LAST EDITION

10 PAGES

LEGISLATION FOR

CARE OF CHILDREN

President Sends Recommenda-

tions of Conference on Ques-

tion to Congress.

URGES FAVORABLE ACTION.

doubted Right of Research

In Such Matters.

ample of High Standard of Child

Protection to the Several States.

washington, Feb, 15 .- The presi-

dent sent a special message to Con-

gress transmitting the report of the

conference on the care of children. It

follows: On Jan 25, 26, 1909, there assembled in this city, on my invitation, a con-pression on the care of dependent chil-tern. To this conference there came from nearly overy state in the Union men and women actively engaged in the care of dependent children, and fixious bodies.

Indogs bodies.

out care.

torial affairs.

inform bodies. The subject considered is one of high importance to the well-being of the mation. The comus burcau reported in 1894 that there were in orphanages and children's houses about 93.000 depen-ment children. There are probably 50,-one index is a sectained in private houses, either on board or in adopted houses provided by the generosity of mater parents. In addition to these there were 25,000 children in institu-tions for juvenile delinquents. Each of these children represents

Each of these children represents other a potential addition to the pro-

NATION'S INTERESTS.

The interests of the nation are in-

hildren no less than in our great ma

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

In "Getting Ready to Buy a Home" Make a Study of the "News" Reat Estate News.

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR

TEUTH AND LIBERTY.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 15 1909 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

PROHIBITION AND THE STATE UNIVERSITY

Are fifty per cent of the University professors opposed to prohibition? State Senster John V. Smith so states concerning that body of educative - on a train between Sail Lake and Provo, Saturday evening, senator smith had in his possession a copy or that evening's "News" in which It was stated that the subcommon were taking hope from his activity to frame a substitute for the Cannon hills the discussed the article with passengers on the train, and among other things declared that the University faculty was opposed to prohibition in the proportion given here.

From Milton Bennion, who traches ethics at the institution, was invited to furnish a paper for the "News" on his prohibition views He trankiy responded and spoke decidedly in favor of prohibition. He, evidently, is not one of the fifty percent of whom Senator John Y. Smith felt at likerty to speak as against

If the Senator will furnish the names of his "lifty per cent" the "News" will try to ascertain, if it can, just what their views are, and whether they are willing to have it told about that they are against the provision now in full swing for temperance reform in Utoh. That would be the most effective and direct way of meeting the ugly rinner that political influence had been brought to hear upon the faculty to keep silent on an important moral question



treasury department has not been in-

Jurious to their respective services.

state commerce commission; William

partment of commons and inber; S. W.

Trowbridge, chief of revenue agenta, and Asst. Seey. James B. Reynolds of

A. W. Agee, a man of experience, a awyer and one who knows whereof he peaks, in a communication addressed the editor of the Inter-Mountain tepublican, takes usue on the Garder bill and the stand that that paper us taken oditorially and otherwise an

e prohibition question. At a recent meeting the editor of the terminican stated before the committee Recolding stated before the condition which waited on him that the Republican had never advocat-ed prohibition and furthermore, in answer to a query from George M. Cannon, declared that that paper was prepared to print both sides of the question, even at this late bour. By way of encouragement the sub-journed answer to some of the editorials note appearing in the Republican was send to the Republican by special de-livery on the 9th inst. To date it has not appeared and Mr. Asses a friends ask that the Desaret News prior it. Here it ju:

Here it is: Editor, intermountain Republican: In econt editorials, appearing in the Re-ublican. It seems to no that you re-out to some stronge logic and make one stronge assertions. You say prohibition will not prohibit, at if the Gardner bill bicomes a law, not a subcoment by run a day unless th

but if the trainier but meetines a tay, "not a subcon can be run a day utdees it compiles with the law—and not one-third of the present number could du that and live. There will be no illicit places Every one of them will be known, because every one will have to pay federal tax, or take chance of going central detective buyeau and all ex-pressed satisfaction with axieting con-ditions. None could recall a domand for a secret service operative of the treasure domand et disapproved of the suggestion of a entral detective bureau and all exreasury department during the past

