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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 26, 1908.

## WELL DONE.

The refusal of the City Council to grant a saloon license to W. S. Hills, who has designs on Richard street, cannot but meet with the approval of all decent citizens. The saloons should be relegated to some place away from the business centers. They are institutions of which no community can be proud, and they should not be permitted to parade the shame of our civilization in the very heart of the city, where they are a perpetual temptation and a snare to the young. If the saloon cannot be abolished, let it retire to some out of the way place where it is less conspicuous, and let the other dens go with it to the backyard, where they belong.

One of the councilmen argued that the City needs the revenue and he was therefore in favor of granting the license. That argument only proved his ignorance. No City needs the revenue from saloons. The fact is that if there were no saloons, the expenditures of the City would be so materially reduced as to warrant a reduction in taxation. The greatest part of the crimes committed, the greater part of poverty and misery are traceable, directly or indirectly, to the saloons. If there were no drunkards, there would be fewer criminals and vagrants, and more happy, prosperous homes. The citizens of this country pay enormous sums annually to take care of criminals and paupers who have become such through the saloon, while the revenue from the saloon pays only a very small part of the expenses for such purposes. Revenue from the saloons! It is like drinking your own blood in a case of famine. How long could you sustain life by that means? It is like trying to lift yourself over the fence by your own boot straps.

The crusade against the saloon is assuming almost national proportions, and Utah should not be lagging behind when an advancement is made in the interest of morality. We notice that the State of Mississippi has fallen into line, and one more Southern State is added to the three which adopted statewide prohibition last year. North Carolina has passed another vote unanimously in both houses of the legislature to submit their constitutional amendment. The question is a live issue in the States of Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas. Texas will have a constitutional amendment campaign next year. We cannot afford to let the saloon take possession of the business centers of our cities while all around us great commonwealths are trying to redeem the American people from the curse.

## LOYALTY OF THE SAINTS.

We are indebted to Elder Ben E. Rich for a copy of the Atlanta Georgian and News of Feb. 17, containing an address delivered by him on the loyalty of the Latter-day Saints to the government. It is an excellent address, and we appreciate the liberality and fairness of our Atlanta contemporary in publishing it in full.

The loyalty of the Latter-day Saints has never been seriously questioned by anyone familiar with the teachings and history of the Church, though some of the enemies of truth have wilfully misrepresented the Church on that point as everything else. Even in the depths of trial and misery, the Saints were loyal to the government. They knew that the persecutions they suffered were never sanctioned by the government, or by the Constitution. They knew that the persecutors were responsible, and that the persecutors were violating the Constitution. They knew that their persecutors today, though masquerading under sacred colors, are no more "American" in truth, than are cannibals.

Elder Rich quotes from accepted standards of the Church and prominent Church leaders in proof of the unwavering loyalty to the government. According to the Book of Mormon, for instance, the spirit of God rested upon Columbus, and inspired him to make his venturesome trip across the unknown deep to discover America. Our pilgrim fathers were led to this land by the influence of that same spirit. God prospered and protected them from destruction; and when their mother country made war upon them, the power of God was with them in battle and delivered them triumphantly from their oppressors and from the hands of all nations. Therefore they continued to receive the favor of Jehovah and were prospered and increased on every hand and ultimately were firmly established in power among all nations upon the earth. This, then, is what Mormonism declares to be the Word of God upon the discovery of America and the establishment of the government of the United States.

Brigham Young could truthfully say: "To accuse us of being unfriendly to the government is to accuse us of hostility to our religion, for no item of inspiration is held more sacredly with us than the Constitution under which we act."

This is from the Articles of Faith:

"We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law."

The Prophet Joseph had this exalted concept of the Constitution:

"The Constitution of the United States is a glorious standard; it is

founded upon wisdom. It is a heavenly banner; it is like a great tree under whose branches men from every clime can be sheltered from the burning rays of an inclement sun; and Mormonism, as well as Presbyterians, and every other denomination, have equal rights to partake of the fruits of this great tree of our national liberty."

And he acted upon it. In the City of Nauvoo equal rights were given to all, as is evident from those ordinances, quoted by Elder Rich:

"Section 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the City of Nauvoo, That the Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Latter-day Saints, Quakers, Episcopalians, Universalists, Unitarians, Mohammedans, and all other religious sects and denominations who ever shall have free toleration and equal privileges in this city; and should any person be guilty of ridiculing, abusing or otherwise deprecating another in consequence of his religious or of disturbing or interrupting any religious meeting within the limits of this city, he shall, on conviction thereof by the mayor, municipal court, be considered a disturber of the public peace, and fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the said mayor or court."

