

OPEN SESSION ON PROHIBITION

House Judiciary Committee Will Listen to Arguments Tomorrow Night.

DISCUSS JUVENILE LAWS.

Busy Session Held This Morning—Many Petitions Are Received—New Measures.

The Cullen hotel liquor bill has found its place in the records of the senate, having been introduced by President Gardner. Whether from inebriation or some other unknown cause, President Gardner was loath to have it appear that he was the father of the bill in all that the term may mean, and this in spite of the fact that its parentage has been traced so completely. The Utah county alone desired the record to show that the bill was introduced by him "by request," which was done. The Cullen hotel bill, the first of the measures framed with the intention of defeating the official bill drawn by the Anti-Saloon League of Utah, or at least of flooding the committee with confounding ideas upon the subject of liquor legislation, has been numbered Senate bill 56 and was this afternoon referred to committee in formal manner.

The important bill of this afternoon's session was the one introduced by Senator Benner X. Smith of this city, known as the insurance department bill. It is intended to supplant the Storkley bill with the same end in view and bears the endorsement of the life and fire underwriters of this state and is said to be modeled after the most approved forms of similar legislation on the statute books of other states.

Ten other bills were introduced this afternoon, making today a record breaker in the senate in this respect. The first surrender of the liquor forces occurred in the senate today, when President Gardner, in introducing the Cullen hotel bill, asked that the senate committee on judiciary be associated with the committee on manufactures and commerce in the consideration of the bill. The members of the judiciary committee were not willing to do so and quite a lengthy debate was in progress on the floor up to the time of going to press. President Gardner announced his purpose in making this request to be in the reason that certain points of constitutional law are involved in the measure.

Another interesting session of the judiciary committee was held again this morning. The committee had under consideration the juvenile court bills, introduced by Representative Ashton. The committee held a meeting on the subject yesterday morning, when considerable discussion ensued as to the advisability of establishing detention homes in the various counties under the provisions of the bill.

This morning the phase of the bill pertaining to the curfew law came before the committee. Guardello Brown, chief probation officer of the Salt Lake county juvenile court favoring the provision in law making the age limit for curfew regulation 15 years, and John Evans of Provo opposed the age limit, and opposed it only in as far as the bill should apply to cities of the third class.

Another phase of the subject also came up before the committee rose, and that as to the right given to juvenile judges by the proposed measure, to order the release of any boy or girl committed to the custody of the juvenile court when in his judgment conditions warranted. This provision was warmly defended by R. C. Ashton, who favors the bill, and by Guardello Brown, who is opposed to it. The measure was introduced by Charles Hollingsworth, a member of the industrial school board, and Supt. Thomas of the industrial school. The reason for the opposition was given that such authority on the part of judges would destroy discipline at the school.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. The committee on roads and bridges held a session this morning, having under consideration the several good roads measures submitted by the good roads convention recently held in this city. The provisions of the bill are being carefully gone over and considerable time will be required before the committee is ready to report them back to the house.

State Food and Dairy Inspector John Peterson states that he will have his proposed food and dairy act ready to introduce to the legislature by Thursday. "The bill provides that every man shall get what he pays for in the line of food products," said Mr. Peterson this morning, "only that, and nothing more, and I do not see why anybody should oppose such a law as that."

When H. B. H. was called up as a special order in the house this afternoon, a substitute was offered for that measure, as well as for H. B. 55, the substitute offered covering all the provisions in better form than both the other bills. The first named H. B. 11, was introduced by Russell, while H. B. 25 was presented by McCracken. Both measures contained provisions aimed at the social evil, and upon being heard

A Good Vibrator

Enables you to massage yourself. It is a splendid remedy for rheumatism, paralysis, constipation, obesity, lung trouble, etc.

\$15.00 each

Prescriptions filled just as your doctor prescribes.

DRUG STORE.

The Pure Drug Dispensary 112-114 So. Main Street

In committee it was decided to embody the provisions of both measures in one bill and present that in place of the other two bills has been done, and the judiciary committee today offered the substitute, which provides that it shall be unlawful to conduct, reside in or resort to a house of ill-fame, or to be the owner of any house used for lewd purposes. The bill provides a penalty for violations of its provisions by imprisonment not exceeding one year, and for corporations guilty of violation of the act, a fine not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000. The bill was eventually introduced as H. B. 51, by Russell.

