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DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY. 4 SELVE, 9, 1809

MAYOR ROSE'S REASONS.

Mayor Ress, of Milwaukes, who came here to deliver a secture on "true temperance" but who, actually, put in a plea for the saloon, gave the following reasons for his opposition is prohibi-

"I. I do not like prohibition, because it strikes at a basic principle of our patienal government. I do not like problition because it strikes at my personal fiberty. I do not nee become liberty. I do not see why I am not justified in concluding that if you shall dictate to me what I shall drink you may also tell me what I shall cat

and what I shall wear. "2 1 do not like prohibition, because whenever its application has been attempted it has resulted in a con-spicuous failure. 3. I do not like prohibition, because

its application means confiscation of property

I do not like prohibition, because It reduces the revenues of the nation, the state and the city to a point where excessive and unbearable taxation is BCCSSBary.

T do not like prohibition, because wherever it has been attempted there has existed a hyporrisy that has re-sulted in atter disregard for all law."

Prohibition does not strike at a hasis principle of our government. The Supreme court has pronounced it constitutional:

If any state doenus the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its chizens, and calculated to produce conse Cases, 5 Howard, 504.

This is a complete answer to the silly statement that prohibition strikes at a haste principle of our government. Such assertions should never be made before an intelligent audience.

Does prohibition "strike at my persomal liberty"' Probably it does. But every law strikes at somebody's liberty. The law against murder interferes with the popensities of the brute with murder in his heart. The laws given in the interest of chastity strike at the "liberty" of another class. Shall we therefore have no law prohibiting murder, or the violation of virtue?

It is not true that the total abstainer is deprived of his liberty. It is true that the one who voluntarily decides not to touch strong drink is more free than the drunkard. The drunkard is the slave. The drunkard is generally struggling in valu against the infernal force that drives him downward to povtreasury on account of criminal pros-cution in Maury county the sum of \$7,503.55 This was the last year of the science For 1907, nine months of which there were no saloons in the county the criminal costs paid from the state iteasury were \$2,222.94." That is how the saloon reduces the evenues. But even if Mayor Rote's

statement were true. If were botter to lose the saloous - A community that depends on robhing the wifes and children of dronkwids for its revenue would better go out of business at

5 The idea that prohibition furthers hypocrisy and lawlessness is too abmird for serious discussion. If is the rateon that fosters lawlessness thin petition is so keen among saloonkeeners that they resort to all sorts of quistionable and criminal methods for in croasing their revenue. And as to the hapmening of the automa, it is best illustrated in the fact that Mayor Ites; une to this City as a locturer on "true temperance. Better but say much our hypouriny.

But worst of all, the anloon is not ontent with pursuing the business. It demands the control of municipal aftates. It buys votes and orthes ofmetals in the interest of vice and inmorality. It has become a curse and plague to every larger city in this land. That is the greatest trouble with the saloon. It must go.

There are not two sides to that quertion any more than there are to che question of the unlawfulness of any breeding place of sin and iniquity. There is one right, and one wrong side only. In that conse there are two sides. Mayor Rose happens to have

taken his stand on the wrong side.

uted at the dry farm exposition which is to be held at Billings. Montana, October 25 to 29 A member of the Montana board of control has given a sliver loving cup, valued at \$150, to be awarded to the largest delegation from any commercial body, town, county, state or nation, attending and registerng in a body at the Fourth Dry Farming congress. Montana is barred from competition for this cup.

The Billings Chamber of Commerce has given a silver cup, valued at \$150, for grasses and forage crops, open to

the world. Among the cash prizes open to the world announced in the preliminary premium list are:

\$49 third for Scotch fife wheat.

first, \$15 second and \$10 third for Canadian field peas grown on sod.

implements of various kinds to be awarded in competition open to the world. At the last meeting of the Montana Board of Control the committee reported nearly 100 premiums secured and many more in prospect. All premiums are limited to crops raised during 1909 with less than 20

TRYING THE LAND TAX.

inches of rainfall, without irrigation,

The levying of the land tax by the present Liberal ministry of Great Britain has induced a re-publication there of Henry George's life and of his book, "Progress and Poverty."

