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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 11, 1907.

PROHIBITION SENTIMENT.

Friends of prohibition throughout the country are very much encouraged over the future outlook, and they are about to commence a vigorous national campaign. They claim that about fifty per cent. of the population in the United States are now living in "dry" territory. The aim now is to organize 10,000 "National Issue clubs" and through them make the entire country "dry."

According to the statistics of the Prohibitionists, most of the States in the Union have total, or partial, prohibition. In Alabama, for instance, forty-one counties have voted to stop the sale of liquor entirely, and the same result is said to be certain in nine others, where arrangements have been made for elections. These nine include Montgomery, the third largest in the state. This will make fifty out of sixty-seven against which. Four of the seventeen left have dispensaries that cannot be disturbed for two years yet. It is well established that the incoming legislature will make all the state prohibition.

California has four "dry" counties, and the prohibition sentiment is increasing. Delaware is evenly divided. Colorado has an option law. Georgia has a prohibition law. In Indiana half of the population is dry. In Iowa sixty-five out of ninety-nine counties are "dry." Eleven other counties have but one saloon town each. Kansas has enjoyed prohibition since 1880. Of the 105 counties in the state only twenty-one, it is said, have any saloons; thirty-five have their saloons entirely empty; thirty-seven have no criminal cases on their dockets. Kentucky has one hundred and five out of 119 counties "dry." Saloons are closed on Sundays. In Louisiana seven-eighths of the country districts are "dry." Orders must not be solicited or received in "dry" territory.

And thus the report goes on through the entire list of states. Only the following are said to have license: Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. All other states are said to be at least partly under prohibition. Mississippi has just elected a prohibition governor and a prohibition legislature, which is expected to pass a prohibition law this winter. In New Jersey Sunday closing won at last Tuesday's election and temperance legislation is promised. North Carolina is almost entirely "dry." A prohibition law is expected and New York has town and township option and three hundred "dry" towns.

The somewhat strange part of this showing, however, is this: that the consumption of intoxicants does not seem to diminish with the apparent spread of the temperance sentiment. In spite of all, the liquor traffic and attendant evils flourish.

HOW IMPOSITION FLOURISHES.

The New York Evening Post of Nov. 4 has a few timely remarks on the phenomenal success of agitators to impose upon many honest voters. That paper says:

"There is no more discouraging social phenomenon than the ease with which honest workmen are imposed upon. First, it is some charlatan who calls a needless and hopeless strike, like that of the Subway two years ago; next it is a Sam Davis who robs him and the employers and brings disgrace upon every labor organization. Then it is a corrupt mayor, like Schmitz of San Francisco, whom they follow in droves, wholly blind to the inevitable consequences, and again it is a Mayor, whom they adore because of his taking up cudgels in their behalf. At first, of course, they did not stop to ask whether that support was honest and unselfish. Now, however, if one may judge by the remarks made at last night's meeting of the Central Federation of Union, their eyes are being opened to the true state of affairs. Our workmen, who have been betrayed so often by the politicians' desires of their votes, ought to scrutinize more carefully than any one else every word that is said to them, and refuse to accept the services, however powerful, of any one whose character and motives are not above all suspicion. But they are not alone in falling to do this. Many a good cause has gone on the rocks because its leaders have been willing to accept the aid of the devil himself, as our reformer put it. In order to achieve a temporary success."

The Post mentions one class, merely as an illustration of a general truth. Many honest voters all over the country are too easily influenced by agitators to vote against their own interests. They pay an exorbitant price for their experience, but even that does not always teach them independence.

THE FLOW OF GOLD.

"Times of national trade, the precious metals are exported as commodities from the countries that produce them to those that do not, and this movement of the metals as bullion causes no uneasiness and has no other significance than the shipment of other merchandise of the same value.

In times of stringency and panic, gold is hoarded, and its export from any country is then regarded with apprehension. When the money market is disturbed and men fear to lend money, they charge a higher rate of interest or altogether refuse to lend. Banks do the same thing. Yesterday the Imperial bank of Germany demanded the highest rate of discount it has ever charged—7½ per cent.—in order to discourage its patrons from shipping gold out of the

kingdom. The Bank of England and that of Paris have taken similar action. And yet it is not gold, but confidence, that is needed. The supply of gold is never sufficient to do the money work of the world. Credit is the effective means whereby the world's commerce is conducted, and is at all times much greater in amount than the world's stock of gold. Investors confidence, and the gold and silver can do all the work. Destroy confidence, and there is not, perhaps never will be, enough of the precious metals to do the work of exchange.

