RISE IN STOCKS STARTING RUMORS

Gould Securities, Especially Denver & Rio Grande, Create Local Interest.

WORK ON WESTERN PACIFIC.

Rush Construction on Eastern Division is the Order—New York Dispatch on the Situation.

Sharp and rapid rises in Denver & Rio Grande railroad stocks on the New York market during the last week have been noted locally with interest. The advances made in these stocks may or may not be connected with the reported acquisition of the Gould road by the Hill interests. In New York the increase in Rio Grande stock values is attributed to the definite announcement of the opening of the Western Pacific the coming summer. It is known that every nerve is being strained by the road to complete the work of construction at the earliest possible date. On the eastern division of the Western Pacific, the opening of traffic between Salt Lake and Elko, Nev., is expected any day, and progress on the western end is said to be rapid. The situation as viewed in New York is given in the following dispatch from that city:

Denver & Rio Grande preferred advanced from 79⅝ to 83⅝ this week, while the common moved up from 38½ to 44 on the definite announcement that the Western Pacific will be put into operation by the middle of the summer. The Western Pacific, when completed, will connect the Denver & Rio Grande with the Pacific coast. The Denver & Rio Grande will certainly profit by this new through business; nevertheless certain facts shoulud not be overlooked.

The Western Pacific has been an expensive project, and the credit of the Denver & Rio Grande is behind the new road. The $50,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds on the Western Pacific represent a capitalization of $50,000 per mile, while the chances are that considerably less than $50,000 a mile was received from the sale of the bonds. As the funds secured from the sale of the first mortgage 5s proved insufficient, a $25,000,000 5 per cent second mortgage was created. In addition to the $75,000,000 bonds the Western Pacific has outstanding $75,000,000 stock, making a total capitalization of $150,000,000, or $162,000 a mile. Many of the railroads with well-established business are not capitalized for $162,000 per mile.

In discussing the future of the Western Pacific, President Jeffery recently stated: "It may be confidently expected that the Western Pacific will not only easily meet its own obligations, but contribute a large volume of new traffic to the Denver & Rio Grande." A new road as extensive as the Western Pacific is not started until its financial backers are reasonably sure that such expenditure is warranted by the actual business in sight. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that sooner or later President Jeffery's prediction will come true. In the meantime, however, cautious investors are asking if the increase in Denver & Rio Grande's traffic from the opening of the Western Pacific will offset any temporary drain upon that company's income.

During the past year, despite the general depression in trade, the Denver & Rio Grande earned a surplus of $1,248,000 over its preferred dividend, or over 3 per cent on the $38,000,000 common stock.

SPIKE AND RAIL.

The "Red Mill" company left for Los Angeles last evening over the Salt Lake Route.

Theodore Lorch and his company of players took the Rio Grande train for Provo yesterday afternoon.

Frank H. Plaisted, assistant general freight agent of the Oregon Short Line, has gone to Denver on a business trip.

Frank Haymon, trainmaster of the first division of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, was in Salt Lake yesterday.

W. L. Park, general superintendent of the Union Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Omaha, was a visitor in Salt Lake for a few hours yesterday afternoon. Mr. Park inspected the air brake equipment of the Oregon Short Line and the new Harriman depot which is rapidly nearing completion.

DEAD MAN FOUND ON RAILWAY TRACK

Mutilated Body Picked Up on O. S. L. Right of Way—No Identification Has Been Made.

Mystery surrounds the death of an unknown man, apparently a foreigner, whose mangled body was found along the railway tracks of the O. S. L. on First South, just north of Eleven h West street, about 8 o'clock last evening. The man's skull was crushed and his brains scattered about. The left arm was severed and the body was otherwise mutilated.

There is no clue as to his identity. A scrap of torn envelope bearing the following was found on him:

" sio
4
ancisco
Cal."

The postmark was Tulare, Cal., Nov. 14.

A young foreigner whose name could not be learned, found the body. He hastened to the home of J. B. Stewart in the neighborhood, and reported the gruesome find to him. Mr. Stewart notified the sheriff's office, and Deputies Smith and Steele made an investigation. They had the body removed to O'Donnell's undertaking establishment, where it remains.

Near the body the officers found a revolver, fully loaded, and a box of cartridges. In the pockets they found $15. The man was quite well dressed and appeared to have been a miner.

It is believed he was struck by a British engine as the last train to pass over the tracks was at 5.40. The body was still warm when it arrived at the mortuary, indicating that the accident if accident it was, occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock. The man either fell to the rail between two cars, was struck by an engine, or he deliberately laid down on the track with suicidal intent. The authorities are making every effort to discover the identity of the dead man.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

A pure grape cream of tartar powder. Its fame is world-wide. No alum, no phosphatic acid.