"Sec. 2. It is hereby made the duty of all municipal officers to notice and report to the mayor any breach or violation of this or any other ordinance of this city that may come within their knowledge or of which they may be advised. And any officer aforesaid is hereby fully authorized to arrest such violators of rule, law and order, either with or without process."

"Sec. 3. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

This, Elder Rich points out, was passed March 1, 1841, and signed by the mayor and recorder, thus becoming a law in a city having a population of twenty thousand, almost exclusively "Mormon."

This is by President Brigham Young: "We consider that the men in the revolution were inspired by the Almighty to throw off the mother government with her established religion. For this cause were Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Washington and a host of others faithful to the cause of resistance to the acts of the King of Great Britain. It was the voice of the Lord in spring all these worthy men who bore influence in their trying times not only to go forth in battle, but to exercise wisdom in council, fortitude, courage, and endurance in the tented field, as well as subsequently to form and adopt those wise and efficient measures which secured to themselves and succeeding generations the blessing of a free and independent government. This government so formed has been blessed by the Almighty until she spreads her sails in every sea and her power is felt in every land."

"It was this government, formed by men inspired of God, although at the time they knew it not, after it was firmly established in the seat of power and influence, where liberty of conscience, and the free exercise of religious worship were fundamental principles guaranteed in the Constitution."

"Young men, braves and warriors, who sit before me this day, let me advise you never to let the hand of tyranny or oppression rise in these mountains, but stand unflinchingly by the Constitution of the United States, which our fathers sealed with their blood."

President John Taylor, who himself was a victim of mobocracy, is another witness to the loyalty of the Saints. He says: "It was through and by the power of God that the fathers of this country framed the Declaration of Independence, and also that great palladium of human rights, the Constitution of the United States. There is nothing of a bigoted, narrow-constricted feeling about that instrument; it is broad and comprehensive."

Hear another witness, President Wilford Woodruff: "The Lord inspired the men that framed the Constitution of our country, and has guarded the nation from its foundation."

President Joseph F. Smith, the present leader of the Church of Christ, said in a sermon preached at Logan: "It was part of the design of the Almighty when He influenced our fathers to leave the old world and come to this continent. He had a hand in the establishment of this government; He inspired the framers of the Constitution and the fathers of this nation to contend for liberty."

Here are other witnesses quoted by Elder Rich:

Parley P. Pratt, an apostle of extraordinary depth and influence before his death, proclaimed from the public stand the following: "The longer I live and the more acquainted I am with men and things, the more I realize that these movements and particularly that instrument called the Constitution of American liberty, was certainly dedicated by the Spirit of Wisdom, by the spirit of unassailed liberty and by a spirit of political utility. And if that Constitution be carried out by a wise administration, it is calculated to benefit not only all the people that are born under its particular jurisdiction, but all the people of the earth, of whatever nation, kindred, tongue, religion or tradition, that may seek to take a shelter under its banner. It seems broad enough, and large enough, to receive and protect all that may be in any way deprived of the common rights of man. It was doubtless dedicated by the spirit of eternal wisdom, and has thus far proved itself adequate to the wants of the nation, and to the wants of all mankind that have seen fit to attach themselves to it, or consider its protection and share in its blessings."

His brother, Orson, also an apostle in the Church, gave expression to this thought in one of his public discourses:

"We never want to be freed from the Constitution of our country. It is built upon heavenly principles. It is established as firmly as the rock of ages, and when those that abuse it shall consider in corruption under the surface of the earth, the American Constitution will stand and no people can destroy it, because God raised it by our ancient fathers, and inspired them to frame that sacred instrument. The Constitution is one thing; corrupt politicians are another thing. One may be bright as the noonday sun, the other as corrupt as hell itself."

George A. Smith, a counselor to President Brigham Young, placed these public utterances on record:

"God inspired our fathers to make the declaration of independence, and sustained them in their struggles for liberty until they conquered. I love American independence, the principle is dear to my heart. When I have been in foreign countries I have felt proud of the American flag and have desired that they should have the enjoyment of as much liberty as the American people."

