

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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## IN THE INTEREST OF BUSINESS.

There are many false impressions concerning the temperance movement. Its opponents cannot, or will not, fight it with fair means, and so they employ threats, intimidation, and the circulation of falsehoods.

One of the impressions created in that prohibition would injure the business interests of the City and State. Some of our local business men, who have, perhaps, not even had time to study the question very thoroughly, seem to be under that impression.

It should not be necessary to say that the legitimate business interests have no more devoted friends than the "News" and the members of the Church for whom this paper speaks. From the very first day of the entrance of the pioneers into this valley to the present time, the "Mormons" have done all in their power to develop the resources and make it possible for business to thrive and flourish here. We have today a tourist business that amounts to considerably each year and much of that is attracted by the universal interest in the Church, its institutions, and history. Possibly \$20,000 a year is spent on the Temple Block alone for the benefit of tourists, not mentioning the free organ recitals that have become a celebrated and highly appreciated feature of the hospitality of the Church. Then the Church Conference, are from a business point of view, worth millions of dollars, to the hotels, the various stores, the railroads, the street car company, etc., and in this business all share alike. It knows of no distinction as between "Mormon" and Gentile. We merely remind our friends among the business men of this fact, and add that we, too, speak for business interests of no mean importance.

The "News" has taken a firm stand, under the lead of the Anti-Saloon League, an organization composed of Christian men and women of various denominations, for effective temperance legislation in this State. It has come out in support of virtue, clean cities, and pure politics, because that is what the Church stands for, and that is what the majority of the people here demand. We counted the cost beforehand. We were well prepared for financial loss because of the tremendous hold the liquor interests have upon some business men. We have counted it all, and come to the conclusion that even if the "News" has to lose a few thousand dollars, a signal victory for morality will be cheap at that price. Some have laid down their lives for the cause of mankind, and it is necessary willing to sacrifice something in that cause. Our editorial policy cannot be bought. Neither threats nor cajolery can change the attitude of the "News" when it knows that it is right, and on the side of the people. We have already sacrificed thousands of dollars every year by refusing to publish liquor "ads," and we are willing to sacrifice as much more, if necessary, for the furtherance of a reform that is so vital for the preservation of the body from ruin and the soul from damnation.

Having made perfectly clear, we hope, our attitude on this point, we desire to state that it is our firm conviction that all kinds of legitimate business will be greatly benefited by such temperance legislation as shall close the saloons and drive the drink business out of the State. The testimony on this point is so overwhelming that it is a wonder any sane person disputes it. It is like disputing in our day and age the rotundity of the earth, for instance, or the existence of the magnetic pole. From all over the country comes testimony to the same effect. Read carefully the communication from Dr. Elsie Ada Faust, in another column on this page. Dr. Faust, speaking of the effects of prohibition in the town of Corinne, says, in part:

"Grocery and meat bills, many of long standing, were paid up. The houses began to resolve attention. Many a woman gratefully gave thanks for a long-needed new hat or dress; children were better shod and coated, and better fed, which brought rejoicing to the heart of the teacher, for well nourished bodies predispose to better thinking, and children who had been languid in things intellectual before, astonished the flock of seekers of knowledge by making bright spirits and reaching heights before undreamed of. The long divisions became as simple as a b and c and a well deserved nap in spelling stood as a banner of triumph in the march of progress. Now books appeared where there were none before, whole states where before had never been more than an irregular piece beset by accident of a more fortunate student. Yes, more than the average pupil of that school had ever dreamed of owning, those unfortunate little beggars of the reformed drinking men now possessed."

A reading man was established which became a sort of club room for the youths and men of the town. Saloonkeepers and druggists became discouraged, the full-blown saloon and its attendant evils were a thing of the past. In truth did that little town enjoy a period of prosperity and the greatest spiritual uplifting that it has ever known. Here is the point I wish to make, had the law provided for the suppression of the traffic of spirituous drink that prosperity and spiritual elevation would have continued instead of what did come to an untimely end with the breaking up of winter when the mosquitoes came. The young men went their several ways to meet the temptation at every turn in the path, and in the throes of the great temperance movement.

In the meantime the drinking den with yawning jaws and inflexible talons gradually got their old-time hold on those they before owned. One relapse made it twice as hard to reach the previous height.