Mr. Soleau explained that in the de-partment of commerce and labor are immigration inspectors and special agents sugaged in investigating ques-tions of violations of the law. So close-ly allocd with administration are the services of these investigators that he doubted very much if the work could be done so efficiently by a central bu-reau, controlled by some one indepen-dent of the department. He spoke of an imaginary violation of the Chinese

urglary

ale of intoxicating liquors cannot be completely stopped. Neither can inr-eny, burglary or adultery. But be-

such circumstances, they were elied to "back fire," that is, to encaher fire and when sufficient had been burned over, get into space and thereby encape the by approaching flames. The fire robilition is sweeping over the the first and a velo. firing," against production. I do not not all, but a large per cent of per-sons who oppose pradibilition are either (1) persons who are directly or hi-directely interested in the liquor traf-fic, or (2) persons who want to bay and drink the stuff; or (3) persons who are hired to oppose all such man-nures. There seems to be no doubt that there are quite a number of the inter chas in this state. One member of the senate adminst that for monther of the senate adminst that for monther of the senate adminst that for monther to heave as about to get money to make good roads.

FEW FERTINENT QUESTIONS.

FEW PERTINENT QUESTIONS But you assert there would be to li-leit places if the Gardner bill become law. You give a reason for this taim, that every person engined in its traffic will be known because every one must pay the federal tax or take thanness of going to the penitentiary inder prosecution by the government." Sow do you really think that is a fair and homest argument? Would not every person who would undertake to sell inters in violation of a prabibitory are have to pay the federal tax or take hances on prosecution by the govern-ment? And if each one must pay that are, would he not be known just the arms as if he were selling under a reams? Now mally why do you of-ir such an absurd argument? And that foundation is there will be no tommer: Now many why to you or-er such an absurd argument? And that foundation is there for your fur-her assortion that there will be no ony, women or girls in subons, run ander the proposed Gardner plan? Bo you not know that section 1249, of the longuided Laws of this state, prohibits he sale of intexicating liquors a minors, insane persents and habilitud runkards, and also makes it a unis-tementor to permit any minor to re-sulp in or absuit a subon? And in you not know that section 1250, makes t a misdomentor to sell intexicating quors on Sunday except upon a pre-scription of a physician? And do you tet know that these provisions a co-omatantly violated by persons ungaged a this traffie? What reason have you or saying that such provisions in the lardner hijh will keep boys out of sa-oons when they will not do so now? WILL HE NO TREATING

WILL HE NO TREATING.

Again: You say "there will be no reating." Do you not know that there as existed in Nebraska a stitugent aw against iPesting, for many years, at that it has been an absolute "dead ether?" Why then do you assert that or a severation will measure the time. ther?" Why then do you assert that the a provision will prevent treating this state? Do you not know that long as saloons are dermad there it be "treating?" The facts are that i be "treating?" The facts are that in be "treating?" The facts are the dipated traffic can be much more only abeliabled than regulated. Under abilitary laws, all sales are filegal der license laws, some are filegal derome are not, and the difficulty is prove that any given sale is illustral. prove that any given sale is illigr

one of the weakest arguments or-force by any one against problemory have was made by an alleged minister-or the general and is that it makes have was made by an alleged minister-or the general and is that it makes have and hypecritics of men. It deer nothing of the kind. This is one of the arguments of the run softer and the "wine tilber," and is soldom used by any other class, it makes no may a har or a hypecrite. It does some-times expose them, Sometimes a man will lie to shield the max who less sold him liquor and robbed his family of their daily break. But prohibition has not made a flar of him. He was a sneak and har before, and prohibition has any him of the men who will steal a horse or burglarize a house.

of doubt that nine out of ten men who of steal a horse or burgiarize a house, and lie to escape conviction, but the w against horse stealing and burg-cy does not make three men large thieves. They are liars and they heart. Because non will thus lie to carse punishment for these crimes, and we repeal the laws ory, and attempt to license nd regulate the business? The lique attempt raffic does more harm and robs wo-mon and children of more every month than the value of all the horses and ther property stolen in a year.

MEMORIES OF THE MEN OF THE MAINE Special and Impressive Religious Services Held in Honor of

Victims of Ill-Fated Ship.

ADMIRAL SIGSBEE SPEAKER.

Told Story of the Catastrophe That Caused Their Death and Led to War With Spain.

Washington, Pob. 10 .- Memories of the men who were plunged to sudden death when the battleship Maine went down in the waters of Havana harbor, Il years ago today, were honored in song and story roday in observance of the day by military, religious and paristic bodies.

