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LET US BE OPEN AND FAIR.

The statement of Representative Brigham Clegg, chairman of the Judiciary committee of the House, on the prohibition measures referred to that committee, should be entirely satisfactory. Mr. Clegg said to a representative of this paper:

"I wish to state that there will be no side stepping in committee on this measure. It is an important bill and one in which the people are interested, and I propose that it shall receive a full, calm, honest and sincere consideration on the part of the Judiciary committee. We will get it to it, as soon as possible in the regular order of business, and all sides will be given a fair and impartial hearing. We will meet the issue squarely, without fear or favor, and when the time comes to vote on the measure, I shall vote according to my best judgment, after a full consideration of the rights of all concerned."

That is all that is asked for by the people of this State. They do not ask for anything unreasonable. All they demand is a fair and impartial hearing, and action in accordance with the facts and the evidence. They do not ask that the rights and liberties of any citizen be infringed upon. The assurance given by Mr. Clegg that, so far as the Committee is concerned, the prohibition bills will be given a full, calm, honest, and sincere consideration, is therefore perfectly satisfactory. Such consideration excludes every argument that cannot bear the full light of day. It refuses a hearing only to those who are not willing to state their case openly and honestly, so that the entire public can judge of the merits of it.

As we understand it, the people of Utah—speaking for the vast majority—want legislation that will effectively do away with the saloon traffic, because they believe that that traffic is ruinous, morally and economically. They regard it as a curse. They are not satisfied with "regulation." Laws for the "regulation" of the traffic might be satisfactory if saloon men like other business men, would strive to live in accordance with such laws and ordinances. But as a general rule, they do not do that. There are exceptions and if these had not been so few, the moral sentiment of the world would not have been aroused so strongly at this time. As it is, very many saloon keepers deliberately break every ordinance enacted for the regulation and restriction of their business. It is the money they are after. They will keep open after midnight and on Sundays, law or no law. They will open their shops to women and minors. They will have music to attract drinkers. They will permit gambling. They will shelter all kinds of criminal characters, as long as there is money in sight. And they will bribe, if they can, the policemen who are paid by the citizens, in order to make them close their eyes. They will buy councilmen and legislators, if they can, in order to be immune in law-breaking. Of what earthly use is "regulation" under such circumstances?

The saloon evil has become a menace to our free institutions. The saloon interests presume to dictate the policy of communities and states, and to control the newspapers. A little fire may be controlled and even made to do good service in the advancement of civilization, but when the flames spread and become a conflagration, they must be extinguished. Regulation is then out of the question. And that is about the present situation.

TOO MANY HOLIDAYS.

We agree with Representative Morris that there are already too many national and state holidays.

His argument that if every eminent man were to be honored with a memorial day, there would presently be no days left to do anything but celebrate, is more than figurative in its approach to fact. We already have so many eminent Americans, and shall have so many more as time rolls on that it will be simply impossible to honor all of them by means of state holidays. We must draw the line somewhere, and the present list of holidays should be curtailed rather than extended. The argument of Representative Pope was likewise sound. He said that the idea of the holiday being a benefit to the school children, was an erroneous one, because on a holiday school children see more drunks coming out of saloons, and see more that is bad, than on any other day. Teachers and school authorities as well as many of the parents know too well how true it is that holidays demoralize the school work and the intellectual progress of the pupil.

We think those representatives were mistaken who argued that there ought to be as many holidays as possible, for the reason that there were hundreds of workmen who had no days of rest except on holidays.

Exactly the reverse of this is true for the great majority of workingmen. While a few may be in the condition represented most men know that holidays are an enticement to extravagance and frequently to dissipation that are more injurious than beneficial.

The less civilized country, the greater the number of special holidays do the people observe. Among the uncivilized races, holidays are the rule and working days the exception. In Russia the frequency of national holidays seriously interferes with the annual output of the products of industry. Shorter hours, with more intense application for six days in each week, would be the ideal under our present organization of industry. Then the workmen would each day have leisure sufficient for self-improvement, culture, and recreation at the time it is most necessary.

We will add to this that if one more holiday is desired, no name in American history is more worthy of being thus commemorated than that of Lincoln. That name is inscribed in the annals of man in characters as bold as those of the names of Washington, and no honor that posterity can bestow upon either is too great. Still, the worth of the holiday to the people depends entirely upon the manner of celebration. Many of our holidays have lost their meaning. They are being decreed instead of observed. We sincerely hope this will not be the fate of Lincoln's birthday.