Everything that conduces to confidence increases the working power of the precious metals and of the credit-cases or checks based upon them. If people could only understand that confidence will prevent a flurry or panic, they would not do anything to weaken confidence, as by withdrawing their money from circulation.

A feasible plan of increasing the circulating medium in times of stringency is a problem not fully solved in any country, and perhaps less fully solved in our own than in several European states. There is much room for improvement in regulating the supply of the current money of the realm, as well as in the needless excitability of the people.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN CITIES.

New York City maintains what is considered to be a very extravagant expenditure of \$36 a year for every man, woman and child in New York, or at least \$14 a year for every family. With the most extravagant National Administration that the country has ever known in time of peace, the Federal expenditures are only \$10 per capita.

While the budget represents the amount that is to be collected in the form of taxation, it by no means covers all the city's expenditures. The bonded indebtedness increased by leaps and bounds, and the present annual expenditures of New York City must be more than \$225,000,000. The interest charges alone in the new budget are more than \$24,000,000, or almost as much as the regular budget of the city of Chicago.

The World remarks that New York is a great city. Somebody has called it an imperial city; but imperial cities are usually maintained by looting provinces and New York has no provinces to loot—only taxpayers.

Nobody escapes this excessive taxation. Those who do not pay their money directly to the city government pay it through the medium of the landlord, the grocer and the butcher. Their taxes are added to their rent and their living expenses. If every laboring man in New York realized how many weeks he had to work every year in order to earn his taxes it would be a long time before there was another \$142,000,000 budget.

It is very similar in Salt Lake City. The regular taxes alone may amount to about ten dollars per capita hereafter, while the special taxes are beyond any certainty of easy calculation. It will shortly appear just how the expenditures in this city compare with those of one of the most extravagant cities in the history of nations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND COLUMBUS.

The following eloquent tribute to the memory of the great founder of the State of Utah is an extract from the lecture "Onward" delivered at Pioneer hall, this city, on Friday, Nov. 8, by Mr. John P. Meakin. We know it will be of interest to the readers of the "News" generally. The reference to Brigham Young was very loudly applauded, and the lecturer tells us that this has been the case almost without exception, wherever the lecture has been given to eastern audiences. The world is commencing to appreciate the work of the past leaders of the Church, though in their day they were misunderstood and misrepresented—the common lot of all great men who are in advance of their age. It is only a question of time till the men who in the providence of the Almighty, are now at the head of the affairs of the Church, will be appreciated and revered for their faithful devotion to the work they have been called upon to perform. Mr. Meakin said:

"Friends, I have illustrated to you the value of small influences. The work of the force of greater ones, but still the greater ones were but small ones when first set in motion. I believe in ideals. I think, sometimes, they are better than ideas. Think for a minute of those grand old pioneers of Utah who turned their backs toward the setting sun. They crossed the trackless plains, climbed the mighty mountains, descended on the other side with tired feet and half-starved, compelled at times to feed on roots and bark, working a trail as they advanced. The scene continually before them was of such desolation as would have caused despair to most any other people. They were thrust out of civilization and hurried naked and destitute upon the breast of the wilderness. Brave men are few and far between, and as they pass away, new ideals arise from their lives, on the years roll by, often quite beautiful sentiments from great souls, but it would weaken the influence, at the time, to speak their names. History and prophecy have always played their villainous part in the drama of life.

"If the words are quoted: 'The world is my country and to do good my religion.' 'The glory of God is intelligence.' 'And again: 'The place to be happy is here. The aim to be happy is now. The way to be happy is to make others so.' 'We rise by helping others.' 'And this: 'In the year 1848 in camp at Winter Quarters, Brigham Young said: 'If any sick let those who are healthy help them. If any are poor let those who have means divide of their substance unto the poor. If there are those who are not of our faith, who desire to accompany us into the wilderness, in search of homes, let their come on, and give them a hearty welcome. I look upon every American citizen as a friend, and a brother.' 'It is better to let the authors' names be untold. They have not been dead

