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## NOT TOLERANCE.

Some well-meaning but short-sighted  
friends of the saloon traffic contend  
that tolerance requires them to close  
their eyes to the evils of that traffic.  
They admit that the community would  
be better without it, and that it is the  
cause of many crimes and much poverty  
and misery, but they believe that to  
fight it by legislation would be to  
exhibit a spirit of intolerance foreign  
to the liberality that should character-  
ize the relations of man to man.

If it were a question of religious be-  
lief or practice, this would be correct  
reasoning. But when the question is  
of carrying on a business that means  
ruin to body and soul of countless  
thousands, and the corruption of poli-  
tics, there can be no tolerance. We  
do not tolerate opium dens. We do  
not license "red light district" holes of  
iniquity. We break up gangs of thieves  
and destroy the paraphernalia of gam-  
blers and counterfeiters. Tolerance is  
not urged in the support of such institu-  
tions.

The liquor business is not recognized  
as a legitimate business that must not  
be interfered with. According to a U.  
S. Supreme court decision, (Mugler vs.  
Kansas) the right to manufacture in-  
toxicants does not inhere in citizenship.  
The court says:

"Nor can it be said that government  
interferes with or impairs any one's  
constitutional rights of liberty or of  
property, when it determines that the  
manufacture and sale of intoxicating  
drinks, for general use, as a beverage,  
are, or may become hurtful to society,  
and constituted, therefore, a business  
in which no one may lawfully engage.  
Those rights are best secured in our  
government, by the observance, upon  
the part of all, of such regulations as  
are established by competent authority  
to promote the common good. No one  
may rightfully do that which the law-  
making power, upon reasonable  
grounds, declares to be prejudicial to  
the general welfare."

In another decision the Supreme  
court (Crowley vs. Christensen), holds:

"There is no inherent right in a citi-  
zen to sell intoxicating liquors by re-  
tail. It is not a privilege of a citizen  
of the state or of a citizen of the  
United States. As it is a business at-  
tended with danger to the community,  
it may, as already said, be entirely  
prohibited, or be permitted under such  
conditions as will limit to the utmost  
its evils."

Where there is no inherent right to  
do something which causes injury to  
others, the plea for toleration is en-  
tirely irrelevant. You might with equal  
propriety demand toleration for the "red  
light" district. The present duty of  
law-makers is to prohibit the traffic  
and thereby brand it as unlawful, and  
the duty of leaders of public opinion  
and all good citizens is to support  
them and encourage them to perform  
their duty without fear and hesitation.  
Only by outlawing the soul-murdering  
business can they keep themselves  
clean of the blood of the victims that  
lift their voices in accusation toward  
heaven.

## NEEDED—A MUSEUM OF ART.

The movement to establish a museum  
of art should meet the approval of all  
those who believe in the progress and  
culture of our State.

Appreciation of art is the index to  
the degree of refinement, the sure sign  
of the presence of high thinking and  
true feeling, in any community. Na-  
tions are judged largely by the char-  
acter of the art which they cultivate  
and by the artistic conceptions which  
they transmit to posterity.

By all means, the State should en-  
courage the artists. The writer has re-  
cently looked upon some new creations  
by local talent dealing with some of  
our finest mountain scenery and rural  
landscapes; also some reproductions of  
the works of the old masters. If all  
the people could see them day by day,  
they could learn from them something  
of the spirit and meaning of real beau-  
ty. The State already pays each year  
\$300 for the best painting exhibited at  
the open session of the Utah Art In-  
stitute. This was excellent as a begin-  
ning; something more should now be  
done. Let the State purchase, in the  
same way, from local artists, say \$5,000  
worth of paintings each year, no one  
artist to receive more than \$500 in any  
year. By this means, art, the hand-  
maid of industry, the ally of religion,  
the sister of music and poetry, would  
soon be given such an impetus that  
Utah would have reason to be quite  
as proud of her artists as she already  
seems to be of her musicians.

For the works of art are enduring.  
They are produced by only a few, and  
that few must toil for half a lifetime  
or more before their creations are real-  
ly acceptable as a gift and heritage  
from one generation to the next. In a  
new country, few that have the artistic  
ability can afford to devote decades  
after decades to this life-long and un-  
remunerative preparation, when they  
know that in the end the products of  
their skill may not have a very ready  
sale. Individually, people in a new  
country have little time or money for  
art products. Collectively they may be  
both willing and able to be just to those  
who perform such notable service to  
mankind as the artist who produces a  
meritorious painting or statue. Other-  
wise the artist will have to sell his pic-

tures at the great centers of popula-  
tion, where competition is very keen  
and where new authors, however meri-  
torious, usually receive a slow and  
grudging recognition.

