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A PROTEST.

"He [the legislator] is assured by the feest priends of the party, the best friends of the state, and the best friends of the state, and the best friends of the Mormon people, lust the Cannon bill if enacted into haw, will cause the defeat of the garty in the strongest counties, will hurt the material and moral interests of the state, and will badly compromise the Mormon people.

We do not care a great deal about anything a paper in the service of the saloon interests may say in favor of the It is paid for. But we quote these lines, to register an earnest protost against the cowardly instrumtion that the "Mormon" people are under any obligation to the liquor dealers and their soul-destroying allies. When the paper quoted says that the Cannon bill. if enacted into law, will "badly compromise the Mormon people." It simply gives utterance in an indirect way to the slanderous allegation that somebody, in bohalf of the Church, entered into a compact with the opponents of prohibition, and that this compact mustbe kept. This is, to speak plainly, an infamous falsehood. Its appearance in an anti-"Mormon" sheet would not have caused surprise, but when it is made by a paper that has had substantial support among Church members, it is rather strange. How, in the name of truth, can the passage of a prohibition measure "badly compromise the Mormon people?" Did anybody make a deal for the people? If so, when, where and who? The Church, at the October conference

by unanimous vote of those present ob ligated its members to do all in their power to influence the legislators, then not yet elected, to pass a law closing the saloons, decreasing the sale of in toxicants and enforcing Sunday closing. That is what the Church stands for and we do not hesitate to say that Church members, whether in the legislature or outside, are committed to that moral reform. Whether they will faithfully adhere to the pledge of the Conference, or not, remains with themsolves, and their own consciences. No undue influence will be brought to bear upon anybody in behalf of temperance But their duty is plainly stated in that plodge.

A prohibition law will not hurt the material interests of the State. The testimonies on that point are overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. Read the communication from Dr. S. H. Allen, elsewhere on this page. He proves that prosperity follows prohibition, as surely as poverty follows drunkenness. Read the entire letter curefully.

Here is a testimony from Orogon, in muintenance of good feelings between the form of a newspaper all classes that perfect justice is perus by Mr. Wm. J. Wale, of Baker City. mitted to prevail. showing the moral offects of prohibition These stormy days everybody rub-There are no "problem novels" in

prospective teachers for the state? The mewor is that the teachers thus educated are required to sign a contract to teach for a period equal to the time for which free fultion is allowed. Moreover, the state must provide for blic schools being an important part that machinery. This encouragenext to future teachers is thus a mutter of economy and necessity on the mort of the state.

In all other vocations and professions, the enterprise is private; The state is not directly responsible for results. The state, in its public school system, not only educates the teacher, but provides the money, for his ro-

The fact that teaching is poorly pold and is at present more or less of a philanthropic vocation has made it. essary on the part of the state to after special inducements to young non and women to enter that professlon, In Europe, as well as in some parts of our own country, the state gives a pension to its teachers, as it dors to its soldiers, and this pension becomes an inducement to enter the

profession of teaching. There is a double reason just new why this bill should become a law Two hundred of these students are needed for the purposes of the training school. All reputable schools for the preparation of high school teachers must have proper facilities for practice in teaching. Bince the preparatory department of the University is abol-

lyhed, these students are new essential for this purpose and they must be procured. The Legislature is now considering a bill to promote the interests of high schools. The high school movement is receiving extraordinary impetus at this time, and a demand for high school teachers will make it imporative on the part of the state to equip young men and young women for this work. The State normal school must prepare to meet this demand. The only criticism we have offered is that the proposed

A BIGOTED RESOLUTION,

gard it.

inducement to the teacher is so small

that prospective teachers may disre

According to the Idaho Daily States man the real estate association at Payette, Idano, has passed resolutions protesting against the appointment of a Church member to the office of commissioner of immigration, on the plea that the commissioner if not frue ifeed any dominating church influence may locate people and colonies in one locality to the detriment of others. The probability is that some of the members of the association favor someone else, and, in order to secure

his appointment, are weaking to prejudice the minds of the Governor and legislators against others. But this mixing of religious considerations with secular affairs should be condemned by all who are jealous of the preservation of American ideals. No one, and a real estate association least of all. should be permitted to raise the question of religion in connection with political or civil affairs. No one should be recommended for any official post-

tion because of religion, and no one should be turned down on religious grounds. Americans who have not yet learned this fundamental truth are but poorly equipped for the duties of American citizenship. We can hardly believe the governor of Idaho, or the legislators, will pay

any attention to a bigoted resolution of that kind. It is essential to the

TO THE CITIZENS OF UTAH.