Beautiful and impressive were the eremonios at Si, Patrick's Catholic hurch, where a military mass was celebrated for the dead herees by Rev. Thomas E. McGulgan. Rev. Dr. William T. Fursell, pastor of St. Patrick's, delivered the sulogy, A pilgrimage was made to Arlington, whereat the granite shaft which towers above 165 of the Maine victims, services unusual in their solemnity were conducted in the presence of a throng of

Rear Admiral Sigabee, retired comnamber of the ill-fated battleship, was the chief speaker and in stirring words he depicted the story of the catastrophe which led the nation to war.

"On that dark, overcast and ominously quiet night, 11 years ago," ha said, "tups look on a new meaning to the survivors of the Maine. They were sounded that night with extreme solemnity. In the pauses the echoes rolled suck from the hills with such distinct-ness that all must have distance and neard. Taps, the nightly signal for si-ence and sleep, were therefore the last listinctive sound heard by the men in

distinctive sound heard by the user in life for in one-hair hour they were dead-for the givator part died in their sheep. And the bugier, himself, was dead. He had sounded a requirm for himself and his shipmates." Several others delivered beief ad-drosses. Two troops of mounted men from Fort Myze fixed the solutes. A large floral tribute was sent by Piesi-dent Roosevelt and many wreaths were sent by individuals and variable or guarantions.

PENNSYLVANIA EIGHTEEN-HOUR FLYER WRECKED

canda apecial, the in-hear figur from Chi-cago to New Tork, struck a rock at Cago to Are furn, struits what of Har-ristory, shortly after 5 a. m. today, wrecking the train. Orficial reports to the company in this city say that be-youd a severe shaking up, no one was

ed. heavy fog obsoured the track at time the ascident eccurred and the new had no lime to slacked the out the train before striking the s which had failen from the hill The Pullman, the combination the baggare car and three sleeper a genaled, the engine and the first ours turing over on their side. The out baggare car on their side. The passengers were still in their berth were thrown about and badly shake

roblishment of a federal children's bu-road of desirable, and enactment of bending hill is earnestly recommended. 16. Suggest special message to Con-stress favoring federal children's bu-reau and other tegistation applying above principles to District of Colum-bia and other federal territory. Other to be compared that these com-

While it is recognized that these con-lusions can be given their fullest ef-tect only by the action of the several tates or communities concerned, or of heir charitable agencies, the confer-nce requested mo, in section 14 of the conclusions, to send to you a message recommending federal action.

PENDING BILLS.

There are pending in both houses of ongress bills for the establishment of children's bureau, i. e., senate bill to. 5322 and house bill No. 2418. These rovide for a children's bureau in the sportment of the interior which "shall bustletich and corest wave all not department of the interior which "shall investigate and report upon all mat-ture perialning to the weifare of chil-dren and child life, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mor-tality, the birth rate, physical degen-eracy, orphanage, juvenile delinquency and juvenile courts, desertion and ille-gitimacy, dangerous occupations, acci-dents and diseases of children of the working classes, employment, logisla-Federal Government Has Unworking classes of children of the working classes, employment, logisla-tion affecting children in the several states and territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the health efficiency, character, and training of children " National Government Should Set Ex-

blidren." One of the needs felt most acutely by One of the needs felt most acutely by the conference was that of accurate information concerning these questions relating to childhood. The national government not only has the unques-tioned right of research in such vital matters, but it is the only agency which can effectively conduct such gen-eral inquiries as are needed for the benefit of all our citizens. In accord-ance with the unanimous request of the conference, I therefore most heartly urge your favorable action on these measures.