LET US HAVE NO THREATS.

Reports frequently come to this office that legislators are being threatened with persecution by representatives of the saloon interests, if they exercise their own judgment in their vote on the temperance bills. Such threats, it is claimed have been made in advance of any debate on the measure in the legislative chambers. They generally are to the effect that those who refuse to be dictated to and who prefer to carry out the wishes of their constituents will go down to political oblivion.

We do not know to what extent this kind of "influence" is resorted to, or who dares to try to intimidate the representatives of the people, but we know that the report is having the effect upon some to make them more determined than ever to stand by their convictions and keep faith with the people. These are worthy of commendation and their example should be emulated.

We refuse to believe they will suffer any political loss on that account. The people will see to that. Party loyalty, we would think, can only be expressed by adherence to the principles enunciated by the majority of the party, and where this loyalty is proved the majority will not fail to recognize it. But, be that as it may, a man cannot afford to sell his manhood for promises of political preferment, nor give it away under threats.

If it is true that such threats as those referred to have been made, the tactics must be branded as unfair. If there are any reasons why the saloons should exist, give them. Enumerate the many blessings of the barroom and make the necessity of drunkenness clear; be fair; but do not seek by threats and promises to influence American freemen to vote against their convictions. It is not fair. It is un-American.

AN OLD OBJECTION.

"I am opposed to prohibition just as I am opposed to any other 'blue law' intended to curtail or take away altogether the natural rights of the individual. It is not the function of government to determine what a man's taste shall be or how his appetite shall be satisfied."

Above was the statement of Representative T. L. Holman of the Judiciary committee, from Bingham Canyon, recently, when asked for an expression of opinion by a "News" reporter. It is the old, threadbare, well worn objection perennially urged by the advocates of the liquor traffic, wherever and whenever the subject of local option or prohibition is raised. The "rights of the individual," "personal liberty," are paraded as one great reason why the liquor traffic should not be cut off. True, the individual has rights, and there is personal liberty guaranteed by the constitution and by our form of government, which both law and government are bound to respect; but the "liberty" the "right" claimed so vociferously by the distilling and brewing interests, are no liberty or right in the proper sense of the term at all. In fact, the definition of liberty and the individual right, as given by the liquor men may apply as well within the curt saying of Lord John Russell, "Many definitions have been given of liberty. Most of these deserve no notice." The true definition is in conformity with what all those who cherish liberty must feel that whatever its details may be, it means a high degree of untrammelled political action in the citizen, and acknowledgment of his dignity and his important rights by the government. But this high and appropriate ideal cannot be carried out where the citizen deliberately destroys his usefulness as a citizen. Where, by being addicted to intoxicating drink, he nullifies his influence for the good of society, where he gives himself up to a passion that wrecks his domestic life, makes unhappy dependent upon him, stupifies his moral sense, atrophies his productive power, fosters his baser nature, and gradually brings himself to a dependency and a charge on the community; it is perfectly proper that he should have his so-called liberty curbed, if not entirely taken away from him.

"No man liveth unto himself" is a Scriptural truth that no human misanthrope of logic can deny. We are all social creatures, we are all our brother's keepers. The well, the best balanced mind exists where it is in the most sympathetic touch with the experiences of human life in its most moral phases; and the man who flecks off by himself, draws away from the society of his fellow men into the loneliness of solitude, soon becomes mentally unfit to form correct judgment in the walk and conversation of everyday life. As "No man liveth unto himself," so no man can claim as a personal right, as a matter of liberty that he be permitted to act according to the dictates of his fancies irrespective of the effects of his actions upon his neighbor. The individual is an integral part of the social structure. Every action of the individual affects the community in which he lives, the degree of the influence depending upon the character of his action. Indulgence in liquor lowers the character of that action, until the individual for his proper place in society, and sooner or later makes him a public burden. Is it true liberty, the reasonable right of

the individual that he be allowed to drink liquor when the ruinous effects are so patent in the deformation and final destruction of mind, soul and body in hell? It is not true liberty. No man has any call to characterize it as such. It is license, and license is not liberty. So when the liquor interests parade themselves as the champions of "liberty," it is not true liberty, but unbridled license whose cause they are urging, that it may put more dollars into their pockets, while the morale of communities is being lowered, degraded, in that their true citizenship is being undermined and destroyed. O Liberty! Precious heritage of our republicanism form of government; how often is thy spirit soiled and besmudged, and thy banner of freedom dragged in the mire, by the forces of evil that inspire the opposition to clear this Christian nation of the scourge of all the earth.

