

EUGENE CHAFFIN ON PROHIBITION

Presidential Nominee Last Year
Presents Forceful Argument.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS AN EVIL.

A Majority Vote Cannot Make it a
Virtue Any More Than Could
It Hallow Slavery.

Eugene W. Chaffin, Prohibition candidate at the last election for president of the United States, spoke twice yesterday, in this city, in the afternoon from the pulpit of the First Methodist church and in the evening from the stand in Assembly hall. He is speaking this afternoon before the soldiers at Fort Douglas, and this evening is to speak at the Y. M. C. A. on prison reform.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting Mr. Chaffin said the majority of voters in both Republican and Democratic parties favored prohibition, but did not believe it could prevail in this country. No evil can live in a country unless it has two political parties, one of which is supported by only one party, that evil will have to die. At present the United States is governed by political parties and not by the people. There is no question of good men before the public; the question is what the old parties demand for their adherents. No man is better than the party he represents; no party is better than the man who leads it. A few men will parties bid for support. When Florida was acquired the United States wrote the blackest page in American history, and neither party did anything to prevent the horrors that followed. For the reason that no man was better than the party he represented, and the men who dominated the parties would brook no interference. The war between the United States and Mexico was brought about through the instigation of the slave-holders who desired the territory involved. The reason Daniel Webster, in his famous speech, demanded the further extension of slavery, was because his party demanded it, he in that respect being no better than his party. When ever a man got better than his party, he immediately started a new party, and this was the reason the abolition party was started. This also was the reason for starting the Prohibition party, and this was the third time that the prohibition party had swept the country. But there is no hope for the movement until one of the old parties is destroyed, and the majority of the voters who believe in the prohibition movement give the solid support to the movement by electing honest men to legislate on the question.

IN ASSEMBLY HALL.
Mr. Chaffin was greeted by a large and appreciative audience last evening in Assembly hall. With him on the stand were B. R. Grant, M. J. W. Young, Joseph S. Wells, James Moyle and Mr. Schulte, the latter introducing the speaker. Mr. Chaffin compared the white plague, consumption, to the red plague, the whisky traffic, arguing that it would be just as logical to oppose legislation for the suppression of consumption as to oppose legislation for the suppression of the whisky traffic. Here are men fighting efforts made in Congress to restrict and kill the business of manufacturing and selling intoxicating drinks, on the grounds that so many thousand men would be thrown out of employment thereby, as masters, distillery hands, bottlers, teamsters, etc., so much vested property rights would be destroyed, and millions of dollars circulating in the liquor trade, be thrown out of circulation. And moreover, congressmen are threatened with loss of their seats at the next election, if they opposed the liquor interests.

According to the same logic, the same legitimacy of argument, Congress might be urged not to legislate in favor of the suppression of consumption, on the grounds that it would throw out of employment so many thousand grave diggers, materially reduce the lumber trade in reducing the amount of lumber used in the manufacture of caskets and coffins, cut down the honest business of thousands of undertakers, diminish the annual receipts of thousands of physicians, cut materially into the revenues of lively stables, interfere with the legitimate business of druggists in selling medicines, and the receipts of cemetery associations. Moreover, it would be just as logical to threaten congressmen with defeat at the next election, if they legislated against consumption, for the reasons above stated.

This sort of a comparison was new to the audience. The speaker held that no party majority could make a wrong right. That was set forth in the debates between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Douglas held that whether a state should be slavery or no should be settled by a majority vote of that state. The question of moral status did not enter into the matter, let the majority rule. Mr. Lincoln held directly to the contrary. If slavery is wrong, it cannot be made right by any majority vote. Mr. Lincoln won the day. That is the principle the Prohibition party based its status on. The whisky traffic is a wrong, it is a sin; and no party majority can change the moral aspect of it. Mr. Chaffin was opposed to local option because, while it gave a community the right to banish whisky for the time, it did not prevent that same community from voting whisky back again. It did it too. Moreover, at best, local option is only throwing off a vice from one community into neighboring communities, increasing the evil in the latter places. The only way to kill the snake is to enact a national law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. The efficacy of this was illustrated in the action of Congress shutting the saloons out of the mails, and forbidding express companies and common carriers from handling the lottery's business. Then the Louisiana lottery disappeared. Enact a national statute prohibiting the manufacture, transportation and sale of whisky; and then the infamous traffic will perish.