Kansay Cuy, Mo. Feb. 16, 1909. Will prohibition give us lower or arrying on its own machinery, the phigher taxes? It will be profitable to know some of the causes of a high tax. byy in our state. In discussing the emperates question; I wish to being the subject up in such a way as to emphasize its relation to taxation. The liquor problem has directly to do with the revenues of city, state and mation; bosides, as all students and philosophers know, intemperance is one of the hinf causes of the morals and health of states, and the decline and fall of nations. Let me quote some words from a decision of the suprem court of the United States, in the case of "Mungler vs. Kansas, 123 U. S., 2051" We cannot shut out of view the fact, within the knowledge of all, that the public health, the public morals and the public safety is endangered by the general use of intoxicating liquors; nor the fact established by statistics accessible to every one, that the idlencia, disorder, pauperism, and erime existing a the country is largely traceable to

"No legislature can bargaln Also: "No legislature can bargalu away the public breath, or the public morals. The people themselves connot do it, much less their servants." Stone va. Miss. 161, U. S. 816. And again. "No logislature can bar-gein away the public merchs, or the public health or the public peace." Phelan va. Va., 8 Howard 155. The supreme court of Inflana, in case

The supreme court of Indiana, in case 1 Beebe vs. State, 6 Ind, 542, says: That drunkenness is an evil both to be indy(dual and to the state all must real. The factors of the state all must duilt. That has legitimate consequence re disease, and destruction to min nd body, will also be granted. That That it ducies four-fifths to nine-tenths of crime committed is the united to ny of those judges, prison keepers heriffs, and others engaged in the ad-inistration of the criminal law, who ave investigated the subject. That taxation to meet the expenses of pau-perism and crime, falls upon and b rue by the people, follows us a mit-of course. That its tendency is to of course. That its tendency stroy the peace, safety and w of the people, to secure which the article in the bill of rights de-ts all free governments are institut-

By granting license to sell liquer, sity and state derive money with which to ay their expenses, and in this way educe the amount collected by direct axation from the people. It is easy to how that if there was no liquor used by the people, their baxes would be over than they are at present. The e pay out annually to care for the isoners in our falls, and to prosecute inte and vice. All observers agree that the taxes are increased very ma-teristly to pay for the presecution and of criminals, resulting directly, i the liquor traffic. If we had 80 cent less prisoners to care for, it from the ould make a material reduction our taxes; to say nothing of adding to the peace and happiness of the people. We have in Utah, about 400 insure perwho cost the state nearly \$300 Insana asylum records show its om 40 to 70 per cent of insanity has directly or indirectly to the use of ntoxicants. To stop the use of liquor, yould reduce our taxes, that go to nalistain this more unfortunate part of sur population. Go through the inour population. Go through the in-ane asylum, filled with wild, raving paniacs, or sad-eyed, sullen and half namace, or successed, satien and nam diotic, metancholics, and say to your-self nearly half of these people are here at the expense of the incouver become the state grants to men, for a few miserable dollars, license to self self whilely. Stop the use of liquor, and whilely. Stop the use of liquor, and your taxes will be reduced very large-ly, because there would be from 30 to 70 par cent less insanity. The unsoluble horror of insanity should no before every man in discussing should his subject of raising revenue by taxng the sale of liquer. Alcohol acts di-ectly on the brain cells, causing a hardening of them, and crushing out their function, with the result, in many cases, of wrong action of the brain, or cases, of wrong action of the brain, or n other words, insanity. But before this stage of brain injury is reached, here are many losser degrees of dam-ias to the nervous system. The will source is weakened, and the moral sens-bilities are blunted; men do not lessi-late to swear, steal, lie or even com-ati the graver offenses and murder it-self, just because the brain has been grippled by alcohol drying up its deli-