Moreover, it is usually the case that  
comparatively few individuals that  
have the appreciation of art are finan-  
cially able also to purchase any of its  
finest products; works of art should be  
for the whole people as well as for the  
few who have wealth and leisure. The  
community cannot afford to compel  
the artist to wait, wait, wait, for even  
enough to live upon; or to permit him  
to engage in some other vocation in  
order to earn a livelihood. Therefore,  
if public policy favors the cultivation  
of the artistic spirit among the people,  
and it certainly does, for artistic  
workmanship often doubles the value  
of any article; if it is a public gain  
in the state, as it certainly is, for the  
thousands, who every year will look  
at these products, to be gratified, up-  
lifted, and inspired by the contempla-  
tion of these things of beauty, accessi-  
ble to their inspection at any time—  
then we say, it will be a wise and pa-  
triotic policy for the State to pur-  
chase from local artists and keep at  
home these priceless results of culture,  
training and civilization that originate  
in the minds and are perfected by the  
hands of our own fellow citizens; and  
all the more so when as is most fre-  
quently the case, they portray the  
beauty and grandeur of our own coun-  
try or the historic achievements of its  
citizens.

How may this be done? The first  
step should be the creation of a public  
museum of art mainly by the purchase  
and preservation of the works of local  
artists. The other things necessary  
will soon follow in their order.

## C. R. SAVAGE.

The announcement of the departure  
from this life of Brother C. R. Savage  
will be a shock to his many friends  
who were not aware of his illness. It  
is but a few days since his genial  
countenance was seen on the streets  
and he was speaking words of cheer,  
and spreading sunshine around him.  
And now he is gone. But he is not dead,  
in the sense that he has ceased to exist  
and to do good. Of the departed ones  
it is said in the Scriptures that they  
rest from their "labors" and their  
"works" do follow them. The works  
that spring out of love, faith and  
obedience remain. Works of the kind  
in which Brother Savage loved to engage  
merge into the future.

The departed came to this country in  
the fifties. He was one of many splen-  
did, energetic citizens to whom this  
City and State are indebted for their  
early development. But he was best  
known for the zeal with which he labored  
for the enlightenment of the aged and  
infirma. This he made his special  
mission. And in this work he knew  
no color line, no party affiliation, no  
distinction of creed. Some one said of  
this work that if Brother Savage had  
done nothing else towards the laying  
out of treasures on the other side, this  
alone would make him a wealthy man,  
as wealth is counted in eternity. And  
certain it is that the blessings of the  
aged will follow him; not only those  
of this State, but of others; for the ex-  
ample of Utah in the matter of "old  
folks excursions," and "old folks en-  
tertainments" has been taken up in  
other portions of the country, and will,  
undoubtedly, be followed more general-  
ly as the years roll by.

Brother Savage was well prepared to  
answer the call when it came. And it  
matters but little what time of the day  
the righteous fall asleep. "Death" can-  
not come to him untimely who has  
learned to die." Blessed be his mem-  
ory!

## ELIJAH.

An event of unusual importance lo-  
cally is the rendition tomorrow evening  
of Mendelssohn's great Oratorio  
Elijah, by the Salt Lake Choral Society  
and the Salt Lake Symphony Or-  
chestra. The rendition will be given  
in honor of the one hundredth anni-  
versary of the birth of the great com-  
poser. Salt Laker are especially for-  
tunate in having an opportunity of  
hearing such a great work, as music  
of this nature is rarely attempted out-  
side of the large cities. The centen-  
nary of Mendelssohn is being celebrated  
this week in all the large cities of the  
east and in the old world. It is doubt-  
ful, however, if any city the size of  
Salt Lake will be fortunate enough to  
hear a complete Mendelssohn Oratorio.  
It is especially fitting that two of our  
leading musical organizations should  
have combined to give the rendition  
of so worthy a work as Mendelssohn's  
Elijah in honor of the great master's  
centenary. Mr. J. J. McClellan and  
his associates deserve much credit for  
their unselfish efforts to raise the music  
standard and to give the public an op-  
portunity of hearing some really great  
music. The citizens of Salt Lake and  
surrounding cities should support such  
a worthy undertaking, and it is hoped  
that the Salt Lake Theater will be  
crowded tomorrow night to hear Eli-  
jah. We are informed that the officers  
of the Choral Society receive no remun-  
eration for their services, but give  
their time and talents for the benefit  
and education of the public.