There is never a question as to the absolute purity and healthfulness of the food it raises.

Prohibition Arguments Pro and Con.

FOR.

Some reasons why the sale and manufacture of liquor should be suppressed by law.

AN EMPLOYER OF MEN IS FOR PROHIBITION

Editor Deseret News: Certain members of the legislature appear to have taken umbrage at the petitions of the thousands of people on the prohibition question, some having remarked that they should not have been elected if their opinion on legislation was not to be trusted. That is exactly the argument of the aristocracy and oligarchy.

They reason that, since they hold the positions of government, that the people need not be listened to as touching the policies to be pursued. Our "representative" government was founded for the very purpose of opposing such doctrines, and those public officers who forget that they were elected to be the servants of the people, and not their rulers, deserve a severe reprimand by the voters. We "busy men," who have in too many instances left too much of the political activity to the professional politicians should see to it that any arrogant or dishonest politician feel the effect of our "busy qualities," by our "getting busy" in politics, when it comes to nominating men for office, and thus protect our home interests, conserve the state's interest and promote the general welfare. Dig deep the political graves of "bosses" and tricklers.

With equal consistency might those who insist that personal liberty is interfered with by prohibition, urge that the individual should have the "liberty" to manufacture and distribute dynamite bombs anywhere he chooses, to maintain cess pools, evade quarantine, commit secret and sexual crime, use morphine, etc.

The crimes and vices usually defended by the "personal liberty plea" are those that do society the most damage. Deny to society the power to protect itself against so-called "personal liberty" whims and you remove its very foundations. A man has no more right to intoxicate himself than to commit any other crime against society.

As to the confiscation of property if prohibition is established: Does this question enter when quarantine is established, to the great loss of the person or persons quarantined, when unwholesome and harmful food is seized and destroyed; when animals are killed when through any cause they become a menace to a community; when unsafe buildings are ordered torn down, etc. And who will deny that the saloon man and brewers' loss, if prohibition is established, would be far less in proportion to circumstances, and gaged by the profits he has made from the community, than the loss sustained by other citizens in cases where public welfare has demanded the sacrifice of their property.

To the narrow minded who clamor for the retention of the saloon for the license it pays into the city's treasury, I say "shame on you." Can it be that any loyal American citizen is anxious or even willing that the public treasury shall be maintained in even so small a part with the means that should buy food and clothing for children and women? Every honorable citizen should be more than willing to stand any additional amount of taxes, if by so doing they can reduce the liquor evil to a minimum. Besides, will not the property accumulations of those now spending their earnings for fire water more than off-set any loss of revenue. Hardly 10 per cent of the total sales of liquor is paid into the government as license, etc.

What arrogance for the advocates of the so-called "regulation" proposition to claim that prohibition does not prohibit but that their system of "regulation" will regulate! Have we not had "regulation" in some form ever since liquor was sold? And has it "regulated?" No, gentlemen, you cannot handle fire with the gauzy gloves of "regulation" and not get burned. License an evil and society puts a certain stamp of approval on it. It would be just as consistent to "regulate" and license any other vice and crime against society, as that of strong drink. It is the cause of most other crimes. Why try to "regulate" the "crime" and yet legislate the "effects?" Such consistency!

If prohibition does not prohibit why does not the saloon element work for prohibition or remain neutral? Their strenuous activity and expenditure of so much money to defeat prohibition should indicate that prohibition does prohibit to a very large extent, at least.

Much capital is made out of the number of places selling liquor in certain dry states. Will these statisticians come forward with the figures showing the per capita consumption, and the class of people consuming it, rather than the number of "places" at which it is sold. It is self-evident, it seems to me, that hidden secret saloons could not do the volumn of business that the open advertised saloons do, if the least degree of care is exercised to enforce the law. Many men who now drink more or less would not think of going to low, secret dives; and while it is doubtful if prohibition increases the number of dives, where the people take any interest at all in the enforcement of the law; yet I would say this, that if liquor is to be dispensed at all it should not be given the air of respectability. The number of "places" at which liquor is sold in dry states is no proof that prohibition does not reduce the traffic.

The whole question hinges on the enforcement of the laws. It is "up to the makers of the laws and the public to see that the laws are enforced.

If the people of Utah want prohibition they must see that not only are the proper laws enacted, but that ample means for the enforcement of the same, commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking are provided. It would be worse than useless to have a state-wide prohibition law, if we are not to be provided with a better system to enforce it than we have had heretofore.