PROHIBITION MEASURES.

The judiciary committee of the house announced that tomorrow evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock, an open session of that body will be held for the consideration of prohibition measures. All interested persons are invited to attend. The committee will be given for expressions of opinion regarding the merits of the various proposed measures affecting the liquor traffic. Limited time will be given for discussion of the subject in its various phases, and it is expected that the meeting will be largely attended by friends of the measures now before the house.

Petitions on the prohibition question were submitted to the house this forenoon as follows: From Summit county 27, containing in all 1,500 signatures, introduced by Representative Archibald.

Representative Thompson introduced 11 petitions from Millard county, the names attached thereto totalling 754. From Morgan county came 11 petitions, signed by 717 persons, and the same were presented by Representative Porter.

The state presidency and high council of Boxelder state with other signers to the number of 72, sent from Brigham City a petition that was introduced by Representative Hansen. This petition was signed by 19 persons from Utah county, the signers being 544 in number.

The most voluminous bunch of the day came from Sevier county, the petitions numbering 24, with 2,700 names attached. They were introduced by Representative Jensen.

Representative Hodges of Rich county presented a petition from his constituents, there being 544 signers.

HOUSE BILLS TODAY.

H. B. 77, by Hansen, relating to the investment of the state land funds.

H. B. 78, by Hansen, relating to the inspection of animals removed from the National Forests.

H. B. 79, by Smith, relating to the incorporation of towns. This bill enables towns with a population of 200 to incorporate.

IN MEMORY OF "AUNT ZINA."

Three Daughters Are Hostesses at Social Function Yesterday.

January 31, is the date of the birthday anniversary of one of Utah's most revered pioneer women, the late Zina D. Young, and because of the date falling on Sunday, its memory was celebrated at the day previous, and following, the Utah Woman's Press club having a special program in her honor on Saturday night, and an elaborate dinner being given yesterday by her three daughters, Mrs. Zina Card, Mrs. Maria Y. Douglass, Mrs. Phoebe Y. Beattie, the event taking place at the home of Mrs. Card, with Rega Card assisting.

Due to limitations of space only the immediate family and a few friends could be present, the latter including the first presidency of the L. D. S. Church, and one or two other intimate friends. The table was beautifully decorated in pink and white carnations and roses, and assisting in serving were Mrs. Josephine Beattie Burton, Mrs. Kathie Douglass Platt and Mrs. Maggie McCrury.

The affair was a most incident connected with "Aunt Zina's" life. President Smith describing her as he had known her in her youth, and speaking of her other virtues. Mrs. Zina Card, Mrs. B. Wells, a life long friend, expressed the general sentiment of all who knew her when she said that Aunt Zina was the embodiment of a true mother in her heart, full of truth and charity. Among those present besides the members of the first presidency and their wives were Aunt Zina's two sons, Charles and Zebulon Jacobs. Mrs. Bathsheba Smith, Mrs. Lucy Smith, the only living wife of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and Miss Maggie McCrury recently from England, whose home is at present with the hostess, Mrs. Zina Card.

The affair was in every way delightful and will be long remembered by those present.

MINIATURE RIOT.

Boy on a Bicycle Starts Trouble and Salesman Retaliates.

A miniature riot occurred on Main street between South Temple and First south street shortly after 6 o'clock this morning when a boy named Simon, riding a bicycle, ran into a salesman from San Francisco named E. Simons.

According to several eye-witnesses, Simons was crossing the street when the boy came along on a bicycle. In order to dodge the bicycle, Simons stepped back but did not injure the latter at all. After striking the salesman the youth started on his way looking back and made some remark to Simons. The latter took after young Simons and struck him in the eye immediately after the salesman apparently with the intention of giving him a severe beating. The man was surrounded by an angry mob in front of the Benign Knitting works and made many threats. The police were called for the intervention of Probation Officer Harry Joseph. The latter took charge of Simons until the arrival of Sergeant J. J. Roberts who took the man to police headquarters on the charge of battery. Simons dropped his bicycle and his appearance before Judge Bowman.