said the doctor, with a sight the sa ave two or three nurders a day. he city is as bad as over. I have ending some time this month ok county hospital, Chicago p by tuxation of the time per cent of these patients, come he as a direct result of the use of alcoh-ics. Thousands of patients are treat tree every year at this hospital venereal disease, patients who do stay in the hospitals, spoken of a lague of this age, goes hand IN vith the saloons in Chie I does in Salt Laka City. fron's wing of this immense headla was herrified to see to girls under 2 years of age, suffering with the outback of age, suffering with the This disease wh bouthmome disease. This disease which fourishes along with whisky drinking, and as a direct result of it in many cases, causes 79 per cent of ski tho blindness of new-born children. It makes necessary 75 per cent of ski the multisting operations on warmen. If the tax payers only knew half the evils of the liquer question, there would be the greatest rebellion against the whicky power, that ever was outhionne dissource. the whisky power, that ever was known in this world. Suppose the blind children in our cities should ask this question; will you baxpayars vote to allow men to make more chil-dren blind like we are, and vote bax mores to build homes for us or will

oney to build homes for us; or will u vois like men, and stop the sol-the poisen that made us blind vory year in the United States, there Any year in the childs states, takes, associated by their paronts; and it b readful to state that 50 per cont o have are thus cast out to be cared foo y the charity of the state, because of per cent of the inmates of all of per cent of the innares of the per-nally have been given to drink; this not counting the untold thousands intherable half-way parpers, whose thousands in the section of t umbers are increasing every year ax payers, this means that you ough it up and take notice. You are to be asked to establish a be the blind, and you ought to do are going to be asked for a epileptics and feeble-minded and you ought to give it. You be asked for more reform schools i we need them. You will be called pon for more accommodations in ou and you will pay out the money hom. You will be asked for more r them. You will be asked for mor-

true citizens, you will gladly vol it. Baar in mind how this sub reads, and don't ist anyous de eive you; alcoho) causes brain di use, kidney diwease, distase of th eart and blood vessels, diseases of th stomach and liver. You all know thit without asking a ductor, and you al know that ductors make a lot of their by treating these distance make men less able to put Let us read into plain English moaning of these well known facts more whisky, the more discuss more doctors' bills and drug bill nd the less money for taxes; the more id the less money for taxes, the more hisky, the more jails: the more urits, the more policemen, the ore taxes. The more whiskey, the ore insame asylums, the more taxes, he more whisky, the more poor-uses, reform achievia, and homes for a blind the more taxes. In the arrow he blind, the more taxes. If the arms if suloonkeepers and bartendors, and aloon loafers were out farming, stock alsing, or mining, they would be add-ng more wealth to the state, and in-reasing the amount and value of the creasing the amount and value of Ho taxable property, and thus reducing laxation on all the people. Last sub-mer, the Busch Brewing company of St. Louis, sent out 200 carloads of beer every day; I ask you taxpayers who paid for H7. The wage earners of course. The taxpayers cannot be fool-ed all the time. They can see that all these millions of dollars, that build the breweries, that build the palaces. the broworles, that build the palaces and the elegant homes, and country clubs of the liquor dealers, that buy the automobiles and yachts, the silks sating and diamonds of this class o people, come from the wages of the tollers of our land. They can see that these millions represent the blood and swent of the working men; that i the working men kept this money they could have better homes, they could have better clothes, and food for themselves and families, and could time and monoy for ot

sellar holes after drink. Other marecellar holes after reduce our business crows say it will reduce our business thirty-three and a third per cent. If thirty-three and a third per cent. If hirty-three and a development of the will stop the development of the state. Let us be men, marching in the battle of life, keeping step to the music battle of life, heeping step to the music nighty lonely when the crop is gather-SAMUELS. ALLEN, M. D. Two days of extra-ordinary Muslin Un-SALT THEATRE GED D PYPER LAKE THEATRE CURTAIN & D Tuesday and Wednesday, Wednesday Mutinee. The Messre, Shubert Present the Lat-

GIRLS By Clyde Fitch. If you don't want to laugh, don't Prices-25e to \$1.50. Mat.-25c to \$1. Surringes at 10.50. NEXT ATTRACTION.

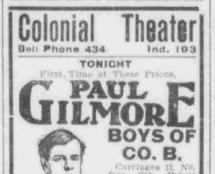
Thurs., Fri. and Sat. Nights. Matines Baturday. MR. E. H. SOTHERN IN REPERTOIR C Thursday Night, Feb. 18, and Saturday LORD DUNDREARY Fridi

Saturd Fwb. 20, HAMLET Prives-Sec to \$2.00; boxon, \$2.56. Sale

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aron & Farnum. Claudius & Scarlet. Armstrong & Verns, Gordon & Marx 'he Kinodrome. Orpheum Orchestri Matinee daily except Sunday. Matinee, He. 25c, 50c; hoxes 75c, Evenings, 25c, 10c, 75c; boxes, \$1.00.