At the close of the address, Mr. Chaffin was invited by soldiers from Fort Douglas to speak before the garrison this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, which he consented to do. This evening's talk at the Y. M. C. A. will be in behalf of the Prison Reform league.

The objects of this league are:
(1) The abolition of capital punishment, that the state may no longer swell the list of murders by becoming itself a murderer.
(2) Reform of the administration of criminal law, a task that the United States has not undertaken since it became a nation.
(3) Restraint to be for the sole purpose of protecting society and reforming the offender.

Accidents will happen, but the best-regulated families keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for such emergencies. It subdues the pain and heals the hurt.

SPECIAL SERVICE AT TABERNACLE

Elder Matthoniah Thomas Explains True Meaning of Mormonism to Visitors.

MANY LOCAL PEOPLE THERE.

Fast Day Meeting is Attended by
Larger Number Than Usual—
Organist Kinball Heard.

The fine weather was probably responsible for a greater number of local people than usual attending the special services in the tabernacle yesterday afternoon. The audience was somewhat larger than usual. The services began a few minutes after 3 o'clock with a selection on the organ by Assistant Organist Edward P. Kimball, after which prayer was offered by Elder Julius F. Wells. The following selections were then played on the organ during the services: Andante, Chaconne-Gullmunt, Meditation in E flat, Winkles; Old Melody ("Nearer my God, to Thee"), arranged by the performer. Elder Matthoniah Thomas delivered an address on Mormonism, which, he said, has been regarded for many years as one of the strange "isms" that have grown up in America. Reference was made to the wide distribution of the priesthood among the small members of the Church, thereby rendering them liable to be called at any time to give a reason for the hope that is within them. He spoke of the Pilgrim fathers and their ideas of religious liberty. No religious test was observed among them and every man has ever been allowed to follow his own religious views in this country. Among this kind of people Mormonism had its birth. It breathes the same religious liberty to all men. One of the Articles of Faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints says that they claim the privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of their consciences and allow all men the same privilege.

The speaker quoted the first article of faith and dilated briefly on the ideas of the Latter-day Saints concerning salvation and destiny of the human race. The laws of God were compared to the laws of men, as regards the laws of citizenship. Obedience to law in both cases is necessary before aliens can be admitted. God's laws require faith, repentance, baptism and the laying on of hands. In administering these laws authority is required. They must be administered by those whom God calls.

THE GOSPEL RESTORED.
The restoration of the gospel and the establishment of the Church of Jesus Christ in these days was then touched upon. The fatherhood of God and the designs of God in behalf of men and women, were explained, as well as the belief of the Latter-day Saints in the resurrection of the dead. A few words were also directed to unbelievers, in the endeavor to encourage faith in God as the director of all things. The benefit of experience was touched upon as helping man to progress in the scale of being. He may dream of great things in the future and while he dreams he resolves to carry out in a practical way as far as he can, the perfection of which he dreams. The condition of the Mormon homes was spoken of and praised. The life and example of the Savior were also touched upon. Mormonism is at all points practical. Men go into the world without purse or scrip preaching the gospel. They put the word to the test, and prove that God reveals things to his servants today. The Latter-day Saint believe all that God has revealed, all that he does now reveal and they believe that he will reveal many things in the future. The March Rehearsal on the Thomas organ, which was played on the organ, and the services closed.

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man is an unhappy slave. Burdock Blood Purifiers build up sound health—keep you well.

FOR HOME INDUSTRY.

Increased Interest Manifested in the Manufacturers' Association.

Increased interest is manifest every day in the affairs of the Manufacturers' Association of Utah. Not only are the direct promoters of local factories not yet identified with the society looking towards it with concern, but the general public is coming to see that it is a strong factor in a movement that will make for the advancement of the state in the matter of home industry. The Manufacturers' association is the successor of the M. & M. association, which had existence for several years. It was found that the two entirely of the same organization. Not that there was any intentional friction or discord, but they were more or less at cross-purposes from the very nature of things. The M. & M. association was a society of merchants, and the Manufacturers' association is a society of manufacturers. The fact that comparatively few articles are manufactured here. Hence it was somewhat of a difficulty for the merchant to draw the line and be exclusively loyal to an organization of which he was a member. Since the separation of the manufacturers and the merchants, the latter have in no wise withdrawn their allegiance to home industry, but are promoting them by precept and by example.

