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SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 11, 1909.

DO WHAT IS RIGHT.

As surely as the human family is
progressing, so surely will the saloon
be excluded from civilized communi-
ties, and mankind will then wonder at
the barbarous taste of this age that
permitted such places to exist in the
very shadow of temples and churches
dedicated to the worship of the Al-
mighty. It is only a question of time.

Let us consider for a moment the
progress that has been made. There
was a time in England when immod-
erate drinking was the rule. It was
a vice acquired during the wars in the
Netherlands, and it became so mem-
orable that it had to be restrained by
stringent laws. Says a writer of the
Elizabethan era:

"Superfluity in drink is a sin that
ever since we have mixed ourselves
with the Low Countries, is counted
honorable; but before we knew their
drinking ways, was held in the high-
est degree of hatred that might be.
Then, if we had seen a man go wal-
lowing in the street or lay sleeping
under the board, we should have spat
at him and warned all our friends out
of his company. Now, he is nobody
that cannot drink 'suppergallum,'
'carous,' the hunter's 'hoop,' 'quaff
ipse frons crosse,' with healthful
nouns, frolics, and a thousand such
domestic inventions."

A century ago the most prominent
statesmen of England and France
were celebrated. It seems now for
the quantity of wine they imbibed than
for the eloquence they dispensed. Of
William Pitt, the first Earl of Chas-
tam, it has been said that he was him-
self only "when a sharp bit of gout
had driven the fierceness of port and
claret from his brain." Lord Des-
pensers is described by a friend and
companion as one who "from puzzling
all his life at tavern bills, was called
by Lord Bute to administer the finan-
ces of a kingdom above one hundred
millions in debt." Lord Weymouth,
secretary of state under George III,
was, it is said, a celebrated drunkard.
Charles James Fox is said, while in
office, to have "boozed till daylight,
and dozed in the afternoon."

Samuel Johnson seems to have con-
sidered drinking quite an art. He
says:

"Drinking may be practiced with
great prudence; a man who exposes
himself when he is intoxicated has not
the art of getting drunk; a sober man
who happens occasionally to get
drunk, readily enough goes into a
new company, which a man who has
been drinking should never do. Such
a man will undertake anything; he is
without skill in inebriation. I used to
slink home when I had drunk too
much. A man accustomed to self-
examination will be conscious when he
is drunk, though an habitual drunk-
ard will not be conscious of it. I knew
a physician who for twenty years was
not sober; yet in a pamphlet, which
he wrote upon fevers, he appealed to
Garrick and me for his vindication
from a charge of drunkenness. A
bookseller who got a large fortune by
trade was so habitually and equally
drunk, that his most intimate friends
never perceived that he was more sober
at one time than another."

Samuel Johnson observed that men
generally lose their modesty when
drunk, and are no longer conscious of
their defects. A very few men, he
says, are improved by drink.

Alexander the Great was certainly
not improved. It is related of him
that he committed murder during a
drunken carousal and could only with
difficulty be restrained from killing
himself. According to Plutarch, dur-
ing a feast of honor was given Alexander
by one of his officers. Alexander
snatched a spear from one of his
guards, and ran the offender, one
Clitus, through the body. He fell im-
mediately to the ground, and, with a
dismal groan, expired. Alexander's
rage subsided in a moment; he came
to himself, and seeing his friends
standing in silent astonishment, by
him, he hastily drew the spear out
of the dead body and was applying it
to his own throat when his guards-
seized his hands and carried him by
force into his chamber.

A great change has come over the
world for the better. Statesmen no
longer drink to excess. Drunkards are
not tolerated in polished society. Men
cannot even hold a position of trust
on a steamship, on a railroad, in an
office, or in a manufacturing estab-
lishment, unless they are sober.
Drunkenness is regarded as a vice, and
the drunkard is shunned. This change
has been brought about in public sen-
timent, and the next step in the evolu-
tion, is the abolition of the saloon
from cities and communities. It will
come. It is only a question of time.
But why should not Utah be in the ad-
vance guard of this reform?

The people here have for years and
years preached total abstinence, and
many have preached it conditionally.
They have hoped for the day when
they should be able to tell the world
that Utah is free from the curse of
liquor, and that the Sabbath is held in
honor in these valleys. When, there-
fore, the reform wave struck the state,
the people rejoiced and hastened to ex-
press their willingness to support the
Anti-Saloon League in its efforts for
prohibition. And the people are now
looking to the Legislature and expect-
ing their representatives to do what is
right.