Once more worried and heartsick wives took up their burden of sorrow and poverty and again when those unfortunate homes came their occasional appearance, an irritation and offense to the teachers in their half clad and under, or poorly fed condition. They may have been some of the number who had been in and were happy that winter who stayed true to the cause they espoused and who look back with thankfulness and gratitude to the means of securing a better life; as to that I do not know, but I will wager that there is not one amongst those who backslide but deep down in their soul heartily wish that they could have remained true to their higher and better convictions. There is no mother with the right feeling but would be glad to save her boy from the useless battling against a needless temptation. That is no common right thinking but would be glad to be freed from waste of his power in that doubtful pleasure of the drinkers' sociability. There is no right minded man who with the drinking habit even slightly riveted on him but would give up all which costs so much of sensibility and self-respect. Even the worst of toppers they could have remained true to their life; as to that I do not know, but I will wager that there is not one amongst those who backslide but deep down in their soul heartily wish that they could have remained true to their higher and better convictions. There is no mother with the right feeling but would be glad to save her boy from the useless battling against a needless temptation. That is no common right thinking but would be glad to be freed from waste of his power in that doubtful pleasure of the drinkers' sociability. There is no right minded man who with the drinking habit even slightly riveted on him but would give up all which costs so much of sensibility and self-respect. Even the worst of toppers they could have remained true to their life; as to that I do not know, but I will wager that there is not one amongst those who backslide but deep down in their soul heartily wish that they could have remained true to their higher and better convictions.

Does prohibition prohibit? Well I should say, Yes, with capitals. Take our little town of Berne, only ten miles from Cleveland, Ohio. We have had prohibition there for 19 years, and you could not drive the people back to the cause with an army. Prohibition has been voted on repeatedly since then, those interested in the liquor business forcing the issue several times when they thought they might carry, on account of students and others being away from the town during vacation time, etc. Only five months ago they forced the issue again, but with no students in town prohibition carried again. It is almost as much as a man's life is worth to violate the law now. Even those who used to be drunkards

are in favor of prohibition, for they have seen its benefits; their families are better cared for, and the temptation is practically nil. You never see any more bearded faced creatures sitting around empty boxes, with their vitality and ambition ruined with liquor. Such as were determined to live around saloons moved away. We have little trouble with the druggists. The sentiment of the people is for the upholding of the law, and they must respect it.

I am not a radical prohibitionist. But I can plainly see that prohibition is the best thing on earth. When you slumber it down, what good is liquor, anyway? It only raises hell. I'll never forget when the rough, low element favoring licensing the saloon came in on the city council last fall. They seemed to have the spirit of the bully, and represented the disreputable element of the community. They showed me what liquor was good for, and who favored its sale. But they were voted down again, by 32 majority, and only 400 votes were cast out of a population of 3,200, so you see the vast majority of the people were satisfied, and what a small per cent of the population now really want saloons.

Down at West Milton, Miami county, Ohio, my old home, with a population of 1,500 they had a recent election at which prohibition was an issue again, after 40 years of being dry, and only 15 votes were cast in favor of saloons. The old toppers even vote for prohibition now, realizing that liquor is not getting liquor to any appreciable extent."

Mr. Startup asked Mr. Fox what he considered the best argument for prohibition, to which he replied:

"I cannot use language strong enough to express my contempt for the liquor traffic, it is simply damnable to any community. Arguments why they are mountain high. But when you travel through dry communities and see no more bearded creatures, see the mechanics, farmers, in fact every one, in better circumstances, wives dressed in better condition, who could resist the arguments? Why, down in Cleveland the last city prosecutor told me that four-fifths of the cases that came before him were caused by liquor, and he is virtually a liquor man himself. The infirmaries at Cleveland also state that four-fifths of those committed there go because of the blighting effects of liquor."

The state of Kansas had eighty-eight poor houses when under license; since going dry it has dispensed with 40 of them and in the 48 left has only 30 inmates."

According to all testimony we are fighting for the business interests, for prosperity. We are pleading the cause of the home, the wife and children. In our own City probably millions of dollars are spent annually for booze in the bars, the saloons, and other places. We want that money diverted into other channels. We want the grocery man, the dry goods merchant, the real estate agent, the theaters, the banks, and all legitimate places of business to have that money in exchange for necessities and some luxuries of life, instead of the barrooms; that any sane, loyal citizens can oppose that, is one of the mysteries of iniquity.

## A SIMILAR CASE.

An act of the legislature of New York has prohibited the use for advertising or trade the name or portrait of any living person without that person's consent.

In a case just prosecuted under this law the defendant argued that the legislature could not rightly enact such a measure, since the common law never recognized such use of a person's name or portrait as in any way actionable.

