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THE COMMON ILLUSION.

Many of the arguments against the prohibition program assume or assert that the money spent for liquors is "put into circulation" and so helps business and contributes to the general prosperity.

Thus, a local actor writing to the Herald of this city, says:

"I am speaking, or writing, now commercially. I am working to furnish theater-goers here with a place of amusement, no business interests are at stake. I take your money, and I then turn it back, for the most part, into circulation among you. I live with you, dine with you and sometimes drink with you. I am here, possibly, to become a permanent citizen of Salt Lake City and I tell you, you gentlemen who favor prohibition, you are wrong. You will destroy the interests of the very men who helped build your city to what it is."

Probably no other error is more common among otherwise thoughtful people than the supposition that if money is merely spent, the expenditure will help business; that it matters little for what or how or when money is expended, provided only that it is somehow "circulated."

People who have never studied the science of political economy, or economic works of any kind, easily fall into this plausible error, which is pronounced by all the authorities on economics, as one of the greatest fallacies that it is possible to formulate.

So great is this popular delusion and so momentous are its consequences that not a few of the writers on finance and political economy have devoted whole chapters to exposing this deceptive and harmful heresy in economics. The noted economist, Laveleye, has written an entire book refuting the monstrous and ridiculous error in all its forms. The book is entitled "Luxury," and it should be studied by every one, who besides being afflicted with this ridiculous delusion, seeks to impose on others the same kind of halucination; namely, that it is a good thing to spend your money for liquor, because spending "puts money into circulation" and so helps business.

This is, indeed, the surface appearance; for does not money circulate when it is spent. And if it is spent, will it not be as "idle money," withdrawn from circulation, and so lying dormant and doing no good to anybody?

By no means, young friend; this is not the case; the fact is just the opposite of your plausible delusion.

Money saved is the only kind that is of use to any community. Money spent on luxuries of any kind is wasted in the industrial sense; and money spent on liquor for drink is worse than wasted, and would better have been thrown into the sea. "Strong words" exclaims the non-scientific reasoner who has never studied economics; but are they not true?

When a person spends \$1.00 for something useful, as in buying or improving a farm, the farm he has bought will furnish at least one man and his family with steady employment and a livelihood the year round. The farm will also supply food for the miner or mechanic. The work of the farm and its productive powers go on increasing from year to year and so the farm is the beginning of a series of fruitful harvests, providing some man with continuous employment in working it and every year furnishing certain supplies that are necessary to keep other industries going. And the \$1.00 that was paid for it will enable the farmer owner to expend this money in some other way.

Now, suppose the first owner uses this money to buy or improve another farm; then the process described above will be repeated, and this will be true if he invests his money in any other form of productive industry, as in mining, commerce, manufacturing, or in any helpful direction whatsoever.

But suppose he drinks up his \$1.00—visits saloons and treats his companions till his \$1.00 is all gone; will not the effect be the same—will not the money do as much good as if he invests it in some form of productive enterprise? By no means.

In this case, the saloon keeper gets the money; but the spender gets nothing—worse than nothing, most people will work for what he gets not merely to work, as the farm does, supports nobody, helps no industry, creates no employment.

But the money itself, the \$1.00, is it not there, in circulation, in other case? Certainly; but in the first case there is the \$1.00 in circulation plus the farm or other industry that will give employment forever. In the second case there is only \$1.00 in circulation just as it always was, and there is nothing that corresponds to the farm and the endless industry which it is creating or making possible—nothing but the headache, the regrets for wasted time and opportunities, or at best the mere excitement of the drinking, and whatever this latter may be supposed to represent an value.

Observe, therefore, that the whole lies really between the creation of a farm or other industry that goes on forever, producing something of real value, and the creation of an appetizer, which will

only produce nothing of value but goes, consuming forever—consuming health, wealth and peace of mind.