WINTER HEALTH.

Two conditions affecting health return with each winter. One is the fact that windows are locked tight, even in sleeping rooms, and the other is the fact that certain diseases make their annual visits at this time. Dead air accumulates in hundreds of offices where it is doubtful if the windows are moved the whole winter through. Spinal meningitis, whooping cough, diphtheria, and even smallpox, flourish in proportion. Just what the relationship is between winter diseases and winter's aches and pains, is a question for the scientists and medical men to determine.

But of this fact everyone may be assured—the lungs of the human body receive into this tissues blood that has made its rounds of the body and comes to them surcharged with waste matter from used up tissues. This blood comes there expecting fresh air. In all pure air there is about one part of oxygen to four of other gases. Pure oxygen would burn a steel spring. Diluted in the proportion of fresh air oxygen would purify the blood, and send it on its way, like an empty car, to gather another load of waste matter from the body's cells.

But if only dead air is breathed—and a single person can exhaust the life of air enclosed in a dwelling room very hermetically sealed, in less than an hour—then the blood must carry a full load back again to centers from which it should be picking up fresh impurity. And then the blood is ripe for the disease germ. Certain corpuscles of healthy blood delight to battle with disease. They are the warriors of our organization, ready to fight the invisible foes that we know as "germs." Thus it is that the healthy man passes through exposure to disease unharmed, while the one whose blood has been unfitted for combat, becomes an easy victim.

For the meadowlark that builds her nest in the hayfield to be mowed down by the mowing machine at the time of early harvest we have supreme pity, and rejoice in the superior wisdom of mankind. And perhaps a day is coming when people will think of us who shut ourselves up through the long winter months as we now think of the meadowlark and her devastated nestlings.

THE NATIONAL DRINK.

In 1820 this country consumed about three pounds of coffee per capita. In 1830, 8.3 pounds and in 1902, 13.52 pounds, showing that the coffee drinking practice had developed nearly 400 per cent. in less than seventy-five years. In 1904 it took \$52,272,000 pounds to satisfy our wants, while Germany, the next largest consumer, got along with 380,820,000 pounds.

JUST FOR FUN.

"She's not handsome, is she?"

"Lord, no! Say, if there was a tax on beauty, she'd be entitled to a pension."—Cleveland Leader.

"You say women are smarter than men?"

"If a cinch. 'Tpon what grounds do you base your opinion?"

"Look at the number of men they have married."—Houston Post.

"Yes, he's her fourth husband."

"Unlucky fellow."

"Not a bit of it. Each of his wife's three ex-husbands pay her alimony and give her it all to him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. De Flashleigh (dressing for charity ball)—I suppose I'll have to wear all my diamonds, Livingstone?

Mr. De Flashleigh—Do as you please, dear, but if they fatigue you, don't expect me to lug them around—Puck.

"Six, your head believes in fairies."

"He doesn't believe in such nonsense, anything of the kind."

"Oh, yes, he does. He's seen fairies. I was walking behind him coming from school today and he was telling another man about the little fairy he knew in the chorus."—Baltimore American.

"So you have broken your engagement to Charley Nipperson?"

"Yes, I simply couldn't stand for his slang. Why, the line of bunk that he handed out was so funny he had me going half the time. I couldn't get her to him at all."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"That vivacious Miss Couply certainly makes the most of things."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, I called on her last night and she hasn't taken down her holiday mistletoe yet."—Cleveland Leader.

"You don't like the way he laughs?"

"No, it is too loud and forced—to say nothing of being hollow. He laughs like a bit congressional listening to the reading of a presidential message."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Eva—Harry proposed while skating. He knelt on the ice ten minutes and then I accepted him suddenly.

Edna—Because he told you his heart was melting?

Eva—No, because the ice was melting.—Chicago News.

the Lone Star state! Surely it is the most unkind cut of all.

A man who attacks another man with a knife and inflicts serious wounds upon him, and pleads as justification of the assault that he was enraged at the time it was committed, should be placed where, when he becomes enraged, he can do no harm.

The reign of peace has begun. The President and Governor Gillett and the California legislature are now in accord on the proposed anti-Japanese legislation while the President and Senator Forsaker have agreed on a measure for the final disposition of the Brownsville affair.