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derwear selling. It will

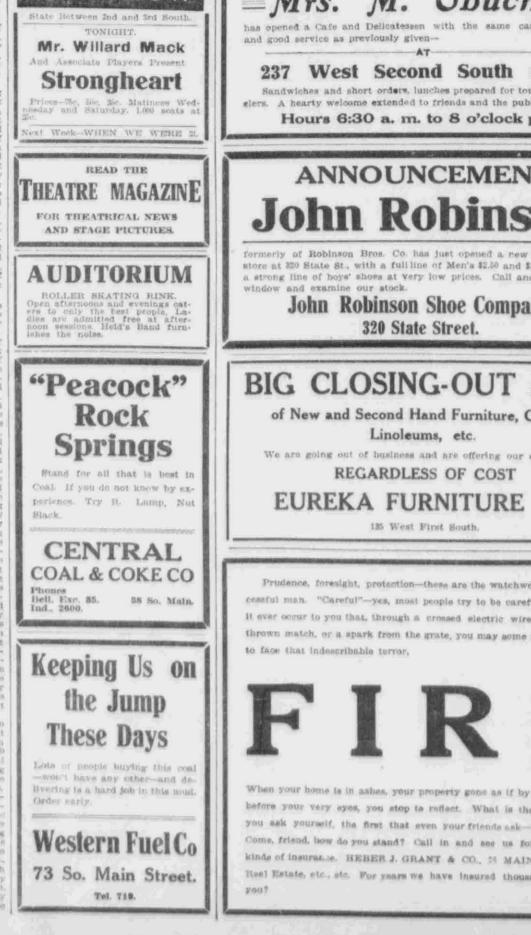
pay you to make your

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tion: Three counties in this state, Ben-for, Educoin and Yamihili, have not a the state penten- the penten- the state of the penten- the penten- the state of the penten- the penten- the state of the state of the state the penten- the state of the state of the state the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the state of the the state of the the state of the the state of the

Probibition means prosperity and happy homes. It means her crime and better attendance of divine services. It means the removal of some temptations and stumbling blocks from the paths of the children. Why oppose the abatement of a nuternee? remove to the outskirts of the city, the places where dangerous explosives are kept, for fear property will be de stroyed, but you tolerate to the very shadow of the home, the school, and the church the places where hell fires are kindled and souls are dragged down to temporal degradation and eternal destruction.

A NEEDED MEASURE.

Our remarks on the bill for the res ation of additional normal scholarships at the University have called the guestion as to whether or not we are in . favor of this measure. Must cartainby we are.

The bill in quantica hitroduced in the Legislature by Mr. Wootton, provides for four hundred five normal a holarships, two hundred of them for the moundary training school. This fill should certainly coreive forwarble consideration by our legislators. While this appointment myan but int dullars a year to the prospective teach er, it is better than nothing, and halfsectly will do a great deal towards as initing tambers in many of the states or mail studentis are forminated by exempt (new the permeat of such fees, but heir books are furnished item by the state in other normal schools 8 cur-tain additional amount is allowed for lying and traveling expenses. For these reasons we ventured the sugges-tion that our proposed lew does not to far enough. The question might be related as to curing touchers. In many of the states marginal strategies are and only excempt from the personant of such frees, but their books are furnished them hy the state. In other normal schools, a curthin additional amount is allowed for living and traveling expenses. For these reasons we ventured the suggestion that our proposed law does not go far enough

polite literature. It's the kitchen cabinet that keeps

the political pot boiling. Mr. Beyon is a prince of good fellows

and the king of optimists. California having ceased to shout Ne-

vada has ceased to ocho. President-elect Taft has carried the South, somally at least.

Sometimes it is hard to be right but it is always easier to be right than

When the anti-Japanese ogitators went tooking for trouble they found

In this fight against the whisky svil there is nothing "equally as good" as prohibition.

Cardinal Gibbons was never happier than when he termed President-sheet Tail "our William."

Is it necessary to take califo to their aid stamping ground to stamp out the hoof and mouth disease?

If is very evident that it is not the salary that makes the office of acepttary of state attractive to Senator WHIDS.

in course people will reap as they new, but the great trouble is that so rew months know how and what they

The Maxim allencer eliminates both the sound and the blok. This is great, for it is the "Ricker" who makes the

Provident Boowevelt says that he likes callroad men as a class, that they make the very heat citizens. No undesimple controls there.

