

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 11, 1909.

## AN EXPLANATION.

A friend of the "News," who happens to be on the other side of the prohibition question, reproves this paper with considerable vehemence for acquiescing certain prominent men of having entered into a deal with the liquor interests. No such charge has been made by this paper. Whenever we have referred to the current rumors regarding the deal, we have expressed a doubt as to the allegations made, or regretted that they were not refuted when a refutation seemed appropriate. And we have emphatically stated that the Church was ever implicated in any deal with the liquor dispensers.

On the 6th of February the "News" said:

"We confess freely our reluctance to believe that any such compact was ever entered into. Rumors are plentiful during times of excitement, but they often prove false, or exaggerated. Be this as it may, we are absolutely certain that the Church was never committed by any compact such as that alluded to."

A few days after this a morning contemporary alleged that "they are planning, if they have not already arranged for, a continuance of the alliance with the brewing and liquor interests, while they hope to be able as well to wear the mantle of the dominant Church and pose as its political representatives."

To this infamous insinuation directed against both the Republican party leaders and the Church, the "News" replied on Feb. 13, speaking of the alleged deal:

"We have expressed doubts as to the truth of the accusation, and we have shown by the election returns that, even if the bargain was made, the liquor dealers did not keep the agreement. But, true or not, one of the results is that the Church is frequently being mentioned in connection with and sometimes represented as a party to such an infernal compact. For that reason we say now, as we have said before, that no one has ever been authorized to represent the Church in any such deal as that referred to."

On the 16th of February, commenting on the addresses made by Representatives McMillin and Holman on the Cannon bill, the "News" again said:

"The 'News' has all the time pointed out that no evidence has been produced for the alleged deal, and that if it had been entered into, it was not carried out by the liquor interests. We have proved by the election returns that the Republican victory was not won by the aid of the vote in the western districts. We are pleased to know that the Republican party organ now admits the truth of this contention, and absolutely denies any 'deal' such as that charged."

And then we reproduced the denial by the Republican party organ, and added:

"We are pleased to record this official denial. If it is true, the silly contention that prohibition must be defeated on account of a bargain with the disreputable in disposition, and the Senators need not consider it in the least."

Our friend confessed that he had not noticed any of the articles in the "News." We call attention to them at this time. And we desire to say once more that we know of no evidence, beyond rumors and gossip, for any deal with the liquor interests, and can, consequently, not accuse anyone of being a party to it, even if we were disposed to do so. We know of no such deal, but we do know that the Church has never been a party to any alliance with vice.

We want prohibition, because we believe that Utah ought to be in the advance guard of the great army of reform that is now marshalled against the liquor traffic and concomitant evils. We want prohibition, because the people of Utah demand it. We propose to do what little we can to make the voice of the people heard. But we have not, and we do not propose to descend to personal attacks or base insinuations. We leave such tactics to the other side.

## AS SEEN FROM A DISTANCE.

According to an item in the Register and Leader, a paper published at Des Moines, Iowa, the "Mormons" are opposing the Des Moines plan of city government. The Register and Leader has this statement:

"Following the information that a majority of the Utah legislators are opposing the passage of the Des Moines plan bill, with the claim that serious defects have developed in its operations in Iowa cities, Superintendent of Streets and Public Improvement John MacVicar wired a reply last evening to William H. Wallace, one of the committee of Salt Lake City citizens who were in Des Moines a few weeks ago, telling some of the improvements made under the new plan."

"Mr. MacVicar declares that the Mormons are the most active opponents of the commission system, and protest against the passage of the bill for fear it will be put into effect in Salt Lake City."

"The Mormons can secure representation under the ward system," said Mr. MacVicar, and they have already had a board on the Salt Lake City council. But where the councilmen are elected at large it is probable that the Mormons will not strong enough to elect one of their own."

"The Salt Lake citizens who are agitating better city government declare that the Utah legislature may kill the Des Moines plan bill, and with a view of preventing this Mr. Wallace asked Mr. MacVicar to telegraph a word concerning the results of its adoption by Des Moines."

