

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance):
One Year \$5.00
Six Months \$2.50
Three Months \$1.25
One Month \$0.25
Saturday Edition, per year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, per year \$2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communication and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City, as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 4, 1908.

SOME RESULTS.

Half-hearted friends of temperance very often argue that prohibition is barren of results, but that does not appear to be quite true. It is claimed, for instance, that a few days' test in Worcester, Mass., has proved a remarkable success. The City has about 140,000 inhabitants. During the first twenty-five days, of May, this year, under absolute prohibition, the arrests for drunkenness were 73. During the same period last year, the arrests were 356. The arrests for individual days have already frequently shown still more astonishing variations. For the twenty-four hours ending Tuesday, May 26, 1908, at 1 a. m., there was only one arrest for drunkenness recorded as compared with twenty-two arrests for drunkenness last year during the same twenty-four hours under license.

Figures for the first twenty-five days of prohibition at Haverhill, Mass., just received, show arrests for drunkenness May 1 to 25, 1908, under no license, 15; arrests for drunkenness under license May 1 to 25, 1907, 91.

How prohibition works in Oklahoma is graphically told by a correspondent of the Nebraska State Journal. That city has a dispensary on a side street. Liquor can be purchased there, but the purchaser must have a physician's prescription. At the dispensary he takes an oath as to the use of the liquor; on receiving the liquor he signs a statement showing that he has bought it. A physician cannot buy liquor for his own use. A pharmacist who wants liquor to use in tinctures and medicines must himself give a bond, not less than \$1,000. The dispensary was opened May 13, 1908. During the first ten days to May 23, there were only twenty-four sales made. The sales averaged some three or four each day. The agent receives 10 per cent on all sales. Thus far his profits have averaged about \$150 a week, yet when there were about ninety saloons in the city. The very fact that, with the establishment of the dispensary and the closing of the saloons, liquor sales fell to twenty-four in ten days, proves that prohibition can do something. One of the Oklahoma papers observes: "Whether prohibition prohibits or does not, there is less drunkenness observable on the streets of Oklahoma City than before the advent of the prohibition regime."

Such are some of the results that prove that honest efforts for temperance are not in vain. A great deal depends on the officers whose duty it is to administer the laws. Laws are ineffective if the officers are in league with the transgressors. But the right kind of laws honestly administered are effective.

IS DANCING SINFUL?

Is it sinful to dance? Is the ball room an evil in society? Or must it be left alone as providing a necessary form of relaxation and recreation for people young and old, especially the former?

These questions are just now occupying the earnest attention of many thoughtful people. In general people with a strong religious inclination and who are decidedly orthodox, look upon the ball-room with extreme disfavor; while those who believe broadly in physical culture and social relaxation are inclined to patronize the dance, even while they hesitate to argue in favor of it.

A writer in the Inter-Ocean condemns dancing in these strong terms:

"I used to go to dances three and four times in a week, but I knew it was wrong. Please read what Paul says in Ephesians v, 19: Speaking for yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord. Next time you recommend dancing, advise all to take their Bible along, read a chapter, and ask God to bless the dances. We want to serve two masters. Our Redeemer says in St. Matthew, chapter x, 28: 'And he that taketh not his cross and followeth after me is not worthy of me.' His cross—does that mean to be in the dancing hall? Christ said to His disciples as you and I ought to be: 'Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation,' and said we should follow in His footsteps. Did He dance? Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your father which is in heaven. Does a true Christian believe He is glorifying God by going to dances? The only worldly dance I have read about in my Bible is Matthew xiv, 6. But Herod's birthday was kept, the daughter of Herodias danced before them, and pleased Herod. Did she glorify God by taking the head of John the Baptist?"

Another writer: "I would like to have a word to say on the dance question, as I see some are still trying to prop it up, while others are busy whitewashing its face and back, to try to make it appear decent and respectable. But it cannot be done any more than you can make a resurrection plant out of a rotten apple, simply because it is like the saloon business, it is rotten at the core, and I will just say that nobody can get anything out of the word of God to prop up the modern dance, when dancing is not there to get."

If, because it is to be discussed from the Biblical point of view, we may remind our scripturally inclined brother that "there is a time to weep, and a time to laugh; a time to mourn and a time to dance" (Ecclesiastes iii, 4), and that in Psalms 149 and 150 Israel is bidden to praise the Lord in the dance.

Dancing cannot, therefore, be wrong in and of itself; though it may well be that in the ball rooms as commonly conducted in most parts of the world,

there are all the elements of evil that the average orthodox mind has been wont to associate with the dance.

The whole issue lies there. Dancing may be an allurement to sin and a contamination to the inexperienced mind of youth if indulged to excess; or if conducted in such a manner, or in such company, or in such places, or at such times as are unfit or unsuitable. Or it may be so conducted and regulated as to discipline and refine the unsophisticated and boorish youth, to invigorate, cheer, and delight middle age, and to afford a wondrous spectacle of beauty and brilliancy to old age such as few other circumstances can offer.