IN TWO CASES.

In two of Utah's towns, one in the
far north and another well towards the
south, actions have been taken this
week which well illustrate the new

spirit towards the liquor traffic. In
both towns the licenses of the saloons
were raised materially. It is a prelimi-
nary movement, and its only meaning
is that whiskey is being lifted surely, if
slowly, out of the list of beverages and
set down in the list of poisons. If
traffic in this poison is difficult to
stop, it only suggests to the hosts who
see in its extirpation a step forward for
civilization, that they must fight long,
with patience, and maintain good cheer.
Legislative help would afford the
people in this warfare an excellent
weapon; outlaw whiskey in the hearts
of the people, and the results will only
be a little longer in coming, than if a
more representative legislature were
willing also to outlaw it before the
courts. In our belief the present
crusade is no temporary matter, but a
deep movement of civilization that has
been a century in forming. We feel cer-
tain that these increased license move-
ments of Logan and Richfield will
never be rescinded in favor of old condi-
tions; that other cities will rapidly
follow the course of these two; that in
these cities more stringent measures
will be passed with the passing of each
year; and that the saloon will be cut
loose from the economic life of the
people before there is any letup in the
paying of the axe. That the awaken-
ing of the people has gone so far as
these actions in two of our Utah cities
indicate is a cause for much hope for
the future.

AN EXPLANATION DUE.

We give prominent place to the fol-
lowing self-explanatory communica-
tion:

In a long editorial appearing in the
Inter-Mountain Republican February
8th, the following bit of wonderful
reasoning appears:

"There is no use saying party leaders
didn't want any prohibition plank. If
there had been a prohibition plank in
the Republican party of the state, and
the leaders had tried to stand
against it, they would have been swept
off their feet. Nothing could have
stemmed the tide of the prohibition
cause—if there had been one."
"Do you mean to say if there had
been a prohibition plank in the
state of Utah it would not have found
expression in a like manner at the
state convention? It certainly would,
and not all the leaders in town could
have stopped it."

"Not a word about prohibition in
the convention. Not a word."
"Members of the whole legislature
were elected as Republicans—all but
two. They stood on the platform of
their party. No matter what their
personal views may be, they stood on
that platform, and it did not commit
one of them nor the party to propi-
etion."

"There came a sudden, impetuous
demand for prohibition laws. Prohibi-
tion in the company—almost alone in
the company—working for prohibition
were Democrats. And they are trying
today to dictate to a Republican legis-
lature."

It was very different last May. On
the 24th of that month the Republi-
can had this to say in discussing
whether or not Utah should have propi-
etion:

"THE SALOON QUESTION
WILL BE AN ISSUE IN UTAH NEXT
FALL IS AN OPINION COMMONLY
EXPRESSED BY THOSE WHO ARE
IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE POLI-
TICAL SITUATION. ALREADY THE
FORCES ON EITHER SIDE ARE
ARRAYING THEMSELVES FOR
THE STRUGGLE."

Isn't an explanation due the public
for the sudden change of position?
JOSEPH F. SMITH, JR.

LOOK AFTER THIS BILL.

The bill proposing to give to munici-
pal governments the power of levying
special taxes against the property
of the tax payers for the purpose of
"beautifying" cities, should be turned
down with emphasis. It gives to munici-
pal governments a power that the
citizens cannot part with safely. If the
bill becomes a law a city council can
put its hands into the pockets of the
tax-payers and extract therefrom
whatever money is found, under the
pretext of beautifying the city. There
is no limit to the amount that can be
levied. A partisan council can levy a
beauty tax, whenever it sees fit, and
use a considerable part of the money
so levied, for partisan purposes. A dis-
honest council can levy a special tax,
for purposes of graft, whenever it has
a political indebtedness to pay. Under
that law home-owners with but limited
resources can be "levied" out of house
and home. They can be forced to sell
their homes at a heavy sacrifice. Salt
Lake property is encumbered too much
as it is now. And the tax-burden is
going to be increased again, it seems,
by an increase in the valuation. What
is needed now is a sane policy that
contemplates the lowering of the
burden on the vast class of citizens
upon whose shoulders they chiefly
rest. The policy of creating indebted-
ness and spending money lavishly has
continued too long. It is time to re-
turn to first principles.