This work, as is generally known,

the country on the issue of the note right of the Commons to frame and shape measures affecting finance, the result might be an acute revival of the proposition to reform the House of Lords and to make it more representafive of the popular will than it can be as at present constituted.

It is the prevalent opinion of the American green, nowever, that the propossil to tax land rents is popular with the British public, and that a ministry supported by such men as Mr. Haldam. ME Asquith, and Sir Edward Grey, to not very far removed from touch with the elements in the party for which Lord Risshery would assume to speak. For while the land Lix appears to be a adical departure, the cabinet itself is ogarded as well bulanced, and is cortainly conducting its vant plans with a peculiar strategy and awareness of the nood of the people at farge. The chief trouble, we believe, with

the proposed Liberal budget, as with the revenue proposals of dost of the nations today, is that it contains many of the elements of preparation for war, In Heltain, in our own country, and in various other empires and republics. the national budgets are opprensive from their naval and military burdens as well as from their unscientific methods of collection and disbursement. When the more idea of war pinces

such burdens upon the people and cautes such turinoil among the nations, who can estimate the evils and burdens that will be inevitable should war itself result from the very preparations that are made for it"

few get it.

ervation

reflectory.

wolf.

where he is going.

nim

poring about Irrigation.

ways he credited.

Every man may have his price but

The true primary law is self-pres-

A pretty mess-girls at the college

What a credit man says cannot al-

Misfortunes never come singly but

A man has to come in out of the

What should be done with a child

who says that he likes to go to school?

At Beverty President Taft is as quict

as a gentleman on his country estate.

Reware the girl with a delicate appe-

Secretary Ballinger's voice is for war.

Water vapor on Mars? It may be

a piece. The gypsies will get even by

raising the price of fortune telling.

tite for inwardly she is as a ravening

rain to get into the social swim.

PRIZES FOR DRY FARMING.

Many valuable prizes will be distribfortunes rarely come at all.

Minnespolis Threshing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., \$100 first, \$60 second and

Bouton-Smith Land Co., Billings, \$75

Whether it is for a big navy is not A number of firms have given farm known.

sub-irrigation or seepage.

It is rather odd that the Parisian press should be inclined to discredit Dr. Cook for the French are the best cooks in the world. Did Peary use a wireless nall to nall

ocates a single tax, that on land. the stars and stripes to the north pole?

of failing to hold contractors to the lerms of their contracts for doing pub-lie works; (2) for overloading depart-ment pay-rolls; (3) for political sobbory in the eraction of buildings; (4) for the production of improtrements at the ex-pense of the borough with a view to self-benefit; (6) and for recommending unsuitable purchases of land at ex-orbitant prices. This is an astounding performance. If practical politicians are thus to be thrust aside for putting in profession, what refuge will remain for safe and smug scoundrelism? What object will there be in stuffing ballot-boaces or carrying cleations if after-jobbery be put under the ban?--Phila-delphia like.org.

"PEACEFUL NATIONS."

There are eight great military powers a the world: Great Hritain, Germany, There are eight great military powers in the world: Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy and Austita-Hun-Gary in Europe, the United States in Amorica, and Japan in the north Pa-cific. Of course they are all anxious is keep the world at peake, they have said so, which settles it. But they spend annually on armies and navies the enormous sum of \$1,500,000,000. Threa-of these powers-Great Britain, Russia-and Germany. In the order named-spend more on their military establish-ments than does the United States, ua-less our pension list should be added. nearis than does the United States, un-less our pension list should be added, which would make us lead the world. In the taxes paid to keep the penes same going at its proper fouling, Great Britain's people pay the highest tax per head, with France second, Germany third, and the United States fourth. Since that is our rank in total expen-ditures, perhaps we are getting our money's worth. Japan, which we have dreaded a little, pays the smallest tax to the military, and has the smallest military budget of the nations. But Japan is a land of more periods and military budget of the nations. But Japan is a land of por people and small wages. A tax that might seem small here is a burden there. And how foolish this total expendi-ture; foolish, at least, if nations could frust each other a little, as men do.-Atchison (Kan.), Globe.