long enough yet. The mists of prejudice must be rolled away by intellectual development, and then we build monuments to their memory. The history of Utah cannot be written without the name of Brigham Young, the pioneer and fearless leader of the early Mormons. In 1830 Brigham Young and his associates set about preparing for the journey of the pioneers to the Rocky Mountains. Driven from state to state, they had fled from mob after mob over well-nigh half the continent. These pioneers started from Winter Quarters, now Florence, Nebraska, early in 1847. The main body of people were left upon the Missouri river, they following later. The Missouri river was the dividing line between civilization and desolation. I can best give you an idea of the indomitable pluck and energy of Brigham Young, by making a comparison between him and Christopher Columbus. Both were pioneers, both were successful in their courage, both were abused and vilified, not understood. Brigham Young tracked the barren desert knowing very little about these unexplored west. Behind him was his old home and a few loved ones. Behind him were the sneers and curses of his fellow men, but withal, he pushed on into the desert and the wilderness. In his devotion to his people he was as gentle as the flowers. In his defense of them he was as bold and as fearless as the lion. That little band of exiled outcasts looked to him as their Moses. And he was.

With his deepest sorrow and tribulation, when hope had almost fled, when skies were dark and the only music to their ears was the war-whoop of the painted savage, and the dismal howl of the west when thunders rolled and lightnings flashed; mid all this despair, Brigham Young would sing and shout: 'Come, come, ye Saints, no toil nor labor fear. But with joy wend your way. Though hard to you this journey may appear, Grace shall be as your day.'

Gird up your loins, fresh courage take. God will never forsake. And soon we'll have this tale to tell, All is well, all is well.

Brigham Young, was a great and gifted man, a his hearted man, broad-minded and philanthropic. I knew him personally and I liked him. He and his people penetrated the very heart of the desert and the mountains, where they founded Salt Lake City, the home we love so well—the parent of hundreds of cities, towns and villages that have sprung into existence, as the gift of Brigham Young and his band of pioneers.

Note my comparison of the two men, Brigham Young and Christopher Columbus. How he suffered, how he was reviled; yet he gave to the generations of today and those to follow, life's grandest lesson, 'Salt on! Salt on!' No man suffered more indignities, nor surmounted more gigantic obstacles than did Christopher Columbus. He accomplished as much, if not more, for the physical and mental development of the world, as any other man. He illumined for the whole world the Atlantic ocean and discovered a land of majestic wonders.

We today are reaping the harvest of his sowing. Though he was ignored, neglected and left to die alone in poverty and distress, his lessons to the world will permeate all the coming ages.

It is the way of the world: 'Cannonade while living, Cannonade after death.' The character of this man, this splendid ideal, is beautifully portrayed in the grand poem by Joaquin Miller, the California poet. The poem illustrates the hardships and vicissitudes, the trials and tribulations during the voyage of Columbus and his men to America. Just previous to the discovery of this continent.

One of these pioneers was a 'Mormon,' the other a Catholic. One was on the land; the other on the sea. Brigham Young said: 'Come on! Come on!' and over five hundred miles of country was redeemed from the desert.

Columbus said: 'Salt on! Salt on!' He gained a world; he gave that world's greatest lesson, 'On and on.'

In football Carlisle and not Harvard is the 'big Indian.'

Salt Lake's Sunday lid seems to be a need of some repairs.

A waiter has inherited \$65,000. This may be called tip-top good luck.

Carlisle's right guard is named afraid-of-a-Bear. The mollycoddle!

Calish Powers' fourth trial begins today. He is both sore tried and four tried.

The most important issue of the day is that of clearing house certificates instead of cash.

So far as management goes, the Jamestown expedition is a splendid example of how not to do it.

James Whitcomb Riley finds poetry in a graphophone. He may yet find five on thistles and grapes on thorns.

How strange it is that actresses will lose thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of 'jewels' for a small fee ad.

A Pennsylvania girl has been fined for making faces at a policeman. Next time she will make eyes at him and there will be no fine.

Joseph Choate's labors at The Hague conference have been rewarded by his election to the presidency of the Civil Service Reform league.

'My office will be in the saddle; I will have no fixed abode,' says Rev. R. R. Padlock, a newly appointed Episcopal bishop. His see will be the west riding.