APPROVED PUBLIC SERVICE

Utah Light & Power Company Planning for Heavy Outlays This Year.

ANOTHER EMERGENCY PLANT

To Be Erected at Jordan River—Second 75 Ton 3,000 Horse Power Generator Ordered.

The Utah Light & Power company is planning for heavy outlays in the way of improvement in public service, and with the intention to make that service equal to the best in the United States. Within a short time a second 75-ton 3,000-horsepower motor-generator, costing \$35,000, and the duplicate of the one just installed, will be ordered from the Minneapolis manufacturers, and located immediately west of the one now in operation in the West Temple street power station. This addition will equip the company with enough power for years to come, and be equal to all demands made upon it.

Moreover, it is the intention of the company to erect without delay an emergency plant at the Jordan river, with a steam power equal to one-half of the total demands made on the present plant; and which will probably cost half a million dollars. The engines will be of the turbine pattern, which has been found to be the most economical in operation. It is calculated that a plant equal to half the total demands of the system will suffice, because it is the most, the company will never be short that amount of power; for the power is picked up from half a dozen different sources, and it is not reasonable to suppose that all can fail at once. The company engineers are now completing the plans and specifications for the improvements.

The new motor-generator enabled the Utah Light & Power company to help the Telluride Power company out Sunday, by supplying mining camps in the lower valley with light and power, as the Telluride plant continues out of commission on account of the heavy damages to the flume up Provo canyon.

NEWS PRINT PAPER.

S. H. Babcock Issues Bulletin Showing Penalty Against Newspapers.

S. H. Babcock, manager of the Commercial Club traffic bureau, has issued three bulletins from the office of the bureau in regard to freight rates. These bulletins will be issued from time to time, and will be based, according to a statement by Babcock, on research accumulating from research on tariff matters made in the office. The first bulletin relates to news printing paper, carload, 40,000 pounds. The bulletin for freight to Ogden from Chicago, for Utah consumption, \$420 per car; Chicago to San Francisco, \$300 per car; penalty against Utah newspapers, with 789 miles less haul, \$48 per car. This car, when going to San Francisco, is actually hauled from Chicago to Ogden for \$173.72, but when for Utah people they are required to pay for the haul \$420.

The second bulletin relates to dry hides and sheep pelts, carload, 30,000 pounds, and reads as follows: "Freight from Utah to Chicago, \$354 a car; freight from San Francisco to Chicago, \$200 per car; penalty against Utah stockmen, \$94 per car. This San Francisco car is actually hauled from Ogden to Chicago for \$158.85, while Utah people are required to pay \$354."

The third bulletin relates to the coal situation, and declares that the coal divided over paid by the Denver & Rio Grande or Rio Grande Western railroad common stock since the reorganization in 1888 was paid in 1900 when the independent management of Col. D. C. Dodge, before the road was sold to the Gould interests. The dividend was for 5 per cent on the company capital stock, and amounted to \$500,000. Mr. Babcock further states: "The company earned most of the necessary money by hauling coal from the mines in Carbon county to Ogden for 75 cents a ton. It was done by the Utah Pacific railroad, which was in condition and using cars of 50-ton capacity, hauled by powerful locomotives, likewise in perfect order."

Relating to the reason for the high price of coal, Babcock says: "The existing high rates on coal from the nearby mines on the Rio Grande Western in Utah proceed from an agreement with the Union Pacific intended to maintain the same. In order to give the latter a highly profitable haul into Utah from the coal fields on their own lines in Wyoming, much farther away."

PROFIT IN SPRINTING.

Tom Walton, a "T" Student, Plays a Trick on Two Road Agents.

The sprinting ability of Tom Walton, a student at the University of Utah, and his presence of mind, is all that saved him from being held up and robbed of a valuable gold watch and some money last night, at the corner of Eleventh East and Second South streets.

He was walking along the street when he was stopped by two men who asked him what time it was. Suspecting the men to be highway robbers, he did not do as they asked, and started along the street. One of the two men took after him and Walton ran, with the would-be robber in pursuit. The latter threatened to shoot Walton and called upon him to stop, but the student did a lightning start while the holdup was doing a dodging down the street.