Manufacturers are alive to the fact that organization on the part of the industries already established and for the encouragement of others that are needed. They note that older communities that have built their success upon just such societies, which even after years of existence cannot be dispensed with. Membership in the local organization is increasing daily, and it is more than probable that the near future will see a majority of the manufacturers of Utah on the society's roster.

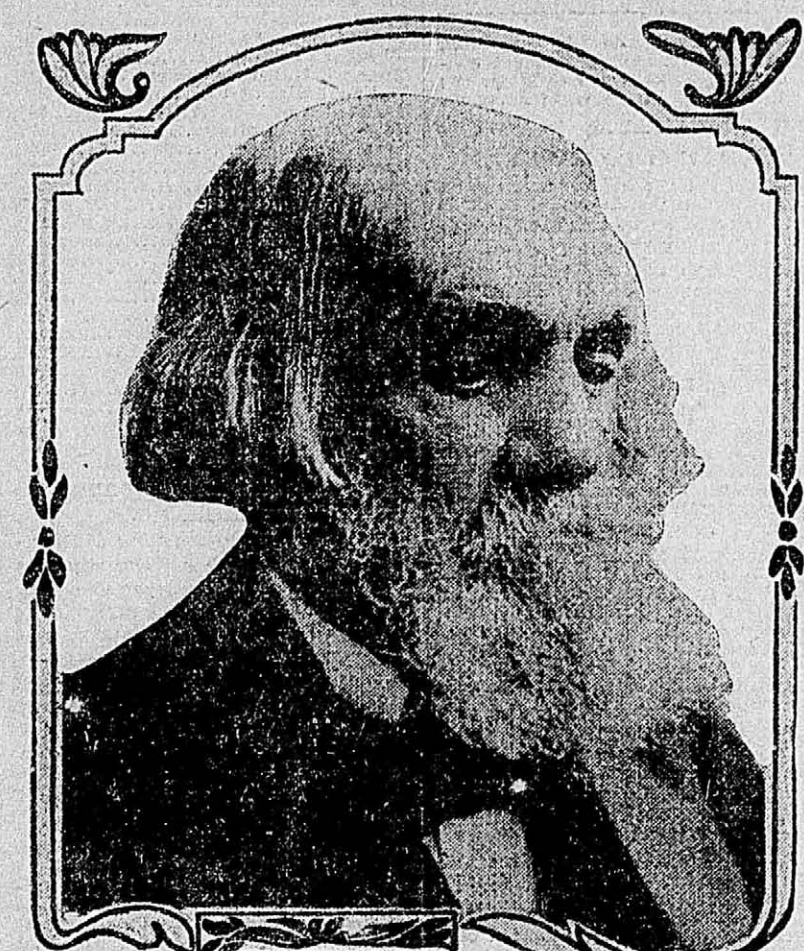
The personnel of the Manufacturers' association of Utah is as follows: President, George S. McAllister, Z. C. M. I. shoe factory; vice president, O. H. Meredith, Meredith trunk factory; treasurer, John R. Bruff, manager Utah Soap company; George Austin, Utah Idaho Sugar company; F. J. Alexander, Alexander Optical company; Lorenzo N. Stohl, vice president Skelton Publishing company; John H. Denhalter, president Salt Lake Soda Water company; Frank Enrich, Superior Baking company; J. P. Fowler, Fowler Carriage Works; H. L. Herington, Utah Canning company; Ogden; J. F. Jensen, Jensen Creamery company; A. Hyde, Hyatt's Plaster company; Nephi Plaster company; H. E. Jones, Model Knitting works.

D. F. Collett, the newly appointed executive secretary, took charge of the office Saturday. The headquarters has been newly painted and renovated, and everything about the place is neat and attractive.



Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure
The only baking powder
made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, CHAPLAIN OF THE SENATE, WHO IS ILL



The sudden illness of Edward Everett Hale has caused general alarm among the many close friends and millions of admirers of the good and famous man. Dr. Hale was on his way from Washington to this city and was stricken with sudden illness while on the train. His physicians after a hasty examination declared there was no cause for alarm, but the advanced age of the chaplain of the senate makes even a slight illness precarious. Dr. Hale had come home to prepare for a trip to Chicago, where he was scheduled to attend the national peace congress. Edward Everett Hale was born in Boston on April 3, 1822, and was graduated from Harvard in 1839. His writings on historical and religious subjects, his poems and his fiction have been read and enjoyed all over the world.