"The 'Mormons' are not, as far as we know, opposed to the Des Moines

plan, or any other plan that will secure good, honest government. The 'Mormons,' furthermore, are not seeking to obtain representation as 'Mormons,' but they are opposed to the attempt by bigoted anti-'Mormons' to capture city, county or state government for the purpose of perverting American institutions into engines of religious persecution. In the civil government, we contend, there should be no question of religion, and neither anti-'Mormons,' anti-Catholics, anti-Semites, or any other anti-bodies, should be considered in the elections to secular offices. When that is admitted and practiced by all in this City, there will be harmonious co-operation for the furtherance of the interests of all.

## EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Congress cut off all appropriations for commissions, or boards, except those authorized by law. The reason for this was the fact that these commissions became an intolerable financial burden upon the country.

It became very common to appoint commissions to carry on investigations into the various subjects of public importance. The members served without compensation, and one would imagine that the expenses would be very moderate, but the fact is that each year brings out a big bill for clerk hire, traveling expenses, printing and other expenses of such commissions, and it is rare indeed that the result of their work proves of any material benefit to anyone except those on the payroll.

The custom has also obtained of authorizing special commissions with very loose arrangements in the matter of expenses and clerk hire. Such commissions drag along from year to year with the result of piling up an expense account of thousands of dollars and Congress pays.

Such commissions are expensive, no matter how moderate the first calculation of expenses may be. They are a luxury which no state that struggles to make both ends meet, can afford.

## PLANTING TREES.

England has a scheme on hand for the replanting of trees on a vast scale, and the restoration of her lost timber resources.

The plan is as important to the United Kingdom as the plan for the reclamation of the arid regions in this country, and is likely to be put into execution within a few years. The scheme in brief is to plant 3,000,000 acres of trees at the rate of 150,000 acres each year. This would give employment to some 15,000 men each winter and permanent employment to one man for each 100 acres of planted forest. For 40 years the commission estimates that the project would be one of continual expense, at sixty years the forests would become self-supporting and at eighty years the government would be receiving an income over and above interest on the investment, of \$4,000,000 a year and would possess property valued at \$2,755,000,000.

This is but an indication of what the nations of the world could do, if they would invest the money they spend on military establishments, in wealth-producing enterprises. If they would turn their swords and spears into implements of agriculture, horticulture, etc., a time would come when taxes would be reduced and abolished, and every man and woman could sit under his own fig tree in peace and tranquility. The time is coming, but it must begin with the reduction of armaments and the insane expenses that now are needed to keep nations on a war footing in times of peace.

## CHEAPER IRON?

One result of the steel war is the lowering of the price of this prime commodity of civilization. The results of the moderate break in prices—four dollars per ton, say 20 per cent in the most extreme cuts yet announced—are variously interpreted.

Most papers hail the reduction in steel prices as a portent of returning prosperity.

The Wall Street Journal thinks that "the decline in iron and steel forebodes a general readjustment of prices on a lower level," since the probable reduction of wages in this great branch of industry will naturally result in "an increasing pressure for lower figures in the cost of living." Now that the United States Steel corporation has discovered that trade depression must be met by a reduction of prices, remarks the Newark News, "the skies are brighter for business recovery than at any time since the panic turned everything upside down a year ago last October."

The Iron Trade Review believes that increased production will result. It thinks that the profits of producers may be reduced, but against lower selling prices there will be economies in production, partly through wage reductions which are the legitimate consequence not simply of the conditions now being established, but of the conditions brought about more than a year ago.

The same paper argues further that "our exports of machinery and other manufactures of iron and steel will be stimulated. In the iron, which went through a complete course of liquidation and readjustment last fall, the result will necessarily be good. The spread between the raw material and the finished product of the blast-furnace industry should necessarily be increased by the increased tonnage produced in the whole industry. When more rolled steel is consumed, more iron castings are called for, and more of the metals, like spelter, lead, and copper, so that an increased tonnage of steel products should lead to greater activity in other industries which in their turn should react favorably upon steel."

The Iron Age is less optimistic but hopes that the competition for business in the iron trade will not "leave weak and ruin in its track."