For people of sedentary habits, dancing is one of the best forms of exercise and relaxation. The sociability of the dance is well known, even proverbial. The artistic phases of it—the poetry of motion—the long concert of fine music, when the music is fine—the brilliant beauty of youthful faces animated by pleasurable exercise and conversation—all these aspects of the well conducted ball room present not so much an argument as a condition that must be met by those who would abolish this form of social recreation.

But if the dancing is not refined, if the music is humdrum, the company miscellaneous, or even questionable, and most of all when some of it is disreputable, we can join heartily with those who decri a dance so conducted. It is so easy, moreover, to carry dancing to excess, because of its very fascination, that those who indulge in this pastime should be on their guard lest they carry it too far.

We have watched with some solicitude for the evil results which many good people believe will accompany the maintenance of ball rooms, however well guarded and conscientiously conducted, and we cannot say that these fears are really well grounded. Evil is not necessarily associated with dancing. Beauty is not ugliness, grace is not deformity, virtue is not vice, simply because it goes from the home to the ball room. Dancing and drinking, the ball room and the saloon, have no necessary relation or resemblance. And it is not probable that the extremists, quoted above, are right in their views concerning this form of amusement. Those who enjoy the dance should be very careful indeed as to those with whom they associate there, lest an innocent amusement be turned into a snare, in which they may be lost which can never be regained.

LAID TO REST.

The community sustains a severe loss in the death of Adam Speirs, who departed this life early Tuesday morning, and whose remains will be laid to rest Friday afternoon. While perhaps not so well known to the younger generation because of the fact that of late years he had led a somewhat retired life, he had a wide acquaintance among the older residents of the city and was recognized as a man of unusual ability and uprightness of character.

From having sat upon the bench of the municipal police court for several terms, the deceased Speirs, a title most appropriate. His mind was pre-eminently that of a jurist and the absolute impartiality of his nature made of him an ideal adjudicator of the cases common to the court over which he had jurisdiction.

For a period of twenty-four years Elder Speirs presided over the Tenth ward as a Bishop, and not only was he loved and respected by the people under his watchcare, but men and women not of his ward and many of whom were not of his faith held him in high esteem. He lived beyond the allotted age of man and goes to receive a sure reward for a life well spent in the Master's cause.

THE SMOOT DRY-FARM BILL.

One of the most important measures passed by Congress during the last session was the Smoot-Mondell dry farm homestead bill. The significance of this measure to Utah was explained the other day by Congressman Howell, in a widely published interview. He said:

"The state of Utah comprises an area of about 52,000,000 acres, of which only about two and a half per cent is under cultivation. The reason is that by far the greater portion of the lands of the state is so situated that irrigation is impossible and under the old methods farming is out of the question. Then, too, the land laws as they now exist require a homesteader to reside upon his claim to acquire title. Without water residence is impossible, and there are millions of acres of arid land that no available water-supply can be reached without traveling ten, twenty and even fifty miles. It has been clearly demonstrated that arid lands can be made productive by the systematic fallow process. That is to say, such lands are ploughed one year and allowed to remain fallow until fall, when they are fitted for a crop, and the next season, after the harvest, they are permitted to remain uncultivated, or rather without being sowed. The year following, in the fall, another crop is planted and by this method fair crops are secured every alternate year. The owners of such farms live in the villages, sometimes fifty miles distant, and they are compelled to haul all the water they require for themselves and their horses. The standard homestead under the old law was 160 acres. Inasmuch as only half of an arid farm can be cultivated in one season it was decided by those having the interest of the great Western plains at heart to try to get Congress to consent to double homesteads in the arid regions, and the Mondell-Smoot bill was drawn with that object in view, and the Senate added a section which eliminates the requirement as to continuous residence upon such a homestead. That is to say, as soon as the President signs the bill, which I am confident he will do, it will be possible for a settler to take up a homestead of 320 acres and to cultivate it under the arid conditions described, and at the same time reside with his family in a nearby village, where besides the comforts of life he can educate his children and enjoy himself, hold intercourse with neighbors and have the advantages of church attendance. Utah is unique in its village life. Villages dot the state from end to end, and most of our farmers, instead of living on isolated farms, reside in the small hamlets and towns and drive to their fields as occasion may require. I believe that the enactment of this new law will result in the taking up of several million acres and the cultivation of the same in our state alone. It will add thousands to the rural population of all the states affected and will in turn the sage-brush plains into waving

wheat fields, and the jackrabbit will give place to live stock of value to the human race."

SURVIVORS OF THE GREAT WAR.