Again: "We love the Constitution of the United States. Men will rise up in distant countries and say we are rebellious. Rebellious! Against what? Against the power of mobs, lawless robbery, and the infringement of the Constitution of the United States—against the lawless destruction of property and life—against the deprivation

of human beings of religious liberty—that is what we are rebellious against."

Quoting from the sermon of another Apostle, Erastus Snow, we have the following:

"Whatever some may have thought of the mal-administration in our government and of the efforts of individuals and sometimes of large fractions to abridge the rights of the people, and of their blind zeal and efforts to reach the Latter-day Saints, and to stamp out the religion we profess—whatever may have been thought of the efforts of such individuals, cliques, or factions, and of their warfare against us, and who in that warfare trampled under foot constitutional provisions of our government—undermine the foundations upon which it rests—we must never in our feelings charge any of these things to the system of government, or to the principles enunciated by the Constitution which we are commanded to obey, and keep. We must charge it always where it belongs, to the bigotry, the ignorance and corrupt politicians, their avarice and abettors, and all this should only serve to make us try more earnestly, anxiously and faithfully to combat such efforts upon constitutional grounds, calling upon God to help us."

Such are the instructions and teachings imparted to the Latter-day Saints from the beginning. They are, furthermore, taught to look forward to a time when the institutions of this divinely founded government will be in peril, and to be prepared to lend their influence as American citizens in support of it.

This is, undoubtedly, one reason why the Saints are slandered, misrepresented and persecuted. The arch-enemy knows that the principles upon which the American government was founded will be a blessing to all mankind, if they are maintained. He also knows that the Saints are loyal to those principles. For that reason his efforts are directed against them through evil-minded, and ignorant men. It is the same old plan of Lucifer, to end upon a cross the divine plan of salvation.

There are in our day many signs of disregard for the Constitution. Aaron Burr, said, in effect, "that the old bulk of a Constitution would not much longer remain afloat," and that sentiment seems to prevail to a large extent. If there ever was a time when it was necessary for politicians to stand on the platform of that instrument of human liberty, it is now. If they will do that, they will not inaugurate factional strife against fellow-citizens. They will not lay hold of offices for the purpose of robbing the people. Back to the Constitution!

Conrad of Montana has been stung by the political bee and assumes to think he might land the nomination at Denver to be Bryan's running mate. He might.

J. P. Morgan has gone back to London, assured that the money market is quite cleared up. His visit to the settlement across the pond may put English finances on a good footing.

Gov. Folk of Missouri has done many things since taking the reins in the "Show-me" state, but in none of his many talks has he been better grounded than yesterday, when he characterized gambling as a prolific breeder of crime.

The young king of Portugal finds his throne a very unstable seat, tottering and liable to fall. Although he wears a jeweled crown he would no doubt be happier if he might go bare-headed and skip a rope, leaving matters of state to wiser heads.

With trade agreements, open door policies, arbitration treaties, fishing compact, notes to adjust international misunderstanding—all intended to simplify the problem of living in peace, diplomatic relations are becoming more complicated than simplified spelling.

The injunction granted the stockholders of an eastern railway preventing the payment of a dividend is a thing that has hardly become a habit among stockholders. Usually a dividend is hailed and acclaimed as a great joy and stockholders as a rule are glad to get a share of the profits. But many odd things happen in New Jersey.

The manager of the Gold King mine at Silverton, Colorado, knows how to handle the "Black Hand." When he received threatening letters he discharged all Austrians, Italians and Montenegrins working for him. A little severe, perhaps, on the innocent laborers, but that class of aliens, as a rule stand together to protect the guilty among them, and drastic action is sometimes the only remedy at hand.

The sight of fifteen warships in San Francisco bay, their white hulls dazzling in their brilliance, parti-colored pennants fluttering from the rigging, the sails lined with Jack Tars in white and with the Stars and Stripes proudly flying from every floating fortress, should surely be one to inspire California's citizens—one to make them know that the rebuilding of the metropolis of our west coast is surely worth while.

## JUST FOR FUN.

## Complimentary.

"Don't you think my new suit is a perfect fit?" "A fit? Why, it's a perfect convulsion!"—Cleveland Leader.

## Took Exception.

"Remember, brothers," shouted the orator of the strenuous life, "I haven't any use for mollycoddlers."