How queer that we can devise means for enforcing other laws, especially those relating to property, murder, diseases, etc., and yet be powerless to prevent the manufacture and distribution of harmful chemicals. Our bank examiners have enormous authority and ample means at their command to locate violators of the people's property rights. Do we think more or our money in the banks than of our sons and daughters? of our neighbors and the citizens? The sheriffs will risk life and limb to capture the robber or murderer; why continue to argue that the whole state is impotent to enforce a law aimed at the cause of all other crimes. The sensible physician utilizes his best means to remove the cause of a disease—why not the state rise in one mighty struggle and remove the cause of 75 per cent of its moral and economic diseases?

What does it mean when many of our legislators argue that the state is powerless to deal effectively with its greatest problems? Are such statesmen or weaklings? Shame on cowardice or faintheartedness.

Go to, gentlemen, and give Utah a prohibition law with such means of enforce it, as will be an example to the world! Rise to your opportunity! Provide for state and county inspecting officers, whose powers to inspect, at any hour, suspected buildings or premises will be unlimited. Let them carry perpetual search warrants. Let the finding of liquor, paraphernalia, etc., contrary to the law, be sufficient evidence to convict. Put them under such heavy bonds and penalties that their "going bad" will be next to impossible. Frame the law so that none but the most honorable, sober, honest men can be charged with enforcing the liquor law. Hedge them around with a secret service force, with big rewards for the conviction of dishonest and negligent officers who connive at the violation of the law. Make it a felony to assist, abet, or connive at the breaking of the liquor law on the part of officers, and a misdemeanor on the part of citizens, with imprisonment imperative on second offense. Let circumstantial evidence be as valuable for conviction in liquor cases as in any other violation of law.

Revoke the license of and jail the doctor who issues prescriptions for any but legitimate medical purposes, and limit the stock of druggists to say, one gallon each of any alcoholic liquors, to be stored only in full view of the public, that the officials may more easily keep watch of the sales.

Let this same force of officers enforce the laws against prostitution, the twin sister of intemperance, and all kindred evils, prosecuting males as severely as females.

Do this and don't fear; you will carve your names on the tablets of time to go down to posterity as having instituted a movement that means the rescue of millions of humans from slavery, the comforting of millions more with the necessities of existence, the doubling, yes, trebling, of the working mans' available means, the saving of thousands of maidens and the preservation of the virtue of manhood of armies of young men.

Memorialize Congress to at least prevent the shipping of liquors into dry states, and to make the District of Columbia dry, preparatory to making the whole nation dry.

Do this, gentlemen of the legislature, and thus drive from the state of Utah hundreds of the criminal class who are supporting the mismamed "American" party, for they would not live in a dry, clean city, and thus solve another problem that disgraces fair Utah.

Call upon the citizens to raise a special fund by subscription, to be used in enforcing such a prohibition law; let them show their sincerity in this way. Thousands will be glad to contribute if they can be assured of any likelihood of honest men being empowered with the enforcement of the law.

And to show that I am sincere in this appeal, I hereby pledge and offer to contribute at least $200 as an initial contribution to a "fund to rid Utah of the liquor traffic"—the wrecker of manhood and womanhood, the destroyer of homes, of virtue, of honesty, of reason, of health, of intelligence; the cause of the human wreckage which prevents consistent industrial advancement, moral growth, and the enemy of all true culture,—the curse of the ages.

Sincerely,

GEORGE A STARTUP.

A business man and an employer of labor.

Provo, Utah, Feb. 2, 1909.

WHEN DID A SALOON DO ANYTHING WORTH WHILE

Editor Deseret News: During the last few months there has been considerable discussion as to whether or not prohibition or the closing of saloons entirely would be an advantage to the city of Salt Lake and the State of Utah in general.

It would be foolish to close Salt Lake and not the balance of the state. One of the arguments presented in favor of an open saloon town by many is this: "Did you ever see a dry town that was any good?"

I am from California (not Missouri), and I would like to be shown where it does anybody any good or their families, friends or lations any good to go into a saloon and hand over to the proprietor his earnings for a lot of whisky? Let's not pay our money over to a lot of saloon men and bartenders; let's buy a lot and build a house on it for our family and let the saloon element go to some useful and productive trade.

Another argument which some of our learned saloon men propounds is the fact that they pay heavy taxes which help support the police and fire departments.

If it were not for the saloons we would need very few police; if it were not for the saloons there would be but few rascals holding up our law abiding citizens. Many of our fires are in all probability caused by the over-indulgence of beverages dispensed by our beneficent and tax-paying saloon men.

The taxes collected from the saloons are no more than a drop in the bucket compared with the damage they do directly and indirectly, not to the capitalist so much as to the laboring classes.