DISCREDITABLE TO PEOPLE. DISCREDITABLE TO PEOPLE. It is not only discreditable to us as a people that there is now no recog-ulted and authoritative source of in-formation upon these subjects relating to child life, but in the absence of such information as should be supplied by the federal government many aluses have gone unchecked, for public senti-ment, with its great corrective power, can only be aroused by full knowledge of the facts. In addition to such infor-mation as the cennus bureau and other existing agencies of the federal gov-ernment already provide, there remains much to be assertaimed through lines errainent already provide, there remains much to be ascertained through times of research hot now authorized by isw; and there should be correlation and dis-semination of the knowledge obtained without any duplication of effort or in-terference with what is already being done. There are few things more vital to the weitare of the nation than ac-curate and dependable knowledge of the best methods of dealing with child-reit, especially with these who are in on, especially with those who are in

either a potential addition to the pro-ductive capacity and the enlightened dimension of the nation, or, if allowed to suffer from neglect, a potential ad-dition to the destructive forces of the community. The ranks of criminals and other ensures of society are ro-cuited in an altogether undus pro-portion from children berefit of their natural homes and left without suf-it for care. ron, especially with those who are in one way or another handlcapped by misfortune; and in the absence of such knowledge each community is left to work out its own problem without be-ing able to learn of the profit by the success or failure of other communities along the same lines of endeavor. The bills for the establishment of the children's bureau are advocated not only by this conference, but by a large number of national organizations that are disinterestedly working for the wel-fare of children, and also by philan-thropic columns, and religious bodies in all parts of the county.

LEGISLATION URGED.

I further urge that such legislation be emoted as may be nocessary in or-der to bring the laws and practimes in regard to the care of dependent child-ren in all federal territory into har-mony with the other conclusions reached by the conference.

torial affairs. Notwithstanding a wide diversity of views and methods represented in the conference, and notwithstanding the varying legislative enactments and policies of the states from which the same came, the conference, at the close of its sessions, unanimously adopted a series of declarations ex-pressing the conclusions which they adopted a series of declarations ex-pressing the conclusions which they adopted a series of declarations ex-pressing the conclusions which they adopted a series of declarations ex-pressing the conclusions which they adopted a series of declarations ex-pressing the proper series of the series of child-caring work. If given full ef-rect by the proper agencies, existing recthods and practises in almost every community would be profoundly and advantageously modilied. Congress took a step in the direction of the conclusions of this conference in 1893, when, on the recommendation of the late Amos G. Warner, then super-intendent of charities for the District of Columbia, the board of children's guardians was created, with authority among other things, to place children in family homes. That board has made in tanking noises. That board has made commendable progress and its work should be strengthened and extended. I recommend legislation for the Dis-trict of Columbia in accordance with the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sec-tions of the conclusions of the confer-ence as follows:

Salt Lake City has been granted a concession to build a railroad through the states of Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michocan and Collina, through one of the Senar Castella is acting as the Mexi-

can representative of the Utich com-pany, and is one of the directors in the corporation, which was formed in this city last August. The line of rail-road purchased already extends be-tween the stiles of Oaxae and Ejudia, a distance of K utiles and the conversion distance of 45 miles, and the concession extends along the Pacific coast and into the interfor of the states mentioned a the interior of the states mentioned a distance of between 806 and 1,000 miles. At least three of the flaest ports on the Pacific side of the country are to be tapped, namely those of Acupulos. Manzaulta, and Sailins Cruz. The country extending along the concession is remarkably rich in timber, consist-ing of thousands of acres of pine and oask in the higher altitudes, and ma-hogany, wainst, ebony and cedar and other hardwoods on the lower levels.

FOR COLONIZATION.

judge, "and I first made a trip through the country in the capacity of attorney for a New York party, who is interested in the present or-granization, and I became deeply im-pressed with the opportunities offered for energy and capital in the southern republic. The states of Guerrero and Michoacan are now practically without means of transportation, and therefore these sections have not been developed to any considerable extent. Their methods of agriculture, and mining, are very erude, and their only means of transporting gords from one section to another is by means of the primitive buirs or ox cart. This will all be changed with the advent of the rail-road, and the visat riches of countries through which the read passes will be append up."

Holding & Improvement company of icials connected with the detection of vina in four different branches of the government have just testified in sub stance that the inmitution on the use of the secret service operators of the

richest agricultural, mining and timber districts in the Mexicun republic, was made known today when Jose Castello, | They are Chairman Knapp of the interpresident of the Mexican senate and one of the most influential men in L. Soleau, disbursing clerk of the de-Mexico pseuved from Presidentt Diaz the official document granting the con-

the treasury department, in charge of Their testimony, taken during hear-

ings on the sundry civil appropriation bill, was made public today by the bill, was made public today by the house committee on appropriations. With the testimony of Secy. Garfield of the interior department, and of Alty-Gen. Bomaparto, it is belied upon by the committee to refuse the claim that the instation placed hast year on the socret service of the treasury depart-ment has worked to the interest of the commit classes

riminal classes. All who were examined on the sub-

FOR COLONIZATION. Judge G. W. Bartch, who is general counsel for the holding and railroad company, said this morning that the en-terprise was the best industrial project he had ever had any experience with, and the tracits to be opened through the four Mexican states offer opportun-ities for colonization rarely found in any other country. "The mining, tim-ber and agricultural possibilities of these states are unlimited," said the judge, "and I first made a trip through the country in the capacity of attorney

COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

tille, Chus. A. Hamilton, another noted agineer, and Judge G. W. Barteli, form

the directorate. A telegrain was received at the com-pany's office this morning, annualchas that capitals Seeley would arrive in this gity from California this after-

BERLIN'S JACK THE RIPPER

Bertin, Feb 15.-The mysterious a tacks upon women on the structs of the city, recalling the notarious "ripper cases of other titles, continued. Fri women of the working class we wounded in the city and the subury yeatering, while this morning the wi-of a nonrohant was wounded by an u-known meadlant. None of the wome was seriously lurd. The first attack oursed at 9 o'clock restrike mornin in the open street. The assument era-bed his victum in the upper part the arm

the area. Another woman was wounded in the high yesterday forenoon in the sorth section of the city. At is colock in the afternoon a girl was attacked in the eastern series fine warded off the thow with her hand which was wounde ed. In the evening the "ripper" stark-ed in the evening the "ripper" stark-ed in the evening the "ripper" stark-ied in the evening the "ripper" stark-ied in the evening the suburb of Hohenschoen.

STILL ATTACKING WOMEN

More significant even than the con-tents of the declarations is the fact that they were adopted without dis-uting vote and with every demon-stration of hearty approval on the part of all present. They constitute a stand-and of accepted opinion by which each community should measure the adeunacy of its existing methods and to which each community should seek to conform its legislation and its prac-

KEYNOTE OF CONFERENCE.

The keynote of the conference was pressed in these words: Home life is the highest and finest

product of civilization. Children should not be deprived of it except for ut-gont and compelling reusons."

Surely poverty alone should not disrupt the home. Parents of good character suffering from temporary unisfortune, and above all deserving nothers fairly well able to work but nothers fairly well able to work but deprived of the support of the normal breadwinner, should be given such aid on may be necessary to enable them to maintain suitable homes for the rearing of their children. The widowed or deserted mother, if a good woman, willing to work and to do her best, should ordinarily be helped in such fushion as will enable her to bring up her children from unit homes, and come. Children from unit homes, and children who have no homes, who caust be cared for by charitable usencies, should, so far as practicable, or cared for in families.

SONCLUSIONS REACHED.

I transmin herewith for your inforthe conference, of which reached by is a brief summary:

1. Home Care .- Children of worthy kept with their parents as a rule,

Proventive Work - The effort should be thade to evaluate causes of al pendancy, such as disease and ac-cident, and to substitute compensa-tion and hostifance for relief.

 Home Finding.-Homless and elected a hildren, if normal, should caved for in families, when practic-BUS

System .--- Institutions m the cottage plan with as far as possible. annall un

epondent children should be Nu do on approval of a suitable Mate

Inspection .- The utale Inspection.—This states art the work of all agencies for dependent children. for of Educational Work.— I work of institutions and dependent childaring for dependent supervised by state

and Records .- Complete blac dependent children and their based upon personal investiga-supervision, should be recordguidance of child-caring agon-

Physical Care - Every needy child dd receive the best medical and surattention, and be instructed 10

nce, as follows: 1. That the approval of the heard of charities he required for the incorpora-tion of all child-caring agencies, as well as amendments of the charter of any benevolent corporation which in-

well as amendments of the charter of any benavolent corporation which in-cludes child-caring work, and that other than duly incorporated agencies be for-bidden to engage in the care of needy children. This legislation is needed in order to insure the fitness and re-sponsibility of those who propose to undertake the care of helpless children. Such laws have long been in satisfac-tary operation in several of the larger catates of the Union. 2. That the board of charities, through its duly anthorized agents, shall inspect the work of all agencies which care for dependent children, whether by institutional or by home-finding methods, and whether supported by public or private funds. The state has always isolously guarded the inter-ests of children whose parents have been able to leave them property by requiring the apportunent of a guardtoria.