The Ute chiefs have decided to send their children to the distant agency school. Had they followed their natural bent they themselves would have taught the young idea how to shoot.

Secretary Taft has certainly been in the limelight for a long time, and it was fitting that his departure from the Philippines should be accompanied, so to speak, by a shower of Roman candles and a blaze of red light.

The claims of the Japanese injured in the Vancouver riots have been scaled down about one-fourth. Even their English ally does not place the same value on them that they put upon themselves.

'American' victory was due to this paper. The man who can make such a statement is scarcely safe and surely not sane.

President Eliot of Harvard is in favor of 'back to nature' for women, for what else can he mean when he says that women having satisfied their pride and ambition to prove themselves the equal of men in professional and intellectual lines, should now as a class devote themselves to the greatest service of women, the bearing and raising of children?

TOO SENSIBLE TO BE PRACTICABLE.
DALLAS NEWS.

Grover Cleveland says, 'There is nothing that our people have a more clear right to demand of these in control of their state governments than rigid economy and efficient service.' There are plenty of politicians who, in private, think such a demand as that gross presumption.

'HOLD ON.'
LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

'The situation is not alarming,' writes Andrew Carnegie of the financial world, 'and the country is all right. Investors have only to hold on. We may have a season of less activity in trade, but that will be followed in due time by another period of expansion. Nothing can prevent the rapid progress of the republic. She is all right and bound to distance all competitors in the race.' Note that he says investors have only 'to hold on.' That is important. The investor who becomes alarmed and sells first-class securities at this time loses what undoubtedly he would regain by holding on and at the same time exerts by his action a depressing influence on the situation.

RIDE KILLED LIEUT.-COL. WALKER.
BOSTON POST.

The death of Lieut.-Col. Everett H. Walker, commanding the coast defense at Fort Banks, is understood to have been caused by overexertion in the test ride prescribed for field officers as a test of President Roosevelt. Col. Walker was overweight for horseback exercise, but he took the test in order to qualify again for army officers' past the middle age whose talents are to be exercised in the direction of their subordinates. Brains, not physical ability in rough riding, are required of those who command in our army.

JUST FOR FUN.
AS USUAL.

Homer—Last month I sent the gas company a check for \$1 more than their bill called for.
Homer—And they refused the dollar?
Homer—No; they sent me a corrected bill.—Chicago News.

A Foregone Conclusion.
'And then, mind you,' exclaimed Miss Passy, indignantly, 'she asked me if I wouldn't marry the first man that came along.'

'The idea!' exclaimed Miss Cutting. 'Don't think of it! I'm not married. My questions make you tired?'—Philadelphia Press.

Lazy Fisher.
A rustic was sitting on the bank of a stream when the parson's daughter came that way.

'Well, miss, I be fair 'mazed w' the way o' that 'ere fisherman, that I be!' said the loafer.

'Who is that, Carver?' asked the young lady.

'The owd fool has been sittin' there for the last six hours and hasn't caught nothin'.'

'How do you know that?'

'I been a-watchin' o' he the whole time!'—Punch.

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3 nights and matinee starting **TONIGHT!**
Henry B. Harris presents
RALPH L. STUART
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Matinee—Eve, 2c to \$1.00; matinee, 2c to \$1.00.

NEXT ATTRACTION—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, WILLIAM FAYE, 'THE JETTY SQUAW MAN,' by Edwin Milton Boyle.
Prices—Eve, 50c to \$2.00; Mat, 25c to \$1.00. Sat, Tuesday.

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ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.
ALL THIS WEEK!!

A NIGHT WITH THE POETS.
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Every Evening (except Sunday), 7c, 50c, 75c, Box Seat, \$1.00. Matinee, Daily (except Sunday and Monday), 50c, 25c, 10c. Box Seat, 25c.

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Direction Pelton & Smither, A. M. Cox, Manager.

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ALL THIS WEEK
Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday, 2c to \$1.00.
The Melodramatic Sensation.

Desperate Chance
Founded on the Life of The Famous Biddle Bros.
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Shoes and hosiery our specialty.

Prices and quality are right.

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Eves, 2 Shows, 7:30 and 9:35.

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Am—Or—Ou

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Are still going up, it is the best and safest investment, if you buy them right; we have a few forfeited diamonds, that we can sell you right, with an absolute guarantee. Reference, Walker Bros., Bankers.

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