IN HONOR OF WOMEN.

Richmond (Va.) News Leader. In South Carolina the men have demonstrated what they could do to-ward securing money to hulld a monu-ment in honor of women-the women of the confederacy. After a campaign want securing money to hulld a monu-ment in honor of women-the women of the confederacy. After a campaign of about three months the State news-paper of Columbia, S. C. has succeed-ed in gathering by subscription about \$20,000, which in addition to an appro-priation by the Legislature assures a handsome and adequate memorial. So far as we know, this is the first fund for confederate memorial purposes ob-tained and given exclusively by men-since the war closed, 44 years ago. Of course, most of the money for such pur-poses has been given by men, but it has been obtained by the devoted and entrest labor and efforts of women. Very likely Virginia, after a while, will take up the subject of a monumen-to her women, although the women themseives, with characteristic modesty and self-abneration, have rather dis-coursed the superation and is and self-abriegation, have rather dis-couraged the suggestion and seem dis-posed to insist that some other proposiposed to insist that some other proposi-tions ho given preference, such, for in-stance, as the building of the Battle Abbey, a monument to Fitzhugh Lee and a completion of the endowment for a home for confederate women, which cares for the living while hon-oring the dead. Navertheless, the wo-men should have a monument especial-ly their own, the idea will not be for-gotten or disregarded, and when the prophicus times comes will be acted There is this to be said in favor of the man in a rut-he generally knows ropitious times comes, will be acted



Needed Invention.

The man with the protuberant bris-ket entered the office of a large autoset entered the office of a large auto-mobile manufactory with a confident air. "I have here a great invention, a most necessary one," he said to the president of the company. "In the automobile line?" "Yes, sir-s 'shock absorber." "But," objected the manufacturer. "there are dozens of them already on the market."

the market. variety," said the in-

Wonderful Towel values await you while this sale continues. Huck damask and bath towels in great variety. Regular 35c to \$1.00 values. While they last your choice at-25c Each Hair-Bow Ribbon Specials Many of these Ribbons will sell at half price. If your girl does not need a Ribbon now, it will pay you to buy and lay it away until she does-Taffetas, Satin Taffetas and Print Warps, up to 6 inches wide and up to 50c values. a yard 25c **Kid Glove Dress Goods** Specials 35c yd. One and two clasp A line of Wool Dress Pique Kid Gloves, all Goods in stripes, checks colors and sizes. Good and chevrons, full line weight and quality. A of colors. Sells regularly most serviceable glove

School \$1.25

Towel Sale Continues

At Z. C. M. I.

35c to \$1.00 Values for 25c each

for 65e a yard 35c

Rugs and Carpets

The greatest variety of new fall patterns in the city to select from-our qualities are the best and our prices invariably just a little lower than at other stores. Compare qualities and prices before buying. We are always willing NATURAL NATURAL

North North

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to meet competitors prices.

We have just received carload of imported and domestic inlaid and printed lineleums.

Plain white an dprinted hemstitched handker-

chiefs, also with fancy embroidery corners. Special-5c each, 50c dozen

Children's School Handkerchiefs

chiefs, plenty good enough for School use. Special-

2 1-2c each, 30c a dozen

Plain white and printed hemstitched handker-

Z. C. M. I. Factory Employee and friends go to Point Lookout and Red Quarries-Emigration Canyon-Saturday, Sept. 11. Cars leave Mount Olivet 1.30 and 2 p. m. Round trip 50c.