We want to have our cities as beau-
tiful as parks and lawns and flower
beds can make them, but if the beau-
tifying is to be done by the govern-
ment, it should be paid for out of the
common funds, and proceed as fast as
the cities can afford it. That is busi-
ness. But do not by law compel the
tax-payers to stand and deliver to any
kind of administration that may hap-
pen, under the pretext of beautifying
the streets. Kill that bill.

KANSAS AND UTAH.

One of the stock arguments of the
saloon champions is that prohibition
states consume more intoxicants than
other states. In proof of this propo-
sition the number of United States li-
censes held in prohibition territory is
generally given. But that does not
prove that more liquor is consumed. It
is not the number of licenses issued but
the quantity sold under each license
that counts.

On this subject, Miss Lena Kennedy,
of Oregon, corresponding secretary of
the Utah State W. C. T. U., writes:

"From a table published in the Brew-
ers' Journal, which is the official organ
of the United States Brewers' Associa-
tion, under date of January 1, 1898, the
following figures have been taken to
illustrate the difference in the amount
of malt liquor sold by the breweries to
a prohibition state and to a license
state. The figures given stand for
barrels. The table published gave the

figures for twelve states, all of which
showed a great contrast with Kansas,
but Utah people are naturally most in-
terested in Utah. It is only fair to
say that other states showed a greater
contrast than Utah.

Year.	Kansas.	Utah.
1896.....	2,568	23,742
1897.....	2,568	23,742
1898.....	2,568	23,742
1899.....	2,568	23,742
1900.....	2,568	23,742

The above figures refer to the sale
from the breweries to the dealers in
each state and do not refer to the con-
sumption. There is no way to obtain the
exact amount of liquors consumed in
Kansas, or in any other state, but a
careful and conservative estimate based
on government statistics, places the
figure in Kansas below two gallons for
each person as against more than 14
gallons as the average for each person
in the whole United States.

No wonder the Brewers' congress
appropriated \$30,000 to break down propi-
etion in Kansas.

PRINTING THE TAX LISTS.

According to County Treasurer John
A. Groesbeck, the county has been
overcharged in the matter of printing
the delinquent tax lists.

In a letter to the county commis-
sioners, Mr. Groesbeck cites the cost of
printing these lists in former years. In
1905 and up to last year the printing
was awarded by contract. The cost was
in 1905 114-7 cents per name, and the
total bill that year was \$1,631.44. In
1906 it was 114-7 cents, and the total
bill was only \$97.30. In 1907 the price
was 114-7 cents per name, and the
total bill then was only \$97.30. In
1908 the list was published for 13 cents
a name, with a total bill of \$1,351.96.

The plan was changed at the begin-
ning of the present year, when no bids
were asked for and the list was simply
given to the Inter-Mountains. The bill
for this last piece of printing is stated
as \$7,725.50, at 58 cents per name. This
increase of nearly 500 per cent in the
cost of this item of the county's print-
ing is due, it is believed, to the failure
of the Commissioners to comply with
the law and to ask for bids. If this is
true, who is responsible? The tax-
payers have a right to know.

The statute in relation to county ad-
vertising provides in section 539 that
the bids "must be filed with the audi-
tor on or before the first day of July,
and at the time of opening bids for
furnishing books, blanks and station-
ery the board of county commis-
sioners shall open the bids for publishing
reports, notices and advertisements,
and shall award the same to the lowest
competent bidder, circulation consid-
ered; provided, that the board of county
commissioners may reject any or
all bids and re-advertise."

Evidently Grove L. Johnson's voice
is for war.

The secret is out. Secret service men
are in our midst.

Could the Maxim silence be used to
muzzle the press?

Treaty rights can hardly be greater
than American rights.

Has a "canning" factory been estab-
lished at the University?

Those who start the conflagration
rarely stop to fight the fire.

Sunday amusements should not be
regulated. They should be prohibited.

Why not try benzoate of soda for the
preservation of our national resources?

The best way to uplift the stage is to
relieve it of immoral and indecent
plays.

One of the troubles from which the
California legislature suffers is too
much Johnson.

"Citizens should act," says an ex-
change. A great many of them think
they can but they can't.

Castro is credited with the remark
that liberty is a dream. In Venezuela
it often takes the form of a nightmare.

