

## HULANISKI DRAWS REGULATING BILL

As Part of Program of Confusion  
And Deluge He Offers a  
Saloon Measure.

### HAS A GOOD ROADS HANDLE

With This Bait, Stands for Welfare of  
Liquor Interests by Seeking Sup-  
port in County Districts.

Senator Hulaniski has decided that he knows about how to regulate the saloon. And in witness of that fact he has joined the movement to swamp the legislature with confusing liquor bills by introducing a regulation measure. It is in no way connected with the Cullen hotel bill, which it has been promised, Senator Gardner would bring in today.

This measure takes into consideration the fact that next to a cry for prohibition, the country districts are raising a cry for good roads, by designating half the saloon money to go for good roads. Whether the provision will prove to be the "soop" it is intended to be, it will be necessary to wait for the voting to determine. The next best "soop" to the bill is a clause allowing the country districts to participate in the road fund that they can get their roads out of license money coming from the big cities.

The bill is as follows:

Section 1. That on and after the 1st day of April, 1909, the amount of persons and places which may be licensed to sell, deal and traffic in spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in the various cities, towns and precincts of this state is hereby limited as follows:

One such license may be granted to and issued for every 1,000 inhabitants, or fraction thereof, in any town, city or precinct of this state, with population to be determined by the law preceding or United States census, provided, however, that in all such cities, towns or precincts where a greater number of licenses have been granted or issued prior to the first day of August, 1909, than would be permissible under the foregoing limitation, it shall be lawful for the local authorities shall grant and issue licenses, equivalent to those granted and issued prior to said last-named date, but no additional license in number shall be granted or issued in any such town, city or precinct until the increase in population thereof brings the same within the foregoing limitation and provided further that license be granted or issued to persons for those places or locations for which licenses were issued originally prior to the said first day of August, 1909, unless by reason of a refusal of the owner to lease the same for such purposes or destruction by fire or the elements, or the same be refused by operation of law or under the provisions of this act; then, and in either of such cases, such license may be issued and granted to some other location.

### LICENSE RESTRICTIONS.

Sec. 2. No license to sell, deal or traffic in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be granted or issued to any person who is not a citizen of the United States or of this state, and a resident of the city and county in which said licensee is applied for, and no license shall be issued to any person who has been convicted of an offense against the laws of the state punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or who has been convicted of keeping a disorderly house within five years prior to the making of the application for the license.

Sec. 3. Such licenses granted in accordance with this act shall be renewed by the holder thereof from year to year, in accordance with the provision of law now in existence, unless the owner thereof shall have forfeited his right to said license by a conviction for having violated any of the provisions of the law relative to the sale of liquor.

Sec. 4. No licenses shall be transferred without the written consent obtained of the board or court having the power to grant original license and any license which is transferred without such consent shall be forfeited and cancelled, as of the time of such transfer, shall be made in accordance with the law now governing transfers in this state, and the transferee must possess all qualifications as to entitle him to original license, and before exercising any of the rights so transferred he shall make the oath and give the bond required of original licensee.

### APPLIED PENALTIES.

Sec. 5. If any one licensed to retail liquor shall be guilty of any violation of competent jurisdiction, he shall be found guilty of violating any of the laws of this state or any ordinance of a city respecting the sale of liquor, his license shall be suspended as of the date of said judgment, for a period of 90 days, and on a second conviction the license shall be forfeited and cancelled, unless said judgment is reversed on appeal, upon which it may be taken in the manner now provided by law. The court rendering the judgment against any licensee shall, as a part of said judgment, suspend his license or cancel it, and any sale of liquor made after such suspension or cancellation, and before a reversal of judgment, shall be unlawful and subject to the same penalties prescribed for the selling of liquor without license, and any person whose license is concealed for a violation of law shall be thereafter licensed to sell or retail liquor for a period of three years.

Sec. 6. If any person shall engage in or be interested in the business of selling liquor under the name of any other person, or under cover of a license issued to any other person, then such licensee shall be subject to a fine of \$100 and the person in whose name the license is issued shall be deemed guilty of selling liquor without license and subjected to all the penalties prescribed by law.

### BENEFIT OF ROADS.

Sec. 7. Every license to sell liquor shall provide the exact location where liquor is to be sold and no place to be made in aid of roads without the consent of the court or officials having the authority to grant such license and according to the provisions of section 1 of this act.

Sec. 8. One-half of all money collected for liquor licenses in this state shall be used to establish a system of competent jurisdiction, which shall be composed of commissioners to be appointed by the governor of the state to serve for the term of four years by and with the consent of the senate, which board shall spend the money so collected for the purpose of making, repairing and building roads in a manner to be prescribed by law.

STATE AID FOR RESERVOIRS.

State aid for reservoirs will be encouraged through a senate measure for

## Dyspeplets

Sugar-coated tablets, quickly relieve Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Wind in the Stomach, Seasickness, Spleenlessness arising from Indigestion or Dyspepsia. They are composed of the best digestives, carminatives and correctives, and are agreeable and economical. Put up in three sizes, 10c., 25c. and \$1. Sold by all druggists, and sent promptly by mail on receipt of price by C. L. Hood Co., Mfg. Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

which Senator Wilson is sponsor. It seeks to create a "Reservoir land grant fund" to consist of all moneys received from the sale of land selected under the grant for Utah of \$50,000 acres for the construction of permanent water reservoirs for irrigating lands.

The state land board is given authority under the bill to loan money on reserves at 3 per cent interest. For such reservoirs the state engineer is to draw the plans and specifications, so that a careful knowledge may be had of whether any proposed plan is practicable. The object of the bill is to assist in reclaiming waste land.