The very old gentleman who was sitting in the last row removed his pipe and retorted:

"Wal, by heck, mister, even if you haven't any use for Molly Coddies you needn't to stand there and talk behind her back, seeing that she is not present to defend herself."—Chicago News.

## The Happy Family.

Mrs. Scraggington—Well, what are you muttering about?

Mr. Scraggington—You accepted me after I had proposed to you four times, didn't you?

Yes.

"Served me right, confound my fool soul!"—Smart Set.

## Nobody Home.

Agent—Is the head of the house in, sonny?

Boy—No, sir; there's nobody home but the father—Denver Catholic Register.

## A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

[For the "News" by H. J. Haggood.]

Some people are peculiarly satisfied. A man find himself in a position in which he has little or nothing to do, with an income proportionate to the amount of work, and he makes no effort to better his condition.

The other day, I walked into a downtown office in New York, and found a young man with his feet on the desk, puffing vehemently on a cigarette. On the door was a clock effect which indicated that the boss would be back in two hours. The sporting column of the daily newspaper, a ward of chewing gum, and the afore-mentioned vehemently smoked cigarette were about the sum total of the young man's occupation.

"Quite an easy job you have," I remarked, as I left my card for his employer.

"Wouldn't give up this job," replied the man independently, "if someone came in her now and offered me \$5 per week."

That man certainly enjoyed life, such as it was. Nothing bothered him, and he wouldn't take the trouble to let anything bother him.

"It doesn't pay a man to be thoroughly satisfied with his present situation no matter how happy he may be in it. It is better to be a Socrates dissatisfied," said someone, "than a pig satisfied." The employee in a responsible position may not enjoy the restful frame of mind of a pig with his fore feet in the trough, but it will be hard to find a sane man who would not prefer the condition of the former.

## FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The confirmation of the arbitration treaty between the United States and France is important, not so much for what the convention specifies as for the healthy tendency toward a world's peace it indicates. It is one of the admirable results of the last conference at The Hague, that while no specific advance toward international arbitration was made, the sessions encouraged and stimulated the inclination of the powers to abandon the barbarities of war for the more refined method of settling disputes by negotiation and amicable arrangement. Other agreements will be made among the nations copied after this new Franco-American treaty and carrying out the spirit of The Hague conference.

Boston Herald.

The Senate has promptly and unanimously ratified without discussion the arbitration treaty with France, the recognition of its right of review, for which it contained three years ago, being fully conceded now by the executive department, a fact upon which Senator Foraker commented with force. All differences between the two governments, which do not affect the vital interest or the honor of either country, are to be referred to The Hague tribunal for settlement. In each case of reference, however, a special agreement will be made by the President, "by and with the consent of the Senate." Mr. Root has been in no mood to lose the substance of victory by sticking to the form of procedure, and he has induced the President to retreat from the position of 1905. Mr. Root knows that in most of the relatively few cases which diplomacy cannot settle, and which will go to The Hague under this and similar treaties, the Senate and the executive are likely to see eye to eye.

## GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE.

Charleston News and Courier.

There are those who confidently hope that in ten years we shall elect locomotive engineers, conductors, and train porters in the August primaries. And wouldn't it be a glorious consummation? The proposition would evoke applause even now from all save the railroad representatives and organs.

## PROHIBITION'S FATHER.

Los Angeles Express.

February was the birth month not only of Washington and Lincoln, but also of James Appleton, known as the "father of prohibition." Born on Feb. 14, 1786, he became an orator, a member of the Massachusetts legislature, a colonel of militia and a brigadier general in the war of 1812. No long hairs on that record. He was the first to advocate prohibition of the manufacture or sale of liquor, and this he did both in his native state of Massachusetts and in Maine, to which he had removed. There also he became a member of the legislature and he so influenced public sentiment that the Maine liquor law was the direct outcome of his activity. He died in 1862.

## WHOSE BUSINESS?

San Francisco Chronicle.

Secretary Taft says emphatically that the battleship fleet is only on a "practice trip." That is reassuring information, but it is not a bit more comforting than his declaration that "it is nobody's business where these battleships are going, provided they keep to the ocean and do not invade anybody's territory." For a while it seemed from the tone of the eastern press that there was an opinion prevalent on the other side of the Rockies that the consent of Japan should be obtained before sending any American warships into the Pacific. Mr. Taft's flat-footed declaration that it is "nobody's business" but our own will probably put an end to the silly talk on this subject, which has verged closely on subsanninity.

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