112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST. OUR DRUG STORE 18 AT



erty, moral and financial ruin, prema ture death, and hell. He is not free. The man who can say regarding his feed and drink as the great apostle to the Gentiles: "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." is truly free He knows what liberty it. The drunkand is the miserable slave of the saicon. Talk of freedom in drunkenness! The prohibitionists do not want to dictate to others what they shall eat and wear. There are however, laws against feeding people poison, or impure food stuffs, and the prohibitionists. merely ask the state to place intoxicants in the same category as other polsons. There is a law against opium dens. Apply similar laws to saloons, No more is asked for.

2 'It is absolutely faize that prohibition has proved a failure, and we are surprised that Mayor Ross cares so little for his reputation as to accept the responsibility for that falsehood The Governor of North Dakota says. "We have had prohibition so long in North Dakota that in some counties there are no jalls. There is not niuch erime in the state " We suppose this testimony is at least equal to that of an agent in the employ of the galoons.

1. Prohibition does not confluents property in any other sense than the abatement of any nulsanoo does. The following decision by Judge Artman of Indianapolis is periment to that ques-2 Par

"It is the settind has of the hand that any encupation that naturally and in-herently endangers the health pears, safety, morals and welface of the pears of is unlawful and a public nullarnoe. A public unlawful and a public rularnoe, and the doll hav, by injunction, and if the universe keeper fails to obey the planction, he must face the court for centerny."

1. 1. 1.

"It is not making the case too strong to say that it is within the knowledge of every private citizen of average information as to current events that the business kills many makes without or plans, the almohouses, juits pon-tentiaries, orphategre, and heater argums; that if remarks the busin and directs the murderer's hand to pluoge the fatal knite and discharge the dead-it wearen" H-weapon

May those and similar relations the court refused to authorize the granting of a saloon license. In the opinion of the court such refunal was not con-Escation of property.

4. It is not true that prohibition reduces the revenues of the state, or the community in which it prevails. It inareases the resenue, by reducing oring and margarism. In Michigan there are 16 paorhouses and 200 paupers for each concern. In Maine there are only 163 paupers to each 100,000 of population; and in Kansas 44 out of 106 counties have no inmakes in the poorhouses. As to crime, this is what the Columbia Herald had to say of the results of no saloons in Maury county, Tennessee:

"In 1996 there was paid from the state

equal to the rent which the land yields in the market. In Mr. George's view, the rent of land, known as the "uncarned increment," should be confisca-

ted, or all taken in lieu of any and all other taxes. To some extent the British land tax

passed this year by the House of Commons is a recognition of Mr. George's contention. The measure is now pending before the House of Lords, which hody seems hostile to the proposed law. yet not fully resolved to throw it out. "Progress and Poverty," is one of the most radical economic works ever written. It was published only thirty years ago, in 1879, by "an unknown and abnormally quist American."

The seventieth anniversary George's birth occurred and in some places was celebrated. September 4. In 1579, when he was living in San Francisco, a modest man of about 40 years. he sent the manuscript to the Appletous. They declined it. Other publishing houses took the same view. The Harper's and Scribner's each felt that the book would not attaret the public Finally the Appleton's reconsidered and agreed to bring it out at \$2 a copy, the royalty heing 15 per cent.

Mr. George thereafter lived in New York till stricken with apoplexy in his second campaign for the mayoralty in 1897. During these campaigns, his books, articles and speeches were popular to that elly and claewhere. The wonder has always been," says a contemporary critic, "that books absolute ly devoid of ornament and what h

called eloquence, should have attained such a vogue, and that a speaker without magnetism should have drawn such mindiences.

"Progress and Poverty" never excitoil in America more than an academic interest, but in England its audience grow rapidly. A hostile critic complains that George's "Protection and Free Trade." "fell into a huge circutetion through the peculiar trick of Turn Johnson, Jerry Simpson and Willino Jonnings Bryan in having it made a part of the Congressional Record It is likewise presiliar that Mr. George's views should as influence convervative Rettich statesmanship as

to preduce the pending semi-revolution in the internal policies of that nation It is automnoed, however, that Lord Rosebery, himself a Liberal, expects to take the platform against the Liberate' thudget toll, because of its new forms of taxation on land. Should he do so, it will be intreesting to learn now much Liberain, for whom no will assume to TROAK

Lord Romebery, because of his wealth and social position, quite naturally inelines to favor the position of the land awners of Britain on this issue. It is not unlikely that should the opposition. with the help if can get from such Liberals as Lord Resebery, induce the Peers to three out the bill and thus

He used the wireless telegraph to an nounce his achievement.