Forty-two years have passed since the Civil war, and the ranks of the armies that took part in that struggle are rapidly thinning out. According to a computation by the New York Tribune, there are only 20 men now living who held the rank of Major general, or a superior rank, during that war, and all but one are over 70 years of age. There are nine surviving Union major generals, two Confederate lieutenant generals and nine Confederate major generals.

Those who fought in the Union armies are Greenville M. Dodge of Council Bluffs, Ia., Benjamin H. Grierson of Jacksonville, Ill., 82 years old, a cavalry leader; Otis O. Howard of Burlington, Vt., who will be 78 years old on November 8, Wesley Merritt, 72 years old, a cavalry leader of great dash and bravery, Nelson A. Miles of Washington, who will be 69 years old on August 3, Peter J. Osterhaus of Mannheim, Germany, 85 years old, Daniel E. Sickles of New York, who will be 83 years old in October, the commander of the Third Army corps at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, to whom credit has been given for turning Gettysburg into a Union victory; Julius H. Stahel of New York, who will attain the same age on November 5, and James Harrison Wilson of Wilmington, Del., who will be 71 years old on September 2, a cavalry leader.

Of the Confederate leaders the two still surviving who rose to the rank of lieutenant general are Simeon B. Buckner of Munfordville, Ky., who was 85 years old on April 1, and who prepared the defenses of Mobile, and Alexander P. Stewart of Chattanooga, Tenn., who will celebrate his eighty-seventh birthday on October 2, and who served as a corps commander under Johnson. Stephen D. Lee, who defeated Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., and served under Hood and Johnson, died the other day, in his seventy-fifth year. With each year the exercises of Memorial day become more impressive because of the fact that the numbers of survivors of the great conflict is becoming smaller and smaller. Soon it will be a matter of history only.

The Iowa idea continues to be Allison.

A school and its money are soon parted.

Mauretania and Lusitania appear to rule the waves alternately.

In Oregon Governor Chamberlain not Judge Cake took the cake.

It begins to look as though Taft's band wagon would need a trailer.

It may not be a great year for prohibition but it certainly is for water.

At Spom Downs in the Derby race a rank outsider outranked everything.

The trouble with stocks these days is that when they are put up they don't stay put.

This is the kind of weather that the old Indian chief Rain-in-the-Face delighted in.

No one ever suspected that the President was riding for a fall. Fortunately it was not serious.

Hand organs are under the police ban in Chicago. And the police declare that they will stand no monkeying.

"Our dreaded Fourth," says the Boston Transcript. Why dread it when we have so many Dreadnoughts building?

Two Americans have just been murdered by Moros. From this it would seem that all the Moros have not been pacified.

And now Senator Platt is sued for Mrs. Lillian Janeway Platt's bill. The amount, some \$2,471, shows that it is only a widow's mite.

"Perhaps the dirtiest thing in the world is the inside of a boy's pocket," says the Atchison Globe. No, the inside of a boy's hand is.

The Laporte people will have to spring something besides alleged confessions to keep up interest in the Guinness farm murders.

There has been so much rain on the isthmus that it has been quite impossible of late to make the dirt fly as it has been doing in the past.

So John Hays Hammond is an avowed candidate for the vice presidential nomination on the Republican ticket. He must regard the prospect as good to decide to spend money on it.

Already over 2,000,000 words of testimony have been taken in the suit to dissolve the Standard Oil trust. "Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?"

LOW BIRTH RATES.

Chicago Record Herald.

"French depopulation" is a familiar phrase. To publication of the vital statistics in France never fails to cause a discussion of the steady decline of her birth rate and the grave consequences, military and other, to be apprehended. Until now, however, "depopulation" has been used in a loose sense, for after all, up to the publication of the figures for 1907, no one expected an actual excess of deaths over births. The average annual increase of population had been slight, but there had been an increase. Last year, for the first time since the agitation began, there was a decrease. The deaths exceeded the births—the figures being 72,000 deaths to 71,000 births. Whether this showing will change the optimistic views of those "modern" thinkers who claim that her low birth rate is France's proudest distinction and the clearest proof of her culture, her desire for comfort and happiness, her horror of congestion, filth, misery, disease, is a question. As to the majority of thinkers, they will doubtless regard the birth rate even harder to devise anti-race suicide remedies.

A GOOD LAW.