The "News" has been requested to state that the woman suffrage petitions which are being circulated in Utah for signatures should be returned to Mrs. Emmaline B. Wells, Templeton Building, Salt Lake City, not later than the first week of March. Those who are interested in obtaining names for those petitions will please note this change of dates and govern themselves accordingly.

Senator John Y. Smith, of Lehi, is quoted as having made the assertion that the majority of the substantial business men of the State are against prohibition. We doubt the absolute correctness of the report. Senator Smith can hardly have meant to express the opinion that the majority of the substantial business men of Utah county were not represented among the over 8,000 names under the petition from Utah county citizens. And that is the county he represents, and the only one he needs to consider in this matter. Senator Smith will hardly care to tell the 8,000 citizens that they have no voice in a question of such importance because they are not substantial business men. Their votes are substantial, Senator!

LOYALTY TO PIE.

Indianapolis News.

Naturally it is difficult to abolish the pension agencies. The senators are a generous bunch in aiding the government deficit, and they naturally protest against anything that would interfere with their passing the pie.

SPECIFIC FOR OUTLAWRY.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The sentence in Tennessee of several night riders to be hung has ended the crime in that state. There has not been the slightest disorder of the kind since the governor and jury made it clear that the penalties for murder would be enforced.

"COULD BE HAPPY WITH EITHER," ETC.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Taft is undoubtedly justified in being enthusiastic over the beauty of the girls of the south. They are beautiful. They are glorious. They are divine. If the girls of the north were not just as beautiful and just as lovely as just as divine we would expect all our young men to rush to the south for wives.

PULL THE COVERS OVER IT.

Baltimore American.

It is to be hoped that the state of godliness in Nebraska is not proportionate to its state of cleanliness, as it has evidently been found necessary for the legislature there to consider a bill requiring the bed linen in all the hotels of the state once used to be washed and ironed before being used by a second guest.

**Eton Suits Less Than Half Price at Z. C. M. I.**

A lot of about 60 to 75 Eton and Nippon Suits to be sold at reductions below the half price mark.

**These are not new goods, but some suits we want to get rid of**

Hence the great reductions. Black and colored broadcloths, Panamas, serges, etc., as well as some in fancy checks and plaids. We enumerate a few of the many bargains.

OLD ROSE PANAMA NIPPON SUIT— Was \$54.00, now \$25.00	NAVY IMPORTED VOILE ETON SUIT, with silk drop petticoat— Was \$100.00, now \$37.50
GREY PANNE VELVET ETON SUIT— Was \$45.00, now \$21.00	RUSSET PANAMA ETON BLOUSE SUIT— Was \$55.00, now \$21.50
BLACK CHIFFON BROADCLOTH ETON SUIT, with velvet girdle— Was \$90.00, now \$30.00	GREY STRIPE FRENCH SERGE NIPPON SUIT— Was \$76.50, now \$31.00
SAGE GREEN VOILE ETON SUIT, with silk drop petticoat— Was \$67.50, now \$23.50	
ROSE PANAMA ETON SUIT, with Empire skirt— Was \$50.00, now \$16.75	
HELEO PANAMA ETON SUITS, silk vest effect— Was \$52.50, now \$16.75	

And many other equally good bargains.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SO. MAIN

of the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, and his visit to the penal colony there. Madge C. Jensen contributes an interesting article on "The Tenements of Berlin," comparing them with those of New York in point of sanitary improvement and attractiveness of appearance. Prof. Lounsbury of Yale writes of "Arahoe Speech of the Uneducated," and shows how idioms and linguistic habits die hard. Shakespeare's "Pericles" is the subject of a critical commentary by Theodore Watts-Dunton, with illustrations by Edwin A. Abbey. Edward Hungerford describes the inner and outer life of a great modern railway station, in a striking article entitled "The Terminal," for which drawings have been made by Thornton Oakley, and are reproduced in tint. Norman Duncan gives a fascinating account of "Sleikh of al-Tih," whom he found on the ancient road from Jerusalem to Egypt. Mr. Janvier writes a new group of his "Legends of the City of Mexico," for which he gathered material directly from the Mexicans themselves. And there is an article in this number on "Radium and the Earth's Internal Heat," by John Joly, professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Dublin, which throws new light upon an important subject.—Harper & Bros., New York.

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