At the present prices of the necessaries of life it is almost impossible to live and learn, there being so little time left after one has got the living.

It would really be unkind to "force" Mayor Bransford to be a candidate to succeed himself. To make a man a candidate vi et armis is morally wrong.

The Roesevelt is reported to be short of coal. Doubtless it is owing to the fact that reports from it have added fuel to the fiame of the Cook-Peary controversy.

A Hobeken, N. J., judge has rendered. decision saying that a baby can be enjoined from crying. A writ of injunction could be served on it but it certainly would ignore it.

An Italian and a French aviator have been killed while making flights. The most remarkable thing at Rheims during aviation week was the absence of any fatalities. But all advance in science and civilization claims its macrifice of victima.

Dr. Cook owes it to himself and his future fame to produce the proofs of his achievement at the carliest possible moment. The news from Peary is gradually turning the tide of public sentiment towards the latter. It is a case where delay is dangerous.

We have been requested to call attention to the primaries that are to be held on Friday evening in the various municipal wards, by the Citizens. To these primaries all are invited, and all can attend without giving up party allegiance, as party politics is immatorial in a municipal election.

It is quite as legitimate for Germany to he manufacturing heavy ordnance as for England to be building Dreadnoughts. England's avowed naval polcy of a double standard and ten per ent is largely responsible for the aunce that have made her so nervous of late. The big army and big navy polley of the various nations is a policy of marbarism.

A gentleman who attended Mayor Rouse lecture in the Theater made the laconic remark. "I have heard better talk." He did not make much of an impression upon men who think for influence he has with the conservative themselves. Mayor Ross may be an able advocate of the saloon, but the case is so hopeless that no amount of

That prepasterous public servant, Gov. Hughes of New York, has removed from office one Halico, president of the borough of the Bronx, of the city of challenge the House of Commons and New York, (1) for the trivial misdeing

entor. This shock absorbe ventor. "This 'shock absorber' is a device to break the news gently and without shock to an automobilis that his chauffeur has taken his motor car without secondary and the states of the second seco without permission from the garage, and, while entertaining a party of thirsty lady freins, has totally wrecked the machine out in the suburba. That's the sort of shock absorber it is!" "Name your price!" chortled the manufacturer delightedly --Chicago Inchortled the ter Ocean.

Noble Women!

"I declare," says the new acquaint-ance, shaking out her skirts and ast-tling down for a good gossip on the front plazza of the summer hotel. "You simply cannot trust the ment I've never

Seen a man I would put any confidence in. They all drink, and flirt and carry on awfully. Why, I know a"-"You must live in rather a bad neigh-borhood at home," says the other lady, slowly. And the chat is ended.-Chi-rago Post.

Where Debate Raged.

"It must have been a terrible strain to go through the fierceness of tariff debate in Washington." debate in Washington. "Of course," answered the atatesman, "duty in Washington had its hard-ships; but they were nothing compared to the chances I'd have taken if I had gone home and mixed into the tariff. debate at Bill Stiggins' store."-Washngton Star.

Under Certain Circumstances.

"Is it true, doctor," saked the sum-er girl. "that eating cucumbers will move freekles?" ner girl. course," said Dr. Kidder, "in certain circumstances.

" What circumstances?" provided the freekles are on "Really! the cucumbers."-Exchange.

A Happy Thought. "Perrett, the private detective, has made a large fortune out of his busi-ness in the past two or three years."

"Been unusually successful in his I den't know that he has But

Che 2 Fronale.

he began awhite ago to charge so much per clew. It was a happy thought of his."-Exchange.