PLETHORIC PACKAGE LEFT IN THIEF'S WAY

H. E. Klammer, in a Moment of Forgetfulness, Leaves \$5,500 in Hotel Lavatory.

A moment of forgetfulness Sunday morning cost H. E. Klammer, the proprietor of a store near Old-Faithful Inn, Upper Basin, Yellowstone Park, \$5,500. This amount was contained in a package of currency which Mr. Klammer thoughtlessly left lying in the lavatory of the Wilson hotel, and when he returned for it a few minutes later, after discovering that he had left it behind him, he found that some one had "beat him to it."

The proffered reward of \$1,000, with no questions asked, for the return of the package, has so far failed to tempt the finder into honesty. Mr. Klammer, a recent arrival in Salt Lake, was stopping at the Wilson, and on Sunday morning entered the lavatory, where he took the package from his pocket and laid it on one of the stands. The money was wrapped in paper, between two pieces of cardboard. While having his shoes shined, Mr. Klammer recalled that he had failed to return the money to his pocket, and immediately began a search for it, which proved fruitless, however.

The package contained one \$1,000 and one \$500 bill, and the remainder of the amount in bills of the denominations of \$100, \$50 and \$20.

HEROIC DR. MUSSER DIVES INTO CANAL

Steers New Maxwell Into Ditch to Save Couple of Ladies—Some Circus Stunts.

Dr. P. P. Musser undertook to take the family out for a spin in his new Maxwell yesterday. Starting out on a quiet Sunday afternoon jaunt the constitutional wound up with a decidedly novel circus stunt with beauty in distress and all the adjuncts to a modern hippodrome thrown in. As the Musser party approached Tenth South on Main Street a fractious horse driven by Miss Swanton undertook to commit suicide by bolting in front of the automobile. In order to save the two ladies in the buggy Dr. Musser ported his helm with such enthusiasm that the big Palaces of Varieties, Casino and the machines took to the canal. During the process the medical man indulged in a spectacular high dive over the splashboard into the water and disappeared from view. Mrs. Musser, however, jumped and landed on terra firma in time to see her husband desert the ship. The sound of the automobile taking to water woke the scared horse in the buggy to further endeavor and the next instant Miss Swanton and her sister were thrown out, the buggy turned upside down and the animal went sailing down the street taking kicks between jumps at the wrecked buggy.

Somebody eventually stopped the horse and brought the wreck back, while Judge W. H. King, who was in the vicinity, took Dr. Musser home in his automobile. Nobody was seriously hurt, but for a time there was all kinds of excitement.

DEATH OF J. H. WOODBURY.

Well Known Resident Succumbs to Peritonitis at Hospital.

John Howard Woodbury of Granger, Salt Lake County, died at St. Mark's hospital at 2:05 Sunday morning from peritonitis. He had been feeling indisposed for several weeks but only last week was his condition considered serious. On Saturday afternoon he was removed from his home in Granger to the hospital. He rested easily until midnight, but later his wife and father were telephoned for. They hurried to the hospital to find he had passed away with none of his folks present.

Mr. Woodbury was the son of John H. and Alice Woodbury, and was born in Salt Lake City, Nov. 2, 1871. For several years he was employed in the secretarial department of the "News" and later removed to Granger with his parents to engage in farming. In the year 1900, he married Miss Alice Grant of Granger and Nov. 3, of that year, he left his home to fill a mission to Great Britain, returning Jan. 3, 1903. Besides his parents, brothers and sister, he is survived by a wife and three small children, the youngest but two months old. One brother, William H. Woodbury, is filling a mission in the Southern States. Word has been telegraphed to him and arrangements for the funeral will be made on receipt of a reply. Services will probably be held in Granger, where his home is, the time to be announced later.

TIMBER CUTTING PERMITS.

Commissioner Dennett Issues Circular Of Instructions.

With the object of preventing wanton waste of the timber reserves of the country, an order has been issued by

YOUNG FEUDIST SENTENCED FOR KILLING FATHER.