In consuming intoxicants, you simply pay men for having produced nothing that produces nothing further, unless it be idleness, dissipation, and bad habits. In using your money for anything that is useful, you pay men for having produced something—a farm, a factory, a mine, machinery, etc.—that helps in the production of other articles. In the first case you waste and squander; in the second, you conserve, invest, and develop. The difference in the two kinds of expenditure is not merely a difference in degree, but in kind. It is what the economists term the difference between productive and unproductive consumption; and until a person has learned that difference, he has not mastered the w, b, c of the subject, and his opinion or guess has no claim to serious consideration.

THERE ARE TWO SIDES.

For some days past rumor has had it that the liquor interests have cornered enough Senators to block any effective anti-saloon legislation, and that prohibition would not even be considered on its merits in the upper division of the Legislature.

We refuse to believe such rumors, until the evidence is produced. Our Senators are honorable men, and they know what the overwhelming majority of the people expect of them. They also know that the majority of the House have it in their power to retaliate, should they desire to do so, by blocking any Senate measure that may come before it. They are well aware that the game of the obstructionists can be played by both sides.

But there is another consideration to which we beg to call attention. If the Legislature fails to pass a satisfactory prohibition measure this time—and no regulation bill inspired by the whisky interests will be accepted as a substitute—we will have at least two years of continued and heated agitation, and this agitation will be a drawback to the material interests of Utah.

That is the result of all agitation. Even Presidential campaigns cause financial depression owing to the uncertainty that prevails as long as the campaign is on. When it is all over and the pending questions are settled, conditions become normal, no matter what the actual outcome is. In the same way, the prohibition agitation that is sure to follow the failure of the Legislature to pass a satisfactory bill now, will bring about uncertainty and distrust, and a depression that will be felt throughout the entire State.

The Legislature now has it in its power to pass a good prohibition bill and obviate further agitation.

DEAL OR NO DEAL.

From the addresses delivered in the House on Monday afternoon it would be impossible to draw any safe conclusions as to whether or not the opponents of prohibition admit that a deal had been made with the liquor interests, previous to the election. Representative McMillin spoke of contribution funds and said that if money "was given because of certain promises given by our party leaders, then I am bound, and you are bound," etc. The inference from this would be that such a deal had been made, though the gentleman did not say so. But then Representative Holman, referring to the same subject, stated that he was there to deny the charge. But he, too, thought that if a deal had been made, the legislators ought to stand by it. "Whatever the facts may be," he added, "two things at least are certain, namely, that certain high churchmen are guilty of duplicity and six members of this body are traitors to their party." So that, after the gentleman had stated that he was there to deny the charge, he turned round and affirmed it. For, if the charge were not true, there could be no duplicity, no treachery, in voting for prohibition.

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 saloon districts. We are pleased to notice that the Republican party organ now admits the truth of this contention, and absolutely denies any "deal," such as that charged.

The paper says:

"But we take the opportunity to say the saloon deal is mistaken in its editorial of February twelfth. It has been grossly misinformed. And in repeating the statements made to it, the cap unjustly assails the name and good name of United States Senators Reed Smoot and George Sutherland, and that of Governor William Spry. Neither of those men, nor anyone else, has given, nor will any other official, sell the citizenship of Utah, nor the Republican party, nor the influence of the Republican newspaper, to the liquor interests, nor for any other purpose, but rather, for any other purpose in all the world."

"Very likely some liquor men voted the Republican ticket in the last November election, and used their influence for the success of the Republican party. Others undoubtedly voted and worked for the Democratic party, and still other liquor men voted and worked for the Keane party. Generally the argument of those saloon men who worked for the Republican party was that they didn't want a prohibition legislature, and they felt they could best conserve their own interests by supporting the Republican party. But against it, there was quite enough to carry the state."

"But by no means all the saloon men did this. Many of them gave money and influence and votes to the Keane party, and many others to the Democratic party. The vote shows that, Republican gains were not made in districts controlled by saloon men."