Mr. Gary, head of the steel trust, believes that "the leading manufacturers of iron and steel have determined to protect their customers, and for the present at least, will at such modified prices as may be necessary with respect to different commodities in order to retain their fair share of the business."

In view of the present prospect of increasing building operations in this city, the prospect of cheaper iron and steel should be very encouraging to builders. For some reason, however, the retail prices of hardware and of iron products generally at this distance respond but slowly to the decrease in prices at the centers of production, so that the consumers—in this case the builders and users generally—fail to secure the advantage of a marked lowering in the prices of their materials.

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A deferred dividend is a hope deferred.

The even tempered man never tries to "get even."

The Carnegie Foundation was laid deep in tariff duties.

The great pugilist question is, Is Jeffries color blind?

Time seems to be about the greatest torpedohead destroyer.

For the Legislature the last day is not the day of judgment.

Extremes meet in the decisions of Judges Landis and Anderson.

It is an easy matter to speak a kind word, there are so many kinds.

Live and learn, but be particular about how you live and what you learn.

A peal of laughter, a peal of thunder and a banana peel are all dangerous.

If an airship were to bump into an airplane there would be no great damage done.

President Taft has sent his caddy to college. Will he take a post graduate course in golf?

"It is far easier to mend a broken heart than a broken rib," says our Chicago misanthrope, Knit.

President Taft is not afraid of "insurgents." His visits to the Philippines familiarized him with them.

Judge Anderson discounts from Judge Landis. The Standard Oil company concurs in the discounting opinion.

The sale of players has begun but the sale of seats for baseball games will not begin for a couple of months.

The Cubans are making great strides in education, so great that if they are not careful they will be stepping off the island.

It keeps one dodging these days to get out of the way of the "shorter and surlier word," so frequently is it being hurled at somebody.

It makes very little difference in what kind of vessel a man makes the voyage of life, he reaches his destination at the appointed time.

Senator Depew's latest joke is that under the old system the office seeks the man while under the direct primary plan the man would seek the office.

The people are not prepared for prohibition now when they are almost universally demanding it but will be two years hence. A beautiful argument, destined to become a great and leading light for future generations.

Already President Taft is beginning to reap some of the fruits of his campaign to break up the solid south. Senator Bailey has called at the White House, and come away declaring the President has a charming personality.

## AN UNEXPECTED SLAM.

Springfield Republican.

Last and most unexpectedly of all comes the high court of New Jersey "damning" corporations. It has blocked the little game of the Chicago stock yards millions to reincorporate the United States Leather company or trust through the Central Leather company, and thereby dodge the claims of the preferred stockholders of the United States Leather company, whose dividends are cumulative and largely in arrears. This decision makes it appear as though the Central Leather company would have to dissolve.

## CHANGING INAUGURATION DAY

Omaha Bee.

The billiard that raged over Washington on March 4 furnished eloquent argument in support of a proposition that has been pending for some years to change the date of the inauguration of the president of the United States from March 4 to some later date. A constitutional authority has stated recently that there is no constitutional provision for the inauguration of the president on March 4, nor is there any statute on the subject. The custom had its origin in a resolution of the first Congress under the constitution fixing the first Wednesday in March, 1789, as the date for the new Constitution to go into effect.

## WOMAN'S VOTE.

Boston Herald.

Beyond question the interest in the extension of suffrage to women is increasing in this country, owing in part to the example of Europe and Australia, but also to the convulsions born of elements that have not worked together. Given the co-operation of "society" women, college-bred women, wage-earning women, and the aid and encouragement of men and women who formerly have the banner alone, and the combination against which opponents of woman's suffrage have been in fight is much more formidable than it used to be. South Dakota's Legislature has just agreed to leave the matter to a referendum of the male voters at the next state election.

## FASHIONABLE WORDS.

New York Evening Post.