Walton's watch was taken by the two men, but he made no further attempt to resist, and was taken to the home of Sam Samuels and awakened a member of the family. Later he recovered the watch and money.

AT THE AUDITORIUM.

A large crowd of roller skating devotees witnessed the first qualifying race in the state tonight at the Auditorium rink last evening.

Considerable surprise was occasioned by the fall of Willie Schatz, last year's champion, which led to the failure of the Montana champion to qualify. Both will be permitted to race tonight, however, and thus get a chance to qualify.

In last night's race Lawrence Vance Jackson and Arthur J. Jeffers, of Ogden, and Ryland Hardy third and "Cotton" Draper fourth. The winner will be permitted to enter the finals Saturday night.

A. C. U. Opera Co. Coming.

Local music lovers and friends of the A. C. U. of Logan, will be interested to learn that the opera company hailing from the big college on the north is booked for an appearance at the Salt Lake Theater on the evening of the 10th. The opera chosen is Victor Herbert's "Mabette," and it will be given by a chorus of 50, a special orchestra of 20, and a strong cast of principals. Prof. George W. Thatcher acting as director. Prof. Thatcher is at the head of the college musical department, and under his direction the college has brought out quite a number of ambitious works, including oratorios, cantatas and light operas.

It goes without saying that the company will put its best foot forward for its Salt Lake appearance, and it is to be hoped that our musical forces, especially from the university, high schools, etc., will turn out strongly to greet their fellow students.

The leading members of the cast are as follows: Babette Gretha Cardon Mondragon Le Roy Kjar Marcel Alfred Stratford Van Tassel George Caine Van Tassel Edna Matheson Violette Luella Nebeker King of France Alma Khan Gurnall L. M. Winsor Walter Ralph Porter Schnappa Lawrence

ANTAGONISM TO PROHIBITION

is in Evidence at Meeting of Medical Society.

INTER-STATE LAW NEEDED.

Dr. Smullyan Declares "Dry" States Need Protection of Federal Act Preventing Shipments.

The Salt Lake County Medical society held a session last evening in the Packard library hall, the discussion being upon the subject of prohibition. It was expected, according to announcements made prior to the session, that much valuable information would result from the meeting, but disappointment appears to have been the product of the debate.

The apparent attitude of the society, before the meeting had progressed far, was against the evident sentiment of the people, which has risen to a just clamor for prohibitory legislation. This was noticeable among certain of the physicians taking part in the discussion, chiefly among Dr. Stauffer, Dr. Fisher, Dr. Bowser, Dr. Cannon and Dr. Paul. Dr. Stauffer placed himself on record as opposed not only to prohibition, but to local option as well.

In the view of those supporting the prohibition sentiment, Dr. Silver, Dr. Baldwin and Dr. Richards. Dr. Fisher offered a resolution to "That the Salt Lake County Medical society places itself on record as in favor of temperance, and any legislative regulation to enforce temperance; but that it is opposed to the Cannon prohibition bill now before the legislature."

The fact that one section was flatly opposed to the other became evident as the discussion proceeded. Several resolutions were offered, which increased the cloudiness of the situation. One was to the effect that "Any legislative regulation to advance temperance" be stricken out as tautologous. Another mentioned the need of simplification, the reference to the Cannon bill was laid on the shelf.

OPPOSE PROHIBITION.

Dr. Paul wanted the society to go on record as opposed to prohibition, so Dr. S. Ewing and Dr. Bowser. Dr. Stauffer inveighed against interference with the "right of the individual to drink if he wanted to, and did not in doing so, interfere with the rights of others."

Dr. Stauffer made extended reference to French and German drinking customs which, he explained, were simple and harmless. He also referred to the Swedish system; but Dr. Silver, who was the victim of his political influence and acquaintance, could get the matter properly before the legislature and state land board, but in order to bring this about and get enough votes to carry the measure, he was forced to agree to do this if 40 of the settlers would sign up, and he succeeded in getting almost the full number, taking notes and mortgages for \$20,000, which should be returned if the proposition failed. It is claimed that certain members of the legislature were in with the man in the deal, but this has so far not been confirmed.