It takes a good town to support parasites like saloons. It takes a prosperous people to be able to live well and at the same time support institutions that are of no good to a community. But the saloon element reverses this and claims that the saloon is responsible for this prosperity. Show me where a saloon man of a bartender ever did anything for anybody that was worth doing.

Yours very truly,

B. H. RANDOLPH.

General delivery, Salt Lake City.

PREVENTION FAR BETTER THAN CURE IN THIS CASE

Editor Deseret News: I have read with much interest some of the arguments on prohibition pro and con and note that about the main objections anyone has against it, is that prohibition does not prohibit and for this reason they say the traffic ought to continue.

But no one has ever been able to show that it does any good, I mean the indulgence in liquors. On the contrary, it is an established fact that it impairs the health and is a social and moral evil.

Saloon men and brewery men and those addicted to the habit may oppose it in order to satisfy their own selfish desires, but they forget that the little babe at the mother's breast or the little boy that is romping around in the yard with his playthings, ought also to be considered. What he is to become, only the future can tell. Whether he will become a statesman, a drunkard, or something else, we don't know. But if he has never tasted that poisonous brain and soul destroying beverage, he will never be addicted to the habit of it. So if we cannot cure the habitual drinker by prohibition there is at least a good opportunity for the rising generation; is it not true that "prevention is better than a cure?"

Yours in the temperance cause.

H. M. NELSON.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 2, 1909.

All the good qualities of Ely's Cream Balm, sold are found in Liquid Cream Balm, which is intended for use in atomizers. That it is a wonderful remedy for Nasal Catarrh is proved by an ever-increasing mass of testimony. It does not dry out nor raze the tender air-passages. It allays the inflammation and goes straight to the root of the disease. Obstinate old cases have yielded in a few weeks. All druggists, 75 cents, including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

A GOOD THING

Sure to Win When People Know It.

The marvelous growth of the sale of Postum is principally due to the fact that when a man or woman learns that coffee is hurting them, and that there's relief by changing to Postum, they are pretty sure to find out for themselves by trial.

"For six or eight years I had suffered from indigestion," writes a Virginian lady, "until I was nothing but skin and bones. I tried nearly every patent medicine for stomach trouble, and several physicians but without relief.

"Two years ago, I was nervous and weak when my last boy came, and couldn't nurse him. I had an attack of bilious colic one day and could taste nothing but coffee. I told my husband I would not drink any more coffee as I believed it caused my troubles.

Having heard a lot about Postum I had him get some. I did not like it at first, but when we boiled it thoroughly according to directions on the package, I liked it, felt better, and the baby was better, too.

"At that time my husband was a slave to coffee, he had his coffee and I had Postum. One night he thought he was dying. I had had those attacks and told him he was only nervous from drinking coffee for supper.

"The next morning he told the cook not to make coffee, he would try Postum. When he came home that afternoon, he still wanted Postum, said he felt better than for a long time, and that night he rested better than for a good many nights.

"From that day till this he has been a Postum drinker and has better health than for years. I used to weigh 124 pounds when I began to use Postum, now I weigh 136. All my children drink Postum and are healthy.

"Our grocer did not handle Postum but he got it for us. As our friends saw the good it had done us, they began to drink Postum, and now our grocer says he can hardly keep enough on hand.

"It is hard to down a good thing when the people find it out. I would not be without Postum for anything in reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time? They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

AGAINST.

Space is reserved for legislators or any other citizens, including brewers and saloon keepers, to set forth why the saloons should continue

Salt Lake Celebrates Mendelssohn's Centenary Tonight.

MENDELSSOHN.

At the Salt Lake theater tonight Mendelssohn's greatest oratorio "Elijah" will be sung by the Salt Lake Choral society in honor of the one hundeth anniversaity of the composer's birth. Possibly never before has such wide spread attention been given the centenary of any composer. All over the world where musical organizations of sufficient size exist the event will be commemorated.

Felix Mendelssohn was born in Hamburg, Feb. 5, 1809. He was the son of a rich banker and was given every possible opportunity to cultivate his talents. His parents moved to Berlin when he was a young boy; there the musical atmosphere served to fan the flame of genius, and very soon Felix became prominent. He was 15 when he became acquainted with Cherubini from whom he received music lessons. During this same year Mendelssohn brought out an opera entitled "Die Hoch Zeit des Camacho," but it was not successful. In 1829, he went to England and later traveled through Scotland, Germany and Italy composing as he traveled. In 1832, he was invited to assume the direction of the annual music festival at Dusseldorf. His success at this festival began a new epoch in his life, and from this time on he was in the public eye constantly. In 1835, he was made conductor of the Gewandhaus orchestra. He achieved considerable fame in this position, and as a result was made a doctor of philosophy by the University of Leipzig.