Every little while a word seizes upon the nation, and we live, think, and dream in that word. So long ago the word was Awakening. While it lasted, we had the Moral Awakening, the Spiritual Awakening, the Educational Awakening, the Workmen's Awakening, the Awakening among Women, the Awakening in Morocco, the Awakening in the Factory, the Awakening and the Church-Even. Then came the Awakening, we had the Moral Uplift, the Railroad Up-

lift, the Insurance Uplift, the Irrigation Uplift, the Dry-Farming Uplift, and every other conceivable form of effort to bring resistance to the law of gravitation. At present we are in the full swing of Conservation. We have had Forest Conservation, Mineral Lands Conservation, and Waterpower Conservation. Our attention is now invited to Conservation of Child-life. We expect an immediate attack of the Conservation of Woman's Rights, the Conservation of the President of the Press, Phonetic Conservation, Conservation of the Short and Ugly Word.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Uncle Sam—I see that the latest British battleship will be built without funnels.

Uncle Joe—That's a good thing. When they sailors gets to drinkin' so hard they hev to use funnels it's high time they quit.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How did you know that dowdy looking girl was a scientific student? Did you hear her talk?"

"Not that, know it by her wireless collar."—Baltimore American.

"I live," confessed the dresser, "with my head in the clouds."

"You'd better watch out," replied the up-to-date maid, "or I'll get an awful bump from some airship."—Kansas City Times.

Minister—Is your father home, little man?

Boy—No, he ain't. He's employed on a county contract.

Minister—That's good! I'm glad to hear he has work. What is he doing?

Boy—Six months with costs.—New York Times.

"Senator," asked the reporter "what do you think of our political future now?"

"Well, young man," said Senator Kicker, brightening up, "I don't think we'll do any more benevolent assimilating for a few years, at all events. With the retirement of Mr. Bonaparte will go the last vestige of imperialism in our government."—Chicago Tribune.

"Well, Silas, what did you find new down to the city?"

"Why, something' worth seein'. The hull place is full o' cabs with cash registers on 'em, an' red flags to show folks it's dangerous to disrobe the fare. They call 'em taxidermy cabs 'cause of you don't mind, the drivers 'll just take the skin off ye."—Brooklyn Life.

Prof. McGoonie (stepping in front of a show window)—My dear, that is the most remarkable collection of unique waste baskets I ever saw.

Mr. McGoonie—Waste baskets! You helpless pinner! Those are the new styles of spring hats.—Chicago Tribune.

A New York publisher, having business at the capital connected with pending legislation with reference to international copyrights was hurrying through a corridor of the building, when he encountered a "Hop o' My Thumb" scurrying along with an armful of papers larger than himself.

"Hello, son!" cried the publisher. "And what may be your position in this establishment?"

"I'm a page, sir," answered the lad. "A page! Why, my boy, you're scarcely large enough for a paragraph!"—Lippincott's.

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"The Inn Where No Man Rests." Admission, 10 cents, reserved seats 25 cents.

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## SURPRISED

All of the following clients were pleasantly surprised last week. We collected money for them from some of their oldest claims.

C. H. Lashbrook, Bingham Canyon, Utah.  
John W. Snell, 25 West First South, city.  
Rigby Bros., grocers, city.  
Carlier's jewelry Co., Main street.  
J. B. Lathrop, Las Vegas, Nev.  
Baer Bros. Mercantile Co., wholesale liquor dealers, city.  
Salt Lake Herald Co., city.  
Jacob Dorr, Colorado Meat Market, city.  
E. O. Lewis, Boundary Falls, B. C.  
Fruman & Sons, Brigham City, Utah.  
Dr. J. Milliron, city.  
Mrs. Hannah Dahlberg, Sandy, Utah.  
Condon, 1003 1/2 City, Utah.  
Vogeler Seed & Produce Co., city.  
Co-operative Fuel Co., city.  
Charles T. Murphy, Wellington hotel, city.  
Maurice Dulan, Knab, Cal.  
John Inghel, the tailor, city.  
M. D. Hunter, Fremont, Cal.  
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., city.  
Red streaks of honesty exist in everybody. "Turn in your claims and we will collect some for you."

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF HONEST DEBTS. Rooms 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Francis G. Luko, General Manager, 715 1/2 Main, "Some People Don't Like Us."

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