SMULLYAN ON THE SUBJECT.

A special feature of the evening was the talk of Dr. Clarence Smullyan, recently located in this city from Atlanta, Ga. He declared that since the advent of prohibition in Georgia he had seen more drunkenness among the citizens than he ever witnessed in Atlanta before the liquor being procured by individuals from Chattanooga, Tenn. The city lost \$25,000 in saloon revenue and that much more from money sent out of the state for liquor. However, he was not in this; that any prohibition state can get liquor from an adjoining open state, and in this way prohibition may be defeated. What is needed is an interstate law by Congress prohibiting any shipment of liquor into a prohibition state from a wide open state. When that is accomplished, and the express companies are prevented from carrying liquor into prohibition commonwealths, people living in closed states will be forced to drink, and then prohibition will prohibit. Dr. Smullyan held that under existing conditions if Utah went prohibition, liquor could be shipped in here from Idaho or other adjoining states, and he was therefore here could not help themselves, theories here could not help themselves.

DRUG STORE EVIL.

While the majority of the anti-prohibitionists did favor regulation of the liquor traffic, and wiping out the drug store drinking nuisance, the latter, the members of the society could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

The unreliable and uncertain status of the police department in enforcing liquor laws was also brought up by Dr. Hughes and supported by others. He held that as long as the department is so weakly organized, the police could not find expression too strong in condemnation. Moreover, there was a discussion against using alcoholic stimulants in prescriptions, and a desire to find harmless substitutes.

SCHEME TO FLEECE THE SETTLERS

Uncovered by Public Lands Committee of Legislature Now Sitting at Boise.

IS MUCH TALK OF BRIBERY

Would-Be Swindler Got Victims to Sign Obligations for Hundreds of Dollars Under False Pretenses.

(Special to the "News.")

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 2.—Disclosures of a sensational nature have just come to light, and like others of late, it hovers like a vulture close to the state house. The joint committees of public lands of both branches of the legislature are now in possession of documents and information which reveals a deeply laid scheme to fleece a great number of settlers in Shoshone county, bribe certain members of the legislature and wrest from the state land board title to great areas of land which, if carried out, would have been one of the most flagrant deceptions ever perpetrated upon an innocent public.

The man, who seems to be working the machinery of the whole affair, is a resident of Farrell, Idaho, who is now in Boise, at work on his plans, but fortunately the bomb exploded in his own hands. Representative Moorehead of Shoshone county is one of the main factors in bringing the affair to light. He was one of the interested parties but he saved himself too wise for the game.

LANDS INVOLVED.

It seems that the lands in question, representing nearly a hundred homesteads in Shoshone county, were withdrawn by the state about the time settlers attempted to make their filings with the federal land office, and the federal authorities recommended that the state consider the rights of settlers in the matter, many of whom had made extended improvements upon their claims. The case was a matter of some importance, and the state land board included in their platform a clause directed toward the interests of settlers, and by legislative action, it was supposed the federal land office and the state land board make the grant.

THE SWINDLER.

Now, it appears that a man comes in and represents to the settlers that he was a man who had a big political pull by which the case of the settlers was injected into the platform, and he had the political influence and acquaintance, could get the matter properly before the legislature and state land board, but in order to bring this about and get enough votes to carry the measure, he was forced to agree to do this if 40 of the settlers would sign up, and he succeeded in getting almost the full number, taking notes and mortgages for \$20,000, which should be returned if the proposition failed. It is claimed that certain members of the legislature were in with the man in the deal, but this has so far not been confirmed.

PSYCHOLOGY AND ADVERTISING.