## IT WILL NOT DOWN.

"The stone which the builders re-  
jected, is become the head of the corner,"  
says the Psalmist, a saying of 3,000  
years ago that finds practical appli-  
cation today, in other than purely re-  
ligious fields. When the political con-  
ventions formulated their platforms  
last fall, all reference to Prohibition,  
or temperance agitation, was care-  
fully avoided. It was a case of what  
the late Zachariah Chandler would call  
"Mastery Inactivity." The delegates  
looked wise, and said nothing. Astute  
representatives of the liquor interests,  
who had been omnipresent, fitting in  
and out of convention halls and com-  
mittee rooms, as well as hotel rooms  
and corridors, also looked as though  
they knew a thing or two—perhaps  
three or four things, that the friends  
of Temperance might have made a good  
deal of, could they have "dropped out  
the game." The politicians didn't say

anything, but the "singular coinci-  
dence" of the unwonted activity of the  
representatives of Bacchus and Gam-  
brinus did not escape notice. It looked  
as if the liquor men went home feel-  
ing they had "got in their work" where  
it would do the most good.

But the corner stone of the people  
that the convention builders rejected,  
could not remain cast aside and cov-  
ered up in obscurity. The people who  
had been slighted, persisted in bring-  
ing the corner stone of Prohibition out  
into the open to the great disgust of  
the liquor interests and their allies.  
That same stone has now been set up  
at the corner of the political edifice  
where it belongs.

## NO ARGUMENT FOUND.

One fact became very clear during  
the discussion of temperance legisla-  
tion before the judiciary committee of  
the House—the saloon advocates  
have absolutely no reasonable ground  
upon which to plead for the drink traf-  
fic.

"Prohibition does not prohibit," they  
say.

Why, then, do the liquor dealers op-  
pose it?

Prohibition even increases drunken-  
ness, they claim.

Why, then, do not the liquor dealers  
spend money to further prohibition?  
Why do they spend their cash on the  
other side? Why do they buy influ-  
ence to use against the people every-  
where, whenever prohibitive laws are  
proposed, if they did not fear prohibi-  
tion?

Prohibition does prohibit. Spring-  
ville is an instance of the success of  
prohibition laws, in operation under  
difficulties.

It is a success in Kansas. We are  
in a position to quote authority on that  
question. A gentleman, Charles F.  
Spencer, for many years a member on  
the Police Board of Topeka, Kansas,  
writes to his cousin, Dr. F. J. Alex-  
ander, of this city: "Prohibition is an  
acknowledged success in Kansas. There  
is no longer any serious discussion of  
that question."

The leaders of the anti-prohibition  
forces have no legitimate defense. They  
may, of course, threaten their oppo-  
nents with political ruin; they may cir-  
culate mysterious rumors that do not  
bear the daylight; but that is not argu-  
ment. Coercion does not convince any-  
one.

A good listener is never a bore.

When women are dolls men are dolls.

Do all 'possums look alike to Judge  
Taft?

A fresh young man gets into a lot of  
pickles.

Some people put on airs while others  
put on fat.

Airships may yet go to the rescue of  
sinking steamers.

Some are full of prohibition and  
some are full of whisky.

To appropriate money for balloons  
is to take a "flier."

Happiness is a good deal like gold—  
it is where you find it.

A man with a swollen fortune can  
always have a swell time.

Prohibition means that the great  
highway to hell is closed.

What a pity the "Lay of the Last  
Minstrel" is not a fresh egg.

To build a national guard armory on  
Arsenal Hill is not a bad idea.

"Is our navy wasteful?" asks an ex-  
change. It certainly is expensive.

It is a great sight to see a married  
suffragette making a maiden effort.

Mr. Roosevelt would give the World  
to win out in the Panama canal libel  
suit.

"What will the rough riders do after  
March 4?" asks the Omaha Bee. March  
forth afoot.

Some of the California legislators  
seem to think that U. S. stands for  
"us Californians."

Latest advices from Washington on  
the California-Nevada anti-Japanese  
agitation are—don't.

Senator Tillman says that he will  
keep right after the President. But he  
will hardly overtake him.

The Tennessee legislature did the  
proper thing in passing the prohibition  
bill over Governor Patterson's veto.

Not a single member of the Legisla-  
ture could have been elected on a  
straight-out anti-prohibition platform.

A Kentucky feudist has just been  
sentenced to life imprisonment for  
killing a man. Is Kentucky going back  
on her reputation?

Uncle Sam should send a locksmith  
and not a diplomat to Venezuela, then  
there would be some hope that the  
deadlock might be unlocked.