The court held, however, that it was no valid objection to the Act of 1903 that it created a right of action and imposed a liability unknown to the common law. "There is no such limit to legislative power. The legislature may alter or repeal the common law. It may create new offenses, enlarge the scope of civil remedies, and fasten responsibility for injuries upon persons against whom the common law gives no remedy." Nor can the statute be deemed unconstitutional because it converts what has heretofore been an innocent act into a criminal offense. "The power of the legislature to declare and define public offenses is unlimited, except in so far as it is restrained by constitutional provisions and guarantees." As to impairing the obligation of contracts, the court finds it "impossible to imagine how any statute can impair the obligation of contracts, not existing at the time of its enactment but to be entered into in the future."

Does not this case answer some of the real objections that have been urged against the abolition of the saloon? The cases are similar. The saloon has now been declared an evil, though the common law did not so regard it. This right to conduct a business that is detrimental to the public is not an inalienable one. It can be abridged or abrogated by statute.

## THE HOUSE MOSQUITO.

"First of all, as a matter of habit, kill every mosquito seen, especially in houses in winter."

So runs the advice of John B. Smith, entomologist of the New Jersey agricultural experiment stations in a bulletin just from the press, entitled "The House Mosquito, a City, Town and Village Problem."

The writer has observed several mosquitoes indoors this winter. They were probably the house species, so called because of its continuous, persistent and usually successful attempts to get into our dwellings to the serious annoyance of their inhabitants. It is also known as the rain-barrel mosquito, because the wrigglers breed in such receptacles in great numbers and with great uniformity.

Mr. Smith states that a few females of the house mosquito, *Culex pipiens*, manage to winter in cellars, vaults, damp, dark shelters of any kind, or even upper rooms of shut-up, unheated houses. There are often hundreds of them in a single cellar. They also find refuge in barns and other outbuildings, in hollow trees under loose bark, in cavities under exposed roots and even in burrows or holes in the ground.

The survivors begin to lay eggs early in May; but the broods do not ordinarily become oppressively abundant until July or later. At this time, however, there are likely to occur several broods of undernourished and very active individuals, "somewhat darker in color and often very vicious." These easily make their way through the wire netting of screen doors, and so get into the house,

In such cases, lightly painting the screens with kerosene or oil of citronella will keep out the insects.

The best preventive measure against mosquitoes is to keep the premises free from stagnant water of all kinds. Rain barrels should have tight tops and the overflow covered by a brass wire screen. Water barrels in stables are often loaded with the wrigglers, or young mosquitoes, *Culex*, *Ces*, *Ces*, and pits should be closely looked after and made inaccessible to mosquitoes. In cities, lot pools and sewer catchbasins are frequent breeding places for mosquitoes.

There is no water so foul, no receptacle too small to serve as a breeding place for the house mosquito. A temporary lot pool, created by rain, a foul street gutter, a clogged roof gutter, a filled tin can, a rain-barrel, a sewer catch basin, an open sewer or a cess-pool, all serve equally well. The only requirement is that there shall be water enough to last at least a week and that it shall not be pure. And they breed so readily indoors as to be a nuisance. Dr. Smith found wrigglers in a jar of water forgotten in a pantry, in the water pan of a letter press, in a clogged sink partly filled with water from a dripping faucet, and in the fire-buckets hanging along the hall of a hotel.

In the winter and spring Dr. Smith recommends that since cellars supply the insects from which the breeding starts the spring following, and since, by reducing this nucleus, the increase of the pest to notable numbers may be greatly delayed the cellars may be fumigated with either "calcideol," which is a mixture of carbolic acid and camphor, or the powdered Datura, stramonium or Jimson weed. He says:

"In either case the cellar to be fumigated should be tightly closed, so as to hold the fumes and make them most effective. The powdered stramonium is used at the rate of eight ounces for each 1,000 cubic feet of space, mixed with one-third its weight of saltpeter to facilitate combustion. Spread the mass out on a tin plate or stone flag and light at several points to hasten the burning. The vapor is not dangerous to human life, so even if some escapes into the rooms above no harm will be done. If the cellar is leaky, use two or three times as much as advised, but in all cases keep it as tightly closed as possible for two hours at least."

Two ounces of Calcideol may be evaporated with one-half an ounce of alcohol in twenty-five minutes, and a large quantity would probably require proportionately less time. If given a large evaporating surface in a dish of larger diameter than the pipe, the combination is inflammable but not explosive, and should be used on a cement, earth or stone floor, or on bricks in a tub of water, to avoid danger of fire. The fumes are not dangerous to human life until they become very dense, and such as might penetrate into upper rooms through leaky floors or doors would do no harm to anything. This also should be allowed to set at least two hours before the doors are opened again. Flies and other insects succumb as readily as mosquitoes.