In 1841, Mendelssohn was called to Berlin by the king of Prussia, who made him general director of his music. About this time he became a prey to a singular melancholy. He seemed as if preoccupying himself for his approaching end. While accompanying his "Elijah," on Oct. 3, 1841, he was taken suddenly ill and this attack finally caused his death which occurred on Nov. 4, of that year. All Leipzig attended his funeral and all Germany mourned the loss of the great artist.

Dr. Edward Hanslick, the celebrated German, has this very significant thing to say of Mendelssohn: "There is in the history of music probably no other career so entirely full of sunshine as that of Mendelssohn; his very name seemed to bespeak this."

He was a man of extremely fine and high ideals; a man whose greatness lies in the beauty and polish and symmetry of his works rather than in their depths; a composer who chose to embody in his music rather the sunshine and blue skies than the shadows; a composer whose works breathe forth the perfume of flowers and woodland dells, who pictures fauns and nymphs; he was a steel etcher rather than a painter in oils—one of those beings that are susceptible to ever breath of fancy and emotion.

He has left us works in every branch of music and all bear witness of the exquisite personality of the man and his great learning. "He used his wealth as a means of giving his talents the more exclusively to his art. He did not compose in order to live, but he lived in order to compose."

Tonight's rendition will be in all respects identical with the first, the strong array of soloists including Mrs. Plummer, Mrs. Morris, and Miss Evans sopranos, Miss Dwyer and Miss Barnes altos, Mr. Brines and Mr. Graham tenors and Mr. Enrign and Mr. Dougall, baritones.

The Cecilian society will be guests of honor at tonight's rendition.

25,000 ACRES LAND

To be opened for settlement under Carey Act, at Gooding Idaho, on February 8th. Reduced rates via Oregon Short Line, February 5, 6 and 7; limit, February 15th. See agents for rates and further particulars. City Ticket Office, 201 Main St.

BANKING SYSTEM OF VENICE.

The Salt Lake chapter of the American institute of bank clerks listened last night to an interesting paper by Prof. Levi Young of the University of Utah on "The Ancient Coinage and Banking System of Venice." He dwelt at some length on the commerce of the Mediterranean sea, and the position among the nations of Europe that Venice occupied at that period. But with the decrease of the great city's commercial importance the Venetian republic went into a decline. In the year 1000, the Venetians developed a system of banking, instituting many excellent methods which have since been of great value in modern financial systems. The vocalist of the evening was A. J. Rissolberg.

We have just received the swellest line of

Andirons and Trimmings for Tile Mantels.

¶ Wrought Iron and Hammered Brass in black, gray and antique finish.

¶ There is a splendid variety to select from. See them.

ELIAS MORRIS & SONS COMPANY,

Opp. south gate Temple Block

"The Paris."

Saturday Specials!

Saturday will be the big day for

Children's Coats

Coats Ages from 1 up to 5 Years
Values from $4.40 up to $6.50 . . . $1.95

The Coats come in the plain all wool materials—the Bearskin and the Mirror and Crushed Velvet. colors, Red, Brown, Navy, Black, Green. Tan and Copenhagen Blue. This is without doubt one of the greatest coat values that we've ever offered.

BLACK SILK WAIST $2.95

A Sample Line of Silk Waists

Our Buyer Secured these Waists at a great saving, and we offer them to the Trade Saturday at the above quoted price, they are made of an extra good quality of the Chiffon Taffetta Silk, full blouse front handsomely embroidered—open front or back—long sleeve, Sizes from 34 to 44.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Saturday Special.

Children's Dresss, Fleeced Lined, made up French style, regular 50 and 60c values—Saturday Special 29c
Sizes 2, 4-5 years

A line of Young Girl's Dresses in the fancy Wool Mixtures, Neatly trimmed, very suitable for school. Sizes from 10 years up to 14. Values up to $2.50. Special . 95c

Half PRICE

BARTON'S Removal Sale

Half PRICE

This is not a Sale of a few unseasonable articles, it means our

ENTIRE STOCK

Men's and young men's fine suits and overcoats of various prices, and patterns with style and fit unsurpassed at—

HALF PRICE

Anything in our line you desire, an overcoat. cravenette, a suit or overcoat for the boy, underwear, hosiery, bath robes, night robes, hats, fancy vests, sweaters, umbrellas, neckwear, shirts, etc., ALL AT HALF PRICE.

Stock Going Rapidly

BARTON & CO.,
45-47 MAIN

DON'T DELAY