been able to leave them property by requiring the appointment of a guard-ian, under bond, accountable directly to the courts, even though there be a competent surviving parent. Surely the interests of the child who is not only an orphan but penuliess, ought to be no less sacred than those of the more fortunate orphan who inherits property. If the protection of the gov-ernment is necessary in the one case it is even more necessary in the other If we are to require that only incorpo-rated institutions shall be allowed to empage in this responsible work, it is rated institutions shall be allowed to engage in this responsible work it is necessary to provide for public inspec-tion, less the state should become the unconscious partner of those who either from ignorance or inefficiency are un-suited to deal with the problem. 3. That the education of children is orphan asylums and other similar le-stitutions in the District of Columbia be under the supervision of the board of education, in order that these chil-dren may enjoy educational advancated in Mexico City, an engineer of prominence. The above gentlemen, to-gether with T. W. Dimond of Taylors-

dren may enjoy educational advan-tages equal to those of the other chil dren. Normal school life comes nex to normal home life in the process of securing the fullest development of the child.

4. That all agencies engaged in child-4. That in agencies engaged in while caring work in the District of Columbia be required by law to adopt adequate methods of investigation and make permanent records relative to children under their care, and to exercise faithful personal supervision over their varies until legally adopted or otherwise clearly beyond the need of further su-pervision: the forms and methods of

pervision: the forms and methods or such investigation, metoria, and anter-vision to be prescribed and enforced by the board of charities. I deem such legislation as is herein recommended not only important for the welfare of the children initediate-tic concerned but important as estiling bish joint bureaus of information.
i.i. Undesirable Legislation.—Prohib-tive legislation against transfer of de-repealed.
i.i. Permanent Organization.—A per-manent organization for work along the itnes of these resolutions is desirable.
i.i. Federal Children's Bureau.—Es-

It seems to me it would cripple the "It assems to me it would cripple the service to throw that case into an h-dopendion bureau," he said, "when we already have men on the ground who are able to take up those cases and who know what to do with them on account of their familiarity with Chi-nese exclusion matters. "I Unink it can be fairly said," con-tinued Mr. Soleau, "that wherever we have had a men separate from some service where he was an expert in do-ing that kind of work, we take blm in

in humaning resolution of the

neve had a non separate from some service where he was an expect in do-ing that kind of work, we take blm in fairly under the law, and when what-ever little work he was doing was ac-complished, he resigned from us and went back to the place where he was before. We know very well that the law does not permit the detail from one departiment to another, and as the fiscal and financial agent of the de-partment I can say without frac of atyphedy contradicting it. that accounts do not paus my office in contravention of haw. If the evernoat' is in there, somebody so suscessfully did it, that my expects cannot find it and it passes. I hope Mr. Tawney, that out service will not be included in a proposition like that, because it would make tots of incometed. Through which the road passes will be opened up." The company receiving the conces-sion is composed chiefly of Salt Lake and castern men. The company was capitalized at \$1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of the value of \$10 each. There will also be a number of sub-sidiary companies. The president of the company. Is Capitain E. A. Seeley, who was formerly in charge of the line of stoamships between Scattle and who was formerly in charge of the line of steamships between Scattle and Nome, Alaska, and also conducted a transportation line from Portland, Ore-gon, down the Columbia river to Aslike that, because it would make lots of

Chairman Knapp explained that in Chairman Knapp explained that in the interstate commerce commission are a few men employed to get infor-mation about possible infractions of the law.

He added that the commission had over used a treasury secret service man for any purpose.

SPECIAL REVENUE AGENTS.