The citronella is regarded as the best repellent of these insects, and to allay the inflammation caused by their bites diluted ammonia is preferred though some of the phenol preparations with soda are also said to be excellent.

A jingo never speaks softly.

The way to heaven is not with an airship.

"The more a man has the more he

## PROHIBITION MEANS PROSPERITY.

To the Editor of the News:

Since the question of prohibition has become such a vital one my memory has often gone back to the days when temperance wave struck the little town of Corinne and I feel that I must tell you the good time that little town enjoyed that winter. Who was responsible for that wave I can not tell you at this late date but suffice it to say the man, woman or child who did not take the pledge was an object of curiosity, or a saloonkeeper.

Once a week a temperance meeting was held in one of the churches and, needless to say, the building was crowded to the limit. Anyone with anything of interest to give was encouraged to help with the program. Songs, recitations, instrumental selections and testimonials from old and temporarily reformed toppers, words of encouragement from those long in the work of temperance and most of all expressions of joy and thankfulness from the long suffering victims of those who had been addicted to the immoderate use of alcoholic drinks. These things served to draw from every home, almost, members who found not only recreation but mental and moral purification in their hour of need.

Grocery and meat bills, many long outstanding, were paid up. The homes began to receive attention. Many a woman gratefully gave thanks for a long-needed new hat or dress; children were better shod and coated, and better fed which brought rejoicing to the heart of the teacher, for well nourished bodies predispose to better thinking, and children who had been languid in things intellectual before, astonished the flock of seekers of knowledge by making bright spirits and reaching heights before undreamed of. The long divisions became as simple as a b and c and a well deserved nap in spelling stood as a banner of triumph in the march of progress. Now books appeared where there were none before, whole states where before had never been more than an irregular piece beset by accident of a more fortunate student. Yes, more than the average pupil of that school had ever dreamed of owning, those unfortunate little beggars of the reformed drinking men now possessed."

A reading man was established which became a sort of club room for the youths and men of the town. Saloonkeepers and druggists became discouraged, the full-blown saloon and its attendant evils were a thing of the past. In truth did that little town enjoy a period of prosperity and the greatest spiritual uplifting that it has ever known. Here is the point I wish to make, had the law provided for the suppression of the traffic of spirituous drink that prosperity and spiritual elevation would have continued instead of what did come to an untimely end with the breaking up of winter when the mosquitoes came. The young men went their several ways to meet the temptation at every turn in the path, and in the throes of the great temperance movement.

In the meantime the drinking den with yawning jaws and inflexible talons gradually got their old-time hold on those they before owned. One relapse made it twice as hard to reach the previous height.

wants," depends entirely upon what he has.

A wise man is not conscious of his wisdom.

Why didn't Captain Quattrone plead the unwritten law?

Financial failure very often makes married life a failure.

The early city official catches the number of street cars.

The Tenth Amendment must often ask itself, "Where am I at?"

In the sea of matrimony it isn't Neptune who rules the waves.

Vocalization is an argument of sound rather than a sound argument.

The prohibitionist has no axe to grind. The anti-prohibitionist has.

Here lies set up the most stable government the world has ever known.

Time works wonders but those who are "doing time" do not work wonders.

Why don't the people of Massachusetts fight the gypsy moths with moth balls?

President Roosevelt's messages to Governor Gillett were not in the simplified spelling.

Atlanta is aggrieved. But what difference does that make so long as Atlanta is not "possessed?"

What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world through selling whisky and lose his own soul?

No doubt Representative Willott thinks that his speech would have been better left unsaid.

While shaving you the barber tips you in his chair and when you leave it he expects you to tip him.

Before the House passes the census bill over the President's veto it will have to take a census of the House.

Since he has taken to battering reporters, Oscar Hammerstein might change his name to Hammerbug.

A Chicago man committed suicide because his hair was gray. Why didn't he dye his hair instead of dying himself?

Uncle Sam says that painting the transport Buffalo a leaden gray color does not mean that he intends to paint the town red.

Senator W. N. Williams has introduced a bill for the erection of a State armory. Three armory-ed is he that hath his cause just.

How many who favor various commissions would advocate them if they did not expect to reap some personal benefit from their creation?

One of the bad effects of the present anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific coast will most likely be to pour more water on the huge navy wheel.

"That man is the noun; the woman, the proposition," writes Mrs. Gilman, to whom a Proposition returns cleverly: "What do I care? The proposition governs the noun," says the Boston Transcript. And always in the objective.

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