Both the mother and grandmother of Beech Hargis, the young man on trial for killing his father, Judge James Hargis, the Breathitt county feudist, testified that the father was extremely cruel to his son. Beech Hargis said that when he shot his father the latter was choking him and that the shot was fired in self-defense. Mrs. Hargis placed her entire fortune at the disposal of her son for the defense. He was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Commissioner Fred Dennett which requires those wishing to cut timber on mineral lands to make application for a permit to do so to the register or receiver of the land office, or to the chief of the field division having jurisdiction over the land. Heretofore the act of June, 1873, has allowed bona fide citizens to cut timber on mineral lands for domestic purposes without such permit, but in the future they will render themselves liable if they cut timber from any land without first getting permission.

Those making such application must set forth the names and legal residence of persons applying to sell and remove, and the names and residence of persons who are to use the timber; also the amount of timber required by each person, and the use to be made thereof, and the date it is desired to begin cutting; also, the lands to be cut over shall be so described in the application that they may be identified from the descriptions set forth. The application must be verified by an applicant. Blank forms for making applications may be procured by addressing the chief of field division.

AMUSEMENTS

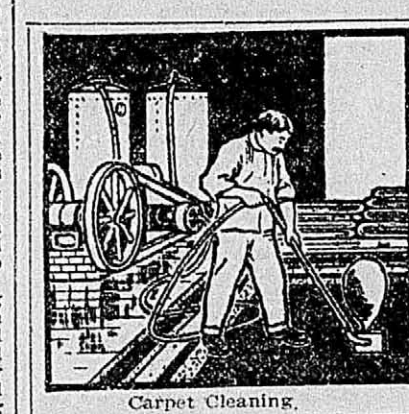
Orpheum—The Eight Palace Girls, from the big Palaces of Varieties, Casino bridge Circus, London, heads the bill which includes several European acts at the Orpheum this week.

Kathleen Fitzpatrick Atkins, whose soprano voice has been heard frequently in this city, will be given a try-out at the Orpheum on Friday afternoon. There is no question in the minds of her many friends that she will "make good" and accordingly her engagement for the northwestern circuit is a foregone conclusion.

Colonial—Daniel Sully, in his western comedy drama, "The Matchmaker," is the attraction at the Colonial all this week with the regular matinees.

Bungalow—Miss Mary Hall and associate players are presenting "The Climbers" at the Bungalow this week. The play written by Clyde Fitch is among his best efforts.

Grand—"A Bachelor's Honeymoon," and amateur vaudeville under the auspices of the Ladies' G. A. R. band, hold the boards at the Grand all this week.



Carpet Cleaning.

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UNCLE SAM WANTS HELP.

Examinations will be held on June 2 and 3 by the United States civil service commission through Mr. Williams, secretary of the local board of examiners, for the following positions: Assistant physician, qualified as inspector of weights and measures, in the bureau of standards, at salaries varying from \$1,400 to \$1,800 per annum. Applicants must show that they are about to graduate, or that they have graduated from technical schools or that they have an equivalent education. Engineer and

millers, who must be qualified to operate a saw mill at Utah and Oresay agency, Utah. The salary is \$900. Chief of the training school at the government hospital for the insane. This is open to females only. The salary of \$840 per annum with maintenance. Those entering the examination must have had a training as nurse, having graduated in the profession. Local and assistant inspectors of hulls, whose duties will be to inspect the hulls of steam vessels in the steamboat inspection service, at Galveston, Texas; the salary being \$1,500 per annum.



\$10
Tomorrow for Button
126
Button Button, who's got the Button
Buy Acme Quality paints and get a Button.

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Acme Quality Paints, 20 East 1st So.

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2. The wholesomeness and absolute purity of "Royal" Bread, and
3. The nutty, appetizing flavor peculiar to it.

Then answer this question frankly:

Why eat any other bread than Royal Bread?
It's five cents everywhere.

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Get the dirt out of your home—its dangerous,

Even in the best kept home's a certain amount of dirt collects during the winter and to safe guard the health of the family it is important that the entire house be given a thorough

House Cleaning

Now is the time. Are you ready

If you are lost telephone us. Our men will come to your home take up your carpet, clean and disinfect them, scrub or wax the floors; wash the wood work and windows, clean the wall paper and leave your house in "spick and span" condition.

We clean carpets with compressed air

It's the best method, it forces every particle of dirt out and disinfects at the same time. We call for them today—return them tomorrow.

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