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 divines is disposed of, and the Senators must not consider it in the least.

had left an impression on his hearers, that there was a deal, and now he was ready to stake his last hopes with the legislators, on a desperate appeal to them to come to the aid of their party.

At times the debate reached the point of real oratory. The prohibition advocates had to hear that they were fanatics following the lead of worse fanatics, who were not even to be credited with sincerity. Insulting epithets had to be flung at the heads of those who have appeared as leaders of public sentiment, for reform. But none of the bill's defenders who spoke seemed to be hard hit by these charges. Their speakers indicated a willingness to let the issues rest on whether the movement is clear sighted, calm, good hearted, and in the interests of civilization. When Representative Cannon, author of the bill, declared that the brewers themselves had given up hope of permanently fighting prohibition, and expected that in another half decade it would be here, he gave them credit for seeing in this movement something more than a temporary hysteria which, controlled this session, will die before the next.

And that, it seems to us, brings the issue to a center. Are the manipulators who hope to kill effective legislation in the Senate, willing that the House should stand by its guns, thus leaving the prohibition issue into the next campaign as the campaign's slogan? And are they willing through that campaign to risk their political survival upon the grounds where now they stand?

The bread line is often the life line.

Confidence is sometimes misplaced, a collar-button always.

There is a good deal of froth about this Lemp divorce suit.

It looks as though Iron Blossom would blossom as the rose.

A clear head and a clear conscience do not always go together.

Offtimes diversity of ideas is nothing but perversity of opinion.

You can't pay gas bills with poetry no matter in what meter it is written.

The best, safest and surest way to regulate the liquor traffic is to prohibit it.

Having remembered the Maine for eleven years isn't it about time to remove the wreck?

A Philadelphia girl married a chauffeur under the impression that he was a baron. That girl played in luck.

Enthusiasm is a most excellent thing but to accomplish anything it must be attached to a driving shaft.

A Chicago man says that he has all the money he wants. Most Chicago men say they want all the money they have and more.

Twenty thousand elk in the Jackson Hole country are said to be starving. Here is a case calling for benevolent action by the Elks.

Why should a secret anti-election deal by party bosses with the whisky interests be more binding on legislators than their duty to their constituents and the State?

For twelve long years a United States consul in Mexico has been trying to resign and has been unable to. He is a unique example of an officeholder never resigning or dying.

The forestry service being under the control of the department of the interior, it should be an easy matter to get a permit to cut enough timber to make the federal children's bureau.

A woman in London has given up an inheritance of fifteen thousand dollars rather than go to Buffalo to collect it. She must have been badly "buffaloes" by some one.

The other day at Stanton, Ill., Julius

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

We are indebted to Rev. Joseph Clemens, chaplain of the Fifteenth Infantry, Fort Douglas, for the following contribution to the temperance discussion:

"Mr. Editor—As the various reports of progress on the Prohibition movement come to me, I feel something like the colored man to whom the good Presbyterian Deacon offered a pair of boots if he should refrain from shouting on an occasion when any expected a great sermon from a stranger. 'No one has offered me the boots. I suppose I do not belong to the right party.' The poor colored man badly needed the boots and listened to the sermon for some time in silence. Then his face began to beam and he moved in a seat in a very restless manner. When the great preacher lifted him up to one Heaven after another, the curlew began to draw long breaths. At length the tears began to roll down his face. Not able to stand the pressure any longer, he jumped to his feet and cried out: 'Boots or no boots—glory to God! What good is the money of the rich to the community unless it is invested in such manner as to produce, or minister, to need? If invested to reproduce alcohol, however does it bring forth that which is a need? Some of your brewers try to deceive the people by telling them they will feed them on beer. Suppose you then by implanting them and letting them have nothing but the beer they

Greenwald, a coal miner, in a drunken rage, picked up a four-year-old child and placed it on a red hot stove. Did you ever hear of a prohibitionist doing such a thing?