### IN THE HOUSE.

The house yesterday unanimously decided to accept the invitation submitted by the women of Salt Lake to attend a big mass meeting in the Salt Lake theater at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of listening to addresses on prohibition. Among those scheduled to deliver talks are Mr. Joseph L. Morris, Mrs. Ruth M. Fox, Mrs. Anna Simpkin, Rev. L. S. Fuller, with musical numbers by prominent local talent. The house met at 1 o'clock this afternoon in order to get through with the regular business in time to allow the members to attend.

Consideration of H. B. 11, by Russell, which has a special order for yesterday afternoon was deferred until today on request of the father of the bill. The measure makes it a felony to keep a house in, or resort to a house of ill-fame.

House Bill No. 35, relating to the method of serving summons, was read for the third time, and referred back to the committee.

House Bill No. 9, presented by C. L. Park, relating to the impounding and disposal of estrays, was referred back to the livestock committee.

The committee to which was referred the matter of completing arrangements for visiting the Agricultural college at Logan, reported that Saturday, Feb. 6, had been decided upon as the date for this visit. It was also announced that ordnance tickets and passes would be honored on the trains carrying the legislators to Logan, and special passes would be issued to those entitled to the transportation.

Every member and officer of the senate and house, and every newspaper representative in either house, with one guest, will be entitled to cards.

An effort was made to have the bill extended to two guests for each member, but no action was taken and the matter was left to the committee in charge.

### ELDERS WELL TREATED.

President C. A. Callis reports the labor of the deaf and blind, inviting the legislators to visit that institution.

The communication was read and filed. C. Cromart, state fish and game warden, extended an invitation to the house to visit the state fish hatchery above Murray. On motion the resolution was accepted, for the members and the press representatives, and the party was to start at the hatchery Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from the corner of Second South and Main streets.

### PUBLIC ELECTION RETURNS.

State Senator E. T. Hulaniski has made a direct bid for reelection at least with members of the press by his senate bill on the matter of election returns. Only political reporters know the full sorrow of nights of vigil and days of long distance telephoning that must follow an election in the retrospect, while fruitless efforts to let the public know just when an election went.

It may be recalled that in 1908 the November election returns were not known until late in December when the official canvass was completed and its results were announced. From the night of election until that time all information was impossible to receive on account of the fact that all records were under seal, in trust to or the custody of officials designated to receive them.

This bill will do away with all that. Election judges under its provisions, must make returns in duplicate, and one of these copies will be accessible to the public at the center where the sealed copy is kept for the canvassing board.

Newspaper men, after the law is in force, will merely have to telegraph the results of each of any county, set off in official statements, in that county, a rule which will also hold for each town clerk and city recorder. The bill had its origin among newspaper men, who called its virtues to the attention of the senator in such a manner that he has decided to make it.

### WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

#### NEW SENATE BILLS.

S. B. No. 49, by Hulaniski—To amend section 501 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to competency of husband or wife to testify in certain cases; referred to judiciary committee.

S. B. No. 50, by Hulaniski—To amend section 314, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to privileged communications and the rights of witnesses; judiciary committee.

S. B. No. 51, by Marks—For the protection of fish, game and birds; for appointing a fish and game commission, chief deputy, chief warden, hatchery superintendents and special deputies, and prescribing their duties; to provide for fish and game licenses, and a fish and game fund; to provide for the building of fish hatcheries, and to provide penalties for violations of this act and to repeal title 23, Revised Statutes of Utah, 1907, and all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith; fish and game committee.

S. B. No. 52, by Wilson—Creating a resource fund, agricultural and irrigation committee.

S. B. No. 53, by Kuebler—An act to amend section 289 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the duties of Justices of the Peace.

S. B. No. 54, by Hulaniski—To further regulate the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, and to provide that one-half of the money collected for the sale of liquor licenses be expended for making, repairing and improving roads, and for the appointment of a commission to disburse the funds, manufacturers and commerce committee.

S. B. No. 55, by Burton—Amending section 2235, Compiled Laws of Utah, relating to the disposition of

## PROHIBITION IN SOUTHERN STATES

President C. A. Callis Tells Some  
Facts from Personal  
Observation.

### THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA

Per "Horrible Example" Quite the  
Reverse of What Brewers Would  
Lead Public to Believe.

"Since prohibition went into effect in Georgia not only have the number of crimes and arrests diminished but business has improved all along the line and I have yet to see any sign of a move on the part of citizens to return to the old conditions when the state was wet."

This unqualified statement is somewhat different from that given out by the bowery interests which are holding Georgia responsible for the horrible example of the effects of prohibition.

When taken into consideration that the man who made this statement last evening is C. A. Callis, president of the Southern States mission, it carries weight.

President Callis is in a position to know whereof he speaks for it is his duty to be constantly traveling and keeping in touch with people and conditions generally in the southern states.

### UNIQUE MEASURE.

The southern states are adopting prohibition simultaneously. The law in Tennessee goes into effect on Feb. 1. It is a unique measure which provides that there shall be no saloon within four miles of any schoolhouse. When you think over that provision for a few moments it will strike you that means prohibition, because if there were not a saloon so located it would not be many months before there would be a schoolhouse within range.

The program opens with a singing and dancing act by Carroll and Bakers.

They worked very industriously and caught the audience heavily towards the close of the bill, but their methods are not those of natural comedians. Mr. Brown's rendition of the "Burgomaster" was hard to find.

The three leading ladies, Miss Fry,

as Gretchen, Miss Karp as Bertha and Miss McCreary as Elmira all worked to the best advantage.

Keith O'Brien's Annual Big Shoe Sale This Week

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