C. V. Worthington of the Keith-O'Brien company lectured last night before the advertising class at the Y. M. C. A., taking for his subject "Psychology Relating to Advertising." He said in part:

"Practical work without theory is like working for today and with no thought of tomorrow or what will be accomplished at the end of the year. There is no work of any kind at the present time except the lowest type of manual labor that can be carried on without theory. Advertisers must know their community. This will necessitate some study of the mind of the consumer. We must study and understand the mind of an educated critical public. We cannot have the assistance of personal magnetism, gracious manners, or genial conversation. We can only reach them through an ability to express ourselves in cold print, such a way as to attract the eye, please the mind and gain response. But as the mind grows, methods must change. So successful methods of the past must be enlarged and broadened, to be appreciated by a growing community. And upon man's ability to make the good things only and make better things of them depends his success. So the student of theory, psychology, and principles are only helpful as each man is able through personal effort to apply them. No man or group of men can establish a business on however strong a foundation the matter of interest without strong, reliable competitors."

FIRE IN SHOE STORE.

Damage Amounts to Between \$1,500 and \$2,000 From Unknown Cause.

Another fire broke out in the D. F. Walker building about 2 o'clock this morning and did damage estimated at between \$1,500 and \$2,000. The principal damage done was at the McGee shoe store, 22 west Second South street. The cause of the fire is not known.

The blaze was discovered by Patrolman Kast, who noticed smoke issuing from the basement near the front of the store. The policeman lost no time in breaking in the door of a cigar store at 24 west Second South where he used the telephone to send in an alarm. The fire apparatus from headquarters and No. 2 responded and two lines of hose were quickly in use, one in the basement and another in the upper story.

The partition at the Zang saloon was damaged and it was some time before the blaze was under control.

Berg, Beckstead and Patrolman Kast, Grundvig, Stains, Gulbransen and Griffin, were on duty at the time, and aroused the sleeping inmates.

Henry McGee, proprietor of the store, says he and some of his clerks were at work there until midnight and he is at a loss, he says, to account for the origin of the blaze.

MORETON STARTS ON ERRAND.

City Recorder J. B. Moreton started today for New York having in charge the \$400,000 water and sewer bonds, for delivery to the purchasers, Woodin, McNeer & Moore. The bonds will be deposited with the National City Bank of New York.

At a conference held yesterday in the office of Mayor Anderson and the executive committee of the city council and C. H. Moore, a representative of the company that purchased the bonds, the matter of interest because of the delay in accepting the bonds was adjusted. The city will receive interest from Oct. 1 when the bonds should have been delivered until Feb. 1, in the sum of \$5,250.

WATER BE UNVALUED

No One Found Who Could Say Drinking of Liquor Is of Profit.

NO MAN GAINS BY INDULGENCE

Traveling Salesman Tells of His Experiences During Many Trips Through Utah.

Editor Deseret News—I enclose herewith clipping giving the closing part of a speech by Governor Hanley of Indiana, delivered at a state convention and being directed at the liquor traffic. To my mind this is the strongest arraignment of the liquor traffic I have seen.

Being personally interested in the question of prohibition, I have often in my travels throughout this state during the last few months entered into conversation with leading business men of the towns outside of Salt Lake on the question of the banishment of the salient strongly in favor of prohibition, and the fact that so many strong business men today favor this movement is very encouraging indeed.

PROHIBITION IMPROVES.

Recently on the train I met a business man from Oklahoma, and who, by the way, employs several hundred men, and this man stated there was a distinct improvement in the material condition of the families of the non-since prohibition went into effect; the children better dressed, the surroundings more cheerful; wives could now be seen occasionally going with their husbands to the theaters who formerly would hunt them up in the saloons.

I have had the pleasure recently of reading a general letter from the president of one of the largest and most progressive business houses in this country, a man who has several hundred men employed on the road, and of keen observation and life experience in the handling of men and withal of sterling integrity. This is what he writes to his men:

MISERY CAUSED BY DRINK.

"I am not a teetotaler. I cannot even claim to be a prohibitionist, but no man in business today can help seeing the tremendous material loss and the misery and unhappiness that is caused by the excessive indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquor. No good salesman can afford to be even what is known as a 'moderate drinker.' If you have a weakness in the direction of drink, you are not safe in cutting out absolutely."

The business man of today does not want the drinking man, the railroad does not want him; I have been told that it is about as much as a man's position is worth in the business world to be one of the leading railroads to be seen going to a saloon.

Sitting at the table with the sheriff from one of the counties of eastern Utah, one day, he talked of the prohibition and an enlightening remark from someone