town. Just think of it. In Utah every year we take human life and maim or cripple for life a large number of people as our Fourth of July celebrations. I am sure we can get these agencies to stop and real and effective work in this important matter. Two

We need help again from you, gentlemen of the legislature, in this important matter and here, as in the case of former problems, we need not only the law but we need the help of newspapers, women's clubs, parents' classes, day and Sunday schools and churches. I am sure we can get these agencies to stop and real and effective work in this important matter. Two

brought it. Like faith, it must be supplemented with works.

Men who are the architects of their own fortunes often build nothing but castles in the air.

Thin skinned people do not suffer from the cold probably because they have hot tempers.

It was hardly to be expected that a Mayor who favors the "red light" district would favor prohibition.

Mr. Gompers is said to take the Constitution to bed with him 11 nights. Sleeping on his rights, so to speak.

Prohibition was not made a campaign issue because those who are opposed to it did not dare face the people on the issue.

No one ever heard of prohibition leading to the downfall of any boy or girl, man or woman. But who can not recall where the prospects of a bright life were blighted by whiskey?

Remember that Mendelssohn's great oratorio Elijah will be rendered at the Theater this evening, and attend the celebration of the birth of that great composer, a hundred years ago.

When Carrie Nation was fined \$7.50 by a London police magistrate for poking her umbrella through an underground car window that had a cigarette sign on it, she remarked: "Thank you; I expected it would cost me more." Next time she does it it undoubtedly will.

The special committee of the Senate committee on judiciary appointed to report on Senator Culberson's resolution inquiring by what authority President Roosevelt authorized the purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Fuel company by the U. S. steel trust, is quite up a stump over the matter, so much so that it is not even able to "report progress."

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UTAH LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens:

As a taxpayer and as an elector I desire to address a few earnest words to you. It is no idle thing to say that you have been elected to an honorable and most exalted station among your fellowmen. As a citizen I have full confidence in you. I believe that you are wise enough and brave enough to deal correctly with the great problems that will come before you at this session. It is the duty of every citizen to help you and not hinder you in the discharge of your many and responsible duties. I have met in my travels east this time many very prominent and influential men; among them that magnificent statesman, John A. Johnson, the governor of Minnesota. All are interested in your work. The best men and women of our nation, as well as in our own state are watching with keen interest this action of the Utah legislature, which may in some respects be the most important, the most memorable and most historic one that will ever assemble in our state.

It appears to me that you, gentlemen, are in the happy position where you have the opportunity to write your names as high on the scroll of Utah's history as the signers of the Declaration of Independence wrote theirs on the history of our nation. This is saying very much, but it seems from the facts that the most important period in the story of our state is right now. To frame a few ordinary laws, to give a few tax bills, to change a few existing laws and arrange some plan to pay out the people's money for roads and bounties on wild animals does not require an extraordinary amount of brain power and moral stamina; but you are brought face to face with the most serious problem that will ever come before the legislative body. The people, the sovereign people, have come to you asking you to do a great thing, to do a thing that will not only will the present generation of men and women bless you, but generations yet unborn will rise up and call you blessed and will point their children and children's children to you and kneel before you in adoration and thanksgiving. They will say: "These are the heroes who like the men of 1776 dared to do their duty." These are the names of the men who gave us freedom, who freed our state from the curse of drink, from the slavery of alcohol! These are the men who did more to stop crime, to check insanity, to prevent the ruin and degradation of boys and girls than any legislative body ever convened in Utah.

I have visited the state penitentiary in Maryland and seen over a thousand wretched men and women posing up and down behind bars in cell frames of their walls; they will say: "These are the heroes who like the men of 1776 dared to do their duty." These are the names of the men who gave us freedom, who freed our state from the curse of drink, from the slavery of alcohol! These are the men who did more to stop crime, to check insanity, to prevent the ruin and degradation of boys and girls than any legislative body ever convened in Utah.



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A well-fitting Corset adds style and grace to the wearer. Our Corsets are comfortable to wear and conform to this season's conservative fashions. For three days our entire line of Warner Bros. Rust Proof and C. B. Corsets will be placed on sale at the following price reductions:

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\$1.75 Corsets for\$1.40	\$4.00 Corsets for\$3.20
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A regular \$1.00 Corset for 65c A regular \$2.75 Corset for \$1.65
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Embroidery Edgings and Insertions, values up to 12 1/2-c a yard, a nice variety of widths to select from, a yard 5c	Boys' 1-1 rib black Cotton Hose, very elastic, absolutely fast dye, very durable and dressy in appearance. A regular 15c 25c hose for..... 15c
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INDIA LINONS, regularly sold at 35c a yard, in this sale— 28c	INDIA LINONS, regularly sold at 35c a yard, in this sale— 28c	INDIA LINONS, regularly sold at 35c a yard, in this sale— 28c
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INDIA LINONS, regularly sold at 35c a yard, in this sale— 16 3/4c	INDIA LINONS, regularly sold at 35c a yard, in this sale— 16 3/4c	INDIA LINONS, regularly sold at 35c a yard, in this sale— 16 3/4c
INDIA LINONS, regularly sold at 35c a yard, in this sale— 20c	INDIA LINONS, regularly sold at 35c a yard, in this sale— 20c	INDIA LINONS, regularly sold at 35c a yard, in this sale— 20c
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