The first vice president of the com-pany is Senor Jose Castello, of Mexico City. Senor Castello has been in-strumental in exploiting the resources of his country in more ways than one, and has always favored the coming in-to the country of American capital and energy for the development of the re-sources of the land. The second vice president of the com-Aast. See ... Reynolds described the force of special agents and confiden-ial agents engaged in detecting rand upon the entomic revenues. Since he ame into office in 1995, he said there acurces of the land. The second vice president of the com-pany is Joseph Kimball of this city, who was largely instrumental in the formation of the company and bringing about its success up to the present time. The secretary-treasurer of the company is Roswell E. Briggs now lo-cered b. Meyrice City, an engineer of

anne into office in 1905, he suld there had been only two or three instances where the secret service division had been called upon for nanistance. "We used a secret service man once to watch a man who had been con-victed of amisting in silk frauds in New York while his case was being taken an to the circuit nour but un-fortunately the man god away." Mr Reynolds told the committee. During the inst year, he sold his department had had no rowon to desire the de-tail of any servet service man. Mr Travebridge expressed little faith he operatives from the socret service division of the transury department for suprocession of litely distilling or fer-reting out violations of the offermarga-tion and

rins oft are a failure so far as our "Prey are a failure of declared the

bureon is concerned, succared the chief of the revenue agents. "I have the libert of save them a fair that two bright follows at fib per day each and experimen for two months and they did not meet with any sac-



Washington, Pels Di-The hanon today rejected the sonate

completely stopped. Neither can in-ceny, burgiary or adultery. But be-cause these crimes caunot be entirely suppressed would you repeal the laws that prohibit and punish them? If the officers charged by their oaths, with the duty of enforcing the criminal laws of the state, would make the same housest effort to enforce a law prohib-ting the sale of intoxicating liquors, that they do to suppress the officer crimes which I have named, their ef-forts would be attended with equal success. It is a naturious and lament-able fact that prostilution and the keeping of bandy houses cannot be en-tirely suppressed—that the laws pro-hibiting these evils do not prohibit to the extent of entirely suppressing these crimes. It is even more difficul-to enforce the laws prohibiting these crimes than it is to enforce a law pro-hibiting the manufacture and sale of innaviating liquors. Do you disput-ting the manufacture and sale of innaviating liquins'. It not, are you in favor of licensing and regulating bandy houses and prostitution?

STATISTICS PROM GEORGIA.

Bul, as before stated, I assert that shihition does prohibit, in about the me measure that laws against other its prohibit. I have lived where the with proglot. I have fived where the raffic in intexicating liquors was pro-ibilited by ordinance, and I know that drunkenness and the sale of liquors worn practically abolished. I have be-fare me a letter from the clerk of the reserves a court (police court) of At-anta, Georgia, dated the 4th day of lamma, Georgia, dated the 4th day of this month, giving the official ariginal statistics of that etty during the year 1967, the last year under the bases system, and 1969, the first year inder probibition. This record shows that druckenness has been decreased more than so per cent, while all crimes have decreased about 49 per cent. If this can be effected in a single year weat more and the can be official to the second state of the second second about 40 per cent. he effected in a single year what may we expect as the final result after years of trui? This letter then states: Thus an in trust. This maker meth status, "Business is good in Atlanta and the probability went into effort. The mar-nis of the city are much better. Structs where there used to be so much law-lemmon, are now quiet and there is part business dame." This is the tee-ture of a finder data for the teeimmy of an official who knows.

SITUATION IN KANSAS

Give of my nearway paighbors, a very subseaseful husiness man, formarily lived in Kamas, and he assures me that the distribution of the subsection that in Kamas, and he assures me that the distribution is a failure is absolutely un-ins. The may that it is true that the confirmed drinker manages some sized finant thenaunds of young men by removing the area temptation. If prohimitery have will not decrease the soles of uppoint, why are all the breaspermitticitary large will not decrease the sades of liquids, why are all the breas-ere distilling, and deniates in intradicat-ing liquids agained to such large of the one-diffed of the present number of sales will be available in the liquid-user diff because a law, and live, as you assert, why are all the sales such assert, why are all the sales integrate in favor of that bill restrict than any prohibitory haw? Bo you think two-thirds of the sales want to be plat out of liquidness? The you not know that the Gardner bill a si-fected us another in-risks against prohill removing the constitutional for a new finite barriande gainst pro-hill in at a senator lines earling as associate in any of the prairie association of state.

VICIOUS APPEAL.

But the last and most victous appeal by opposition to prohibitory legisla-ion appears in your editorial in yes-erday's issue of the Republican. This is an appeal to partisanship. You ap-eal to Republicans to align themas against prohibition to avoid, as seen to suppose, the success of American, and the defeat of the Republican party. This is not a party presilion, unless the charge be true, that cortain men in the Republican party have, for a money consideration, received from the liquor interests and the promise of support from the rune element, in the last election, undertak-en to sell the Republican voters of this state to the liquor dealers. I am a Republican. I have voted for every

RULE WORKS BOTH WAYS.