San Francisco Bulletin.
Employees in democratic America are still, in some measure, battling against the closed shop and the right of workmen to deal with employers through the union and the business agent. In America the law still looks upon the

relation between master and man as one purely contractual, just as the master in driving a hard bargain as his power and the employee's need will let him drive, and imposes on an employer no obligations not written in the bond. In democratic America so moderate a measure as the Employers' Liability Act, which merely abrogates the ancient and unjust rule by which an employer is exonerated from liability for injuries to an employee caused by the negligence of a fellow servant, is denounced as an extreme concession to the labor vote—denounced and buried in committee. In monarchical England, on the other hand, where there is still a hereditary House of Lords, the Parliament, in the interest of the working classes, has enacted legislation which would seem to our conservatives to be nothing short of applied anarchism. What an uproar there would be in the "safe and sane" press of the United States if Sam Gompers were to demand of Congress, and President Roosevelt in a message were to recommend such a law as the Workmen's Compensation Act, which has been in force more than twelve months in England! By this act every householder is bound to pay any servant incapacitated during his employment half wages so long as the incapacity continues, though it be for the remainder of the servant's life. This obligation is imposed on the master, irrespective of negligence. The pension, however, under the act, is not to exceed five dollars a week. Should the servant be killed during his employment, and leave any dependents, the employer must find a sum equivalent to three years' earnings, provided this amount is not less than \$750 or more than \$1,500. This act, so radical in its terms, alarmed English householders at first, but the insurance companies offered policies to secure the householders against the risks imposed by the law at premiums so low that everybody seems to be satisfied, and the experiment in a year has proved to be a success. The insurance companies find the business profitable.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Wonderful Man.
"Shakespeare wrote for all time." "For instance?" "Take his expression: 'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a barn door, yet 'twill serve.' How well that describes a 1908 spring hat!"—Washington Herald.

"Could you give a starving woman work?"
"Yes; but I must tell you that we have five children." "Thanks, I'll keep on starving!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Presidential Possibility. (proudly)—"I would rather be right than be President." Sagacious Francis (quietly, suggestively)—"That's all right, but wouldn't you rather be President than be left?"—Baltimore American.

"And have you any brothers and sisters, my little man?" asked the kind old lady. "Yes'em," replied the little man; "I got one sister and one and a half brothers." "What?" "Yes, ma'am; my half sister and three half-brothers."—Philadelphia Press.

The Mysterious Time.
Boots (who has overstepped)—"Will ye please to get up, sorr, it's an hour later than it was this toime yesterday mornin', sorr."—Punch.

Formal Indeed.
"Was it a formal dinner?"
"It should say so. There were so many knives, forks and spoons that everybody had his eye glued on the hostess to see which to pick up next."—Washington Star.

Makes Talk.
Miss Gaddie—When it comes to gossip conversation she's very interesting.
Miss Ascum—Why, she's not an interesting talker at all.
Miss Gaddie—Oh, I mean as a subject.—Philadelphia Press.

A Profit, Anyhow.
He was filling his first prescription, and when he handed it to the lady he told her it was \$1.10.
She paid the \$1.10, and after she had done he informed the proprietor that the dollar was counterfeit. The proprietor looked over his glasses at the young man and said:
"Well, how about the 10 cents—is that good money?"
The young man answered in the affirmative.
"Oh, well," the proprietor replied, "that's not so bad—we still make a nickel."—Success Magazine.

SALT THEATRE GEO. D. PETER, MANAGER. CURTAIN RISE.
THE SOCIAL AND MUSICAL EVENT
JUNE 10, 1908.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
WALTER DAMROSCH
AND THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS.
PRICES—All seats first floor, \$2.50; first two rows first circle, \$2; third and fourth rows first circle, \$1.50; family circle, \$1; gallery, 50c. Seat sale now on.

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ALL WEEK.
MARCEL'S PICTURES.
Orth & Fern. Wilbur, Mack & Co. Harry Tauda. Fred Soeman. Davis & Walker. Kinodrome.
Every Evening (except Sunday), 8:15. 7c, 5c, 2c. Box seats, \$1.00. Matinee daily (except Sunday and Monday), 2:15. 5c, 2c, 10c. Box seats, 7c.

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TONIGHT
SOUVENIR MATINEE SATURDAY.
THE EARL BURGESS CO.
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Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model.
Next Week: "The House of Mystery."

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John E. Clark, Manager.
The World's Greatest Novelty
THE
CAMERAPHONE
Introducing in Song and Motion the Best Vaudeville Artists on the Stage.
This afternoon at 2:30 and 8:30. This evening at 8:30, 9:30 and every day at the same hours.
Admission—Matinee 10c; Evening, 10c and 25c.

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Suits \$20 to \$35. Trousers \$3.50 to \$8.00
Made in any style you wish.

We have the newest models; our line of suitings contains all the latest patterns of the best eastern mills and our tailors are experts.

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A special leader in our shops is a pair of trousers made any style to your measure for \$3.50.

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Special Engagement One Week, commencing Monday Evening, June 8. Mr. Martin Beck presents Katherine Grey and associate players in Clyde Fitch's greatest play

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Box sale opens Thursday morning at 10 a. m. (Prices, evenings, \$1, 75c, 50c, 25c; Box seats, \$1.50, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, Prices, 75c, 50c, 25c. Box seats \$1.

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