If ever there was a covenant with
death and a league with hell it is the
combine of the politicians and the whisky
interests.

If a children's bureau is established
in the interior department, will Uncle
Sam's little ones be allowed to put their
playthings in it?

Every one knows that if you give the
whisky interest an inch it will take an
ell. The way to prevent it taking an
ell is not to give it the inch.

Representative Bailey presumes that
he has been elected a member of the
Arenas club. He has not. He may be
eligible but he has not been nomi-
nated.

The Tribune of Rome professes that
Mr. Roosevelt be made a Roman citi-
zen. It would be a nice compliment,
and once to have been a Roman was
greater than to be a king.

King Edward's visit to Berlin cannot
fail to have a very beneficial effect on
Anglo-German relations if the British
and German flags press do not upset
the work of the two monarchs.

A descendant of Governor Pownall of
Massachusetts claims that his ances-
tor wrote the English Letters, that Sir
Philip Francis was only his amanu-
ensis. Whether he did or not it is a
relief to know that he doesn't set up
the claim that Bacon wrote them.

Neither the report of the Commission
on Country Life nor President Roose-
velt's message transmitting it to Con-
gress made any mention whatever of
"The Old Oaken Bucket that Hung in
the Wall." In other and happier, or

AS TO MR. NEWHOUSE'S POSITION.

Editor The News:

My attention has just been called to
an open letter, signed by Samuel New-
house and printed in the morning pa-
pers in opposition to prohibition.

His statements carry considerable
weight in this community, not because
of the soundness of his logic, but be-
cause he is one of our leading capitu-
lants who deserves the good opinion of
the public on account of his efforts and
expenditures in the development of
this state and city, and for the further
reason that one who has been an emi-
nently successful in business is be-
lieved to possess experience which, ap-
plied to public affairs, will bring the
same desirable results.

And this, to my mind, makes Mr.
Newhouse's opposition to prohibition
hard to reconcile with the rules by
which he governs his own business. In
the mining town of Newhouse, when I
was there some time ago—in that model
camp where Mr. Newhouse controls
everything, from the mine to the wa-
terworks, and regulates everything from
the ore output to the avocations of the
inhabitants—he does not permit a sin-
gle saloon to exist. He believes in
their banishment where the matter
comes within his own jurisdiction.

He would scarcely employ a drinking
man in any responsible position if he
knew it, and to avoid having such men
in his employ removes temptation from
their presence.

He is not investing in any breweries
or distilleries, nor has he erected either
of his magnificent new buildings in
this city for saloon purposes, and at
heart doesn't appear to believe in any
phase of the traffic. But he says that
while he is prepared to proceed with
the improvements he has in view he has
"already been advised by his associates
that if a prohibition law is passed,

unhappier days it was the great fea-
ture of country life.

"Regulation and not prohibition has
made Germany a beer-drinking and
temperance nation, and Germany has
placed herself, under that system, very
close to the leadership of the intellec-
tual nations of the earth, and distin-
guished among them as a law-abiding
and law-respecting people," says a dis-
tinguished and highly respected citizen
who is opposed to prohibition. But
we challenge the gentleman to deny the
statement that Germany never was a
whisky-drinking nation. And every
one knows that whisky-drinking is the
great cause of intemperance.

MAKE WIRELESS OBLIGATORY.

Fog is the one great obstacle to safe
and speedy navigation, against which
science has made little progress.
Science cannot reinforce eyes or
glasses to the point that they will pen-
etrate the curtain of the fog, but in-
directly science by the wireless tele-
graphy can throw out warnings which
if not complete are of mighty assis-
tance to the puzzled man on the
bridge who is enabled to pick them up.

MUST HAVE THE WISHBONE.

New York Herald.
A Connecticut man gleefully an-
nounces that he has succeeded in
breeding a duck which has no breast-
bone. Nobody who has ever carved
a duck will object to this new variety,
but the ambitious Connecticut man
should be warned that any attempt to
produce a chicken without a wishbone
will be resented by several million
children, to say nothing of grown-ups.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

New York Evening Sun.
Wireless telegraphy has been hailed
as a marvel of science, but the service
it has done humanity today sets it
higher in the people's minds. It will
hereafter be considered as indispen-
sable a part of any steamship's
equipment of safety as her charts or
her navigator. It is the steamship's
invisible life line, by which the safety
of her passengers is safeguarded in a
degree which no traveler of ten years
ago could have dreamed. It is the
best of modern magic.