The Nebrasha house of represents tives has passed a bill in compol hold |

and travel

spend more time and money for edu-cation and travel. All over our nation, the working men are waking up to the fact that they have been in glavery and bondage to the whicky power, a power that mercilessly grinds the sense, and decency, and health, and lives out of millions of human beings yearly: a power that takes the hard earned dollar out of the hand of labor, that takes the namey that should buy bread for starving children, and with it buys legislators, to pass laws to keep the working man a slaves to the worst curse this world has ever known. The intelligence of our age, the man-hood and decency within us, all de-mand that we take this monitor out of the hands of a few women, and preachers, and temperance lectures, and give to it the best though of all the best men and women of the state, and Nation. crippled by alcohol drying up its dell-During my travels in the east this-time, I have endeavored to get some information first hand, on this vital question, which our taxpayers must settie for themselves. I feed con-vinced that you have the intelligence and the courage and mainlood to settly it in the right way, even if the legis-lature does not do it this time. While in how hast week, I was fold some very stubborn facts on this subject. Mr. C. S. Stewart of Bristow, lows, is a general merchant, whilely known all over the courty where he reades; I asked him to tell me some of the effects he had noticed as a result of prohibition in this neighborhood. Ho suid our courty went dry in 1552, and the people are more prosperous, are more industricus; more contented, are better citizens how here that time. When we had anothe here that time. During my travels in the east this

Mr. Wm Buity, a business man, who knows conditions in Missouri, said to me yesterday, we have about 80 dry atomities in this state out of 125, pro-hibition here uncars higher value for property, and lower taxes; more bank deposits less orline, and in many of cur poorhulises there is not a single immute Our diffusion are so well pleas-ed with prohibition that they will never go back to the saloon. Mr. Wm. Faults, one of the best known then in the State of Kansas, said to no posterday, some people in Kansas drink liquor, and always will do so, but prohibition is an unqualified success in this state; anyone who will Mr. Wm. Bulty, a business man, whe more industrious: more prospersons, are more industrious: more contented, are better etilyzma since that time. When we had saloons, bundreds of nen cause to my store from the nounty to do their trading. They would make their purchases and then go to a saloon, spending their time and money until all hours of the night. They do not pay their bills very promptly, did not pay their bills very promptly, did not pay their bills very promptly, did not pay their bills were promptly and not pay their bills were promptly and not pay their bills were promptly and their neighbors who did not go to the as-loom. In five years affect the county went dry, there was a most remarkable mandings. Now they spend their films as home and save their money: they hand better, and pay their bills move promptly. The value or their bills and fur this reason have yielded mar-inates to the state, and more reserve to itermaly. We have a country op-ton itew, and no astors can be estab-ished unless filler can be estab-inated unless filler this haw went into seffect, men would try to get the processing fills and they they have a profiller and the the state and more reserve that each provide at the point is a number of years affect this haw went into seffect, men would try to get the processing fill the state this haw went into seffect, men would try to get a heares. Dr. Hewland, of Menomode, wis the fill is non-point to be an end when the state in the bar about the dry mounties in that state. Citizette of Hildely the rame facts about the dry mounties in that state. Citizette of Hildely the rame has been the dry mounties in that state. Citizette of Hildely the state state about the dry mounties in that state. Citizette of Hildely the state state would by Dr H. P. Fand, one of the best physicians in California, about the state of walks as in frances, and in the Slate of Kanaaa said to mis vesteriary, some people in Kanaas title to to make the second of Kanaaa said to mis vesteriary, some people in Kanaas title to to the second of the state; anyone who will be saided and business men of this saide; anyone who will be saided business men of the saided business the source who will be saided business men of the saided business the source that the would of committing will be saided business the source that the would be saided business men of the saided business the saided business men of the saided business the saided business and the open saided. He to do not business men of the buildess people did any business men business men of the buildess people did the saided business men business men business men business men business men of the buildess people did the saided business men business make a business that they found the were daing more business men business men business men business men business men business means a business means business means and estrable business end to the saided by the sa

best presidence in Collision a about offects of smithing up the salesons its months in that eity right affar zeron methodale. At host there offer use put under a martial law. The salesons closed. This caused handed scrubs, sneaking down into