RULE WORKS BOTH WAYS but you insist that prohibitian was not an issue in the last election. That the quastion has arisen mines the election, and that as a fair man any number of the legislature who believes in prohibition should remize and usis his people whiti is their sontiments to this mat-ter. How is he to inscerial that sentiment? You say by a special elec-tion where the quastion result has an issue? Now that would be fine for the liquer Now that would be fine for the liquer Now that would be fine for the liquer interests, would it not? Before an elemine could be held, fro solution would adjourn and the liquer traffic would adjourn and the liquer traffic

cannot have at least two years more in which to work its desadful haven. But

which to work his direction in epse. But If the question has arisen since the cleantion, why should not the appointents of probability modents, also resign and ask the semiiment of their con-stituents? Do you think a different rule of setion should be applied to these who favor prohibition, than is applied to these who appears, and if so, by what monital process is you reach such a conclusion?

FAIR QUESTION. Again: Many questions will natur-ally arise during the emission of the liquidature, which were not langue or (Continued on page two.)

Republican, Republican ublican candidate for president also for every Republican can for shats officers in of my residence at the time of election, may two, for 37 years 1 insist that "he serves his party , who serves his country best," and

best, who serves his country has party best, who serves his country has and that the best interest of the country and of humanity, demand that the traffic in intoxioating incours shall be probliced and destroyed. And if the Republican party of this state shall allign itself against prohibition of this tuffic and become an ally of the liquer interests, then I will no longer ack-nowledge any allegiance to that party, and I will your for no man of any party for a member of the legith-ture of whose especial duty it is to enforce the laws, whole I know to be in favor of the coulingation of the sys-tem of logensing men to poisson their neighbors, and despoil their homes, and I follow there are thousands of other trypublicans in this state who feel just as I do on this sindext. mULE WORKS BOTH WAYS

MAYA INDIANS.

Mexican Soldiers Sent to Locare and Punish Them.

Musico City IE-Lieuv. Alejanordered with 50 nfaithry tours to strate the territory d Quinana Rep and locate the Maya adhams, who have been attacking set-Indiana, whe have been attacking set-ticments and small detachments of sol-diers. Two days says the Indians at-tacked a small detachment of soldiers and yesterday they willed another be-tween the villages of San Isider and Nozois, and captured a number of mules carrying atmy provisions.

OLDEST MAN IN WORLD.

Jose Guadeloupe Alcala Celebrates His 138th Birthday.

Guadalajara, Mex., Poh. 15.-Jose Guadalaupe Alcals, belleved to be the oldest man in the world has just cele-beated his 1886 birthday. Alcala was been in this city 48 years before Mex-ics became a republic and has lived in three centuries. three centuries.

WATERS- PIERCE OIL CO. ACCEPTS OUSTER ORDER

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. B.-Henry S. Priest of St. Louis and H. Chy Pierce. Priest of St. Louis and H. Chay Pierce, contributed of the board of the Waters Pierce Oil company, today field in the supremiss court of Missouri, en accept-nost of the terms imposed upon. The company by the recent unster order of the court that it had severed all compary and a statement to this effect may yet be required by the court. Find that he he-hieved today's action overed the case so far as the Missouri covered the case.

BUILDING A TENTED CITY FOR E. H. HARRIMAN

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 15 .- In anticipation of the coming of E. H. Harriman an party who will spend several months in the vicinity of San Antonio hunting and fishing, a snug little tented cily has spring up at the Hotel Well near this city where the head-quarters of the party will be estab-lished. The party will consist of Mr. Hrainan, his daughter, Miss Mary Hairiman: R. W. Gillette and J. L. Harshan, president of the Illinois Cen-tral reliburg. tral refleray. While life in tents will be a novel departure for Mr. Harriman and his

departure for Mr. Hardman and his guests, ample provision has been made for their convenience. The thors of the tent are hardwood, the sides are of an extra thickness and the furnish-ings complete. The fended village will be lighted by electricity and telephone wres have been strung. Automobiles have also been placed at the disposal of the party who should arrive tonight or tomorrow.