JUST FOR FUN.

All Too Much.

Scott—Women are keenly sensitive to
pain and pleasure.
Moff—But there's one degree of the
latter she can never attain—unspeak-
able joy.—Boston Transcript.

From Experience.

The Man Who Asked—Now, if I
bought twelve buns for threepence,
what would each be?
The Boy Who Knows—State, sir—
London Sketch.

The Way Out.

He—"Your milliner's bill has cost me
last year as much as the salary of my
two bookkeepers. That is more than I
can afford."
She—"Well, discharge one of them."—
Pileggi's Blatier.

At Last.

Diogenes, lantern in hand, entered the
village drug store. "Say, have you
anything that will cure a cold?" he
asked.
"No, sir, I have not," answered the
pill-compter.

"Give me your hand," exclaimed Dioge-
nes, dropping his lantern. "I have
at last found an honest man."—Chris-
tian Advocate.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The February number of the North
American Review opens with two fea-
tures which have a direct bearing upon
the celebration of the centennial of
Lincoln's birth—discussed by Dr.
Hamlin Taylor of "The Lincoln-Douglass
Debates and their Application to Present
Problems," and an ode by Nathan
Haskell Doell entitled "Banner Memo-
rial." Poem for Abraham Lincoln's
Birthdays. The number contains the
second installment of the Duchess of
Marborough's treatise on "Woman's
Position." Robert P. Porter endeavors
to forecast "The Future of the Tariff,"
and Albert H. Woodford calls attention
to the "Populism of Tariff Revision." Arthur
Huber offers "A Plan for the American
Act." Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton
critiques "The Religio-Medi-
cal Movement" exemplified by Chris-
tian Science and the so-called Christian-
ity movement. A. P. Gardner explains
"The Rules of the House of Representa-
tives." M. W. Hamelmeier reviews
and analyzes Victor Ruvawitz's recent pub-
lication on "The Banking and Currency
Problem in the United States." Prof.
Abraham H. Davis gives an entertaining
answer to the question "What is Jewish
History?" Max Kaufman suggests cer-
tain reasons "Why English does not
surrender her wealth." Midway, New
York, tells the story of "Japan's Cru-
ade on the Sea of Japan in Formosa." In
an article entitled "Defective Inven-
tory" the author makes a list of the
deficiencies made by the New York
state legislature in the measure which
it passed with a view to correcting the
evils disclosed by the investigations of

they will not continue with him in the
carrying out of his plans.

I am glad to learn from Mr. New-
house that this law would make no
difference to him personally, but what
sort of men are his associates who are
perfectly willing to invest their mil-
lions where dives and brothels abound
but take fright immediately when an
effort is made to obliterate an evil
which at best is merely tolerated and
never recommended by business men to
their associates or subordinates.

In fact, a careful perusal of Mr. New-
house's letter will reveal the entire ab-
sence of a single argument in favor
of drinking as a habit or of the saloon
as an institution. Capital is timid,
we are told, and the liquor dealer is a
good bluffer. So the only appeal
set forth by mounted men is that the
abolition of saloons will hurt business—
just how they can't say and don't
know—but they are afraid.

If the saloon were a creator and pro-
ducer of wealth, this position would
be tenable. But it isn't. It inter-
feres with production and divers
wealth from legitimate and proper
channels into those which are vicious
and detrimental to the real producer—
the workingman in a single saloon.

In the smeltertown of Garfield, in
which I have been told, Mr. Newhouse
is also interested, no saloons are al-
lowed, and the deed to any lot so used
becomes void and the property reverts
to the grantor.

I am unable to see why prohibition
as applied to places in which our cap-
italists are so largely interested, is a
good thing, while it is regarded with
such aversion when applied to places in
which we are all interested.

I fall to understand why it is con-
sidered wisdom for men to remove
temptation from their employes, and
branded as fanatical when we under-
take to remove it from our children.
B. F. GRANT.

The Armstrong committee. In the lit-
erary department Charles Bann Kenne-
dy's "The Winterfeast" is reviewed by
Walter P. Eaton, and Redlich's "The
Proceedings of the House of Commons"
by Edward Porritt. The department of
World-Politics contains communica-
tions from London, Berlin and Wash-
ington.—New York.

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