The first thing that Bunau-Varilla did on his arrival was to knock the Gatun dam, saying it will cause the greatest disaster to a public work ever known. And this from a citizen of the politest of nations.

Dear Admiral Evans announces that he will devote his time and energies to the upbuilding of a great navy league in the United States. This will come very near poaching on Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson's preserve.

What an ideal jury it is that will try the Coopers and Sharpe for this killing of Senator Carmack. Four of the jury can neither read nor write and two others speak English only indifferently. Every man of the twelve swore he had not read a newspaper since before the killing and some had not read one for ten years.

A limitation on the use of the secret service has neither crippled nor obstructed the ferreting out of unlawful acts by the interstate commerce commission, the internal revenue service or the immigration bureau. This would seem to be justification ample for the action of Congress and a very strong argument against the President's position.

Menelik II, Emperor of Abyssinia, whose death was reported some time ago, although known as the "savage" among kings, has always claimed to be the only direct descendant of two figures prominent in Bible history—King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. "Maga, Queen of Sheba," a book recently translated from the now obsolete Gheze language, into French and from the French into English, and published by Fank & Wagnalls Company, purports to be a correct copy of the ancient chronicle upon which Menelik based his royal lineage. This chronicle, which has peculiarly interesting history, we are informed, was never before translated into any language. In its original form it was loaned by King Menelik himself for this purpose.

WOOD-SAWING GOVERNOR.

New York World.

Proverbial philosophy ascribes great virtue to the craft of the wood sawyer. He is credited with generating sapience with every rip and slash of his notched steel, with spontaneous acquiring cunning to match his adversary and power of elbow and of wit to grind him to powder. And in such popular beliefs often lie the seeds of true wisdom. The instinct which perceives the brain engine at work, following the oscillating shoulders of the sawyer, is a true one. Something in the plunge, like twin plumes of the rigid arms, guiding the nardant blade clean through straight grain and curly knot, stimulates the imagination and sharpens the wit. If the octopus in Maseurt is a wise dragon, and wishes to keep his claws from the pruning knife, he will find some means to separate the governor from his sawback. In that basement of the executive mansion trouble is making for him.

"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

New York Tribune.

But in the wreck of the Maine there are—there were—the bodies of more than three score American sailors. That they should for all these years be thus abandoned and apparently forgotten by the government and people of the United States is indeed, as Mr. Magoon bluntly declares, "a national reproach and an international scandal." Every sentiment of respect for the dead, of gratitude for their service and their sacrifice, and of regard for our national honor, demands that we should "Remember the Maine" at this belated date as for the jobs we did in the hot blood of 1898.

At the Valentine Party.

You call me love, you call me dear,
 You say your life is cold and drear;
 You me implore to be your wife
 And share with you all joys through life.

I answer, Yes, with beating heart;
 I blush, I hesitate, I start.
 One thought my pure emotions stir—
 "How many dollars in your purse?"—
 —Vera.

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FIRE

When your home is in ashes, your property gone as if by horrible magic before your very eyes, you stop to reflect. What is the first question you ask yourself, the first that even your friends ask—Is it insured? Come, friend, how do you stand? Call in and see us for we write all kinds of insurance. HEBER J. GRANT & CO., 77 MAIN. Phone 500. Real Estate, etc., etc. For years we have insured thousands, why not you?

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LUKE WINS AGAIN
 Marsh Mus. Pay Commission.
 HE SUED AND WAS SUED.
 The Merchants' Protective association won its second suit against W. H. Marsh in Judge Armstrong's court yesterday afternoon. The allegation of the company was that Marsh gave it a bill of \$261 to collect; that later the man who owed the account paid Marsh \$100, and still later, the balance. The company said to recover 50 per cent of the first amount and was awarded it. The suit decided yesterday was for the recovery of one-half of the \$100, as collection fees—Salt Lake Telegram, Feb. 10, 1909.
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