And now the California legislature  
says to the Nevada legislature re-  
garding the Anti-Japanese bills, "Urg-  
me no more, your prayers are in vain,  
and even the tears ye shed."

"With federal judgeship salaries as  
they are there is a great scramble for  
any vacancies that occur. With the  
salaries put up to \$2,000 or \$3,000 a year  
higher, it promises to become appall-  
ing," very truthfully remarks the  
Springfield Republican.

It seems to us that the manner in  
which the Traffic Bureau of the Com-  
mercial club, at the suggestion, we  
presume, of Mr. Babcock, attempts to  
solve the Utah freight rate problem,  
is dictated by prudence. The Bureau  
has issued a petition to the presidents  
of all the railroads in the inter-moun-  
tain region which carry overland traf-  
fic, setting forth the conditions that ex-  
ist and asking for a more equitable  
basis for traffic rates. It may be that

the petitions will be referred to the re-  
spective traffic managers of the roads  
addressed, and that some time will  
elapse before a basis of agreement can  
be reached; but we have no doubt that  
the facts set forth will be duly con-  
sidered. At all events, the Bureau has  
appealed to the proper authorities for  
relief. The matter is thereby removed  
from the dangerous and unprofitable  
field of popular agitation and clamor,  
and some good is sure to result from  
a calm consideration and discussion.  
Some of the complaints are very just  
and should be heard, as we believe  
they will be.

## ON THE GREAT ISSUE.

Ogden Standard.  
The anti-treating bill introduced in  
the Utah legislature is not a new  
thought. Twenty years ago a similar  
measure was presented to the Nevada  
legislature by a representative from  
Wells. The bill was intended as a  
joke by one of the greatest practical  
jokers in the west, and in that spirit  
the measure was enacted into law.  
There was only one arrest made. When  
the legislator returned to Wells his  
first act was to invite the "boys" to  
have "something." They accepted  
and immediately a warrant was sworn  
out for his arrest. The case was  
laughed out of court.

Provo Enquirer.

The one great issue before the present  
legislature is prohibition, and this  
question has reached the stage where  
it becomes necessary for every citizen  
to join with either the prohibitionists  
or the liquor interests. The Enquirer  
has advocated prohibition ever since  
that question became an issue before  
the people, and will continue to do its  
part in the great fight which is being  
waged against the evils brought about  
by the sale of intoxicating liquors. Al-  
ready ten thousand citizens in Utah  
county have signed petitions to our  
senators and representatives in the  
legislature to aid in the passage of a  
prohibition bill. Every county in the  
state has been canvassed, and every-  
where a majority of the citizens are in  
favor of prohibition, and have so notifi-  
ed their representatives. All creeds  
and denominations have joined in the  
common cause, and are prepared to  
fight liquor to the end.

Northwestern Christian Advocate.

The so-called Model License League,  
which represents the brewers, distillers  
and saloonkeepers who profess to de-  
sire the better regulation of the liquor  
traffic, recently met at Louisville, Ky.,  
and much enthusiasm, according to  
the newspapers, developed itself over  
a fine set of resolutions. The delegates  
declare that they "protest against all  
intemperance in the use of alcoholic  
beverages, and against all lawlessness  
of every sort whatsoever in the sale of  
such beverages." They further re-  
solve "that intemperance is a curse,  
and every man who becomes intoxi-  
cated should be arrested and prosecuted."  
"Treating" also comes under the ban.  
Licenses of all retail liquor dealers who  
violate the law should be revoked. Then  
comes the inevitable resolution declar-  
ing that "prohibition is un-American,"  
that it is opposed to the idea of "in-  
dividual sovereignty," and to the "spirit  
of our institutions," and besides, is a  
"costly absurdity," and so on. There  
is another suggestive resolution declar-  
ing that "the county should not be the  
unit in local option contests, as it does  
not represent the American principle of  
local self-government." Altogether,  
the remarkable thing about this Model  
License League is that it takes itself  
seriously.

## JUST FOR FUN.

His Part of the Program.

"Young man," said the stern parent,  
"I devoted my life to business; you are  
devoting yours to pleasure."

"Well," replied the filigree youth,  
"that's the good old rule—business be-  
fore pleasure."—Washington Star.

Youthful Understanding.

A five-year-old boy, on hearing grace  
said for the first time at breakfast,  
gravely remarked: "I only say my  
prayers at night. That is the danger-  
ous time."—Life.

Cynical.

Young Parks (grumpily)—I never  
met a man yet who was on the dead  
level.

Old Marks—My boy, the man on the  
dead level is only to be found on the  
cemetery.—Wall-street News.

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