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## THE PARTY ARGUMENT.

An argument frequently heard at this time, against prohibition, is this, that if the Legislature now adopts laws closing the saloons, the so-called American party will surely be continued in power in this city. The presumption is that the saloon interests will help the Republican party next fall to get the City.

The fallacy of this presentation of the case is apparent on a moment's reflection. We have proved by the election returns that the saloon, and kindred interests, voted the American ticket last fall, and we have no reason to believe that they will take a different position a few months hence. We present, once more, the figures:

"In all the outlying districts of the City the Republicans made a tremendous gain, but in the uptown districts the 'Americans' gained over the Republicans. For instance, the first three voting districts in the First precinct, which are farthest out from town, the 'Americans' carried in 1906 by a majority of 52. In the last election the Republicans carried them over the 'Americans' by 29, a net gain for the Republicans of 31 votes. In the Third precinct, where there is less liquor votes than in any part of the city, the Republicans in 1906 received 1,658 votes and the 'Americans' 965. In 1908 the Republicans had 2,964 votes and the 'Americans' 1,161.

"On the other hand, when you take the two up-town districts, you find a different result. The Fifth precinct, which has always been considered a saloon district, shows rather astonishing returns. In 1906, the 'Americans' had, in the two districts, 236 votes and the Republicans, 237. The 'American' majority was 258. In 1908 the 'American' vote was 444; the Republican, 233. The 'American' majority was 409, a gain of 39 votes."

It is clear from these data that the County did not carry with the aid of the saloon district vote. The co-operation of respectable citizens of all parties was the cause of the victory. But such co-operation cannot be counted on in the next fall election, if the saloon interests now are permitted to dominate the Legislature. The failure to pass effective temperance legislation at this time will be taken as evidence of an alliance with iniquity, and the result, not only in the City, but all over the State, will be a general revolt, during which the so-called "Mormon" bigotry and hatred, will surely again capture the City, unless, indeed, party machines are broken into splinters and the citizens unite on other than party issues. It is utterly absurd to rely on the saloon for party success. Rather, eliminate the saloon from politics entirely. The party that dares to do that in Utah will be sure of popular support.

## A BAD BILL.

The trouble with Senate Bill No. 89, introduced by Senator Marks, providing for the appointment of fire and police commissioners by the Governor, is that it, undoubtedly, is unconstitutional, because it deprives the cities of the control of its own property. It provides for the appointment by the State of a commission, but instead of appropriating of the State funds for the maintenance of the institution, it makes the pay come out of the city taxes. If that is not taxation without representation it comes so close to it that a microscopic examination would hardly reveal the difference.

What the people here want is a law that takes the police and fire departments, and the entire city government, for that matter, out of politics. The change from municipal to state politics does not better the situation perceptibly. Of course, as long as the leaders of parties are capable and honest no danger is to be apprehended from centralizing the power in their hands, but if they are deficient in either quality, such power would be as dangerous as a razor in the hands of one incompetent to use it.

The people all over the country are demanding municipal governments under which no man is placed in responsible positions merely as reward for political services. They want laws under which the power of the boss is broken and tax-eaters who make a racket living by serving corrupt politicians relegated to the rear. They demand the restoration of power to the people. The demand, in fact, the abolition of government by party bosses. No measure that means less than the removal of party politics from municipal affairs will be satisfactory.

## UNWARRANTED ATTACK.

The Inter-Mountain the other day indulged in an intemperate attack upon Judge King. The judge in an address at Pioneer Stake Hall stated his position on the temperance question, in which the paper referred to took exception in regular barroom language. It charged the speaker with betraying the Church, and professed surprise that the anti-"Mormon" sheet had not made capital out of the material furnished at that meeting.

The Inter-Mountain does not print news relating to the temperance movement, and its exclusive readers, if there are any, are therefore in the dark as to what is actually taking place. The attack on the speaker was all the more dishonorable, since not

even a synopsis of his remarks were given.

What Judge King did say, was this: He did not concede the right of any church to dictate to its members what their views on political questions should be, but he regarded it as the duty of the churches to speak upon religious and doctrinal questions, and on great moral issues which affect the welfare and integrity of the church, and when a church had put itself on record, as was done at the last Conference, by the Church of which the speaker is a member, anyone claiming good standing in that organization should accept its declaration. Judge King stated that, personally, he was not entirely in favor of prohibition, but he realized the necessity of yielding up personal opinions and preferences when the public good is involved.

Discussing the legal phase of the subject he stated that it was within the power of the Legislature to enact prohibitory legislation, and that in his judgment such an enactment would be constitutional. He referred to the fact that numerous courts of last resort had declared such laws to be constitutional, and in this connection he said that while those running the State laid claims to great power and authority, he doubted their judicial ability and the soundness of their judgment upon constitutional questions.

It will be readily admitted that there is nothing in this to warrant the attack, and, least of all, to insinuate a comparison between a prominent citizen and member of the Church, and a traitor. In this free country people have a right to hold different opinions on public questions.

## MORAL ISSUES.

There are men in every community, well meaning men, good citizens in the usual acceptance of the term, who would not knowingly do anything prejudicial to the interests of their neighbors, or the community at large. These same citizens, however, are so engrossed with the making of money that they are blinded to moral issues which are sure to become involved in business transactions in the ordinary course of every day life. These moral issues refuse to become subservient to money making, refuse to obey the beck and call of the god of this world, and eventually force a public choice as to "Choose ye this day, whom ye will serve, God or Baal."

This choice has been forced upon many communities in our country, and is being forced upon many more, including this City and commonwealth. These moral issues involve the all important question, Shall the saloon be tolerated longer, or shall it be thrown out as an enemy to the individual, the home and the state?

But, as it happens, there are some business men who can see nothing but the dollars and cents involved. They fear a falling away of trade, possibly empty stores, imagine there will be less money in circulation, a lowering of rents, decrease in property valuations, a dull town, and a number of other jack-in-the-box Bogies worked to a finish by the liquor interests to frighten business men into opposing the abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink. The average American business man is easily frightened, if any issue appears that promises to affect his pocket book; and it is a sad commentary on his moral equipment that he is so prone to let the glitter and the glare of the wealth that perishes cast so often the path of duty completely in the shade. The liquor interests alarm him by nightmare stories of injury to his business, working upon his credulity until he is "up and in arms" against disturbing the current order of things, against driving the saloon out of his community, and thus "injuring the town." One is unconsciously reminded of that room in the house of "The Interpreter" where a man is seen so engrossed in raking up muck and straws that he entirely loses sight of an angel poised above him and offering a gold crown, if he will only look up and accept it. Every man has at some time the choice offered him of following the light of moral obligation and walking in the highway of civic righteousness, or else turning aside at the beck of "Demas" to prospect in his silver mine. It is not comforting to reflect that the number who choose the former are but a small handful as compared with those who elect the latter; but the history of any business community will show that where a straight moral issue is forced on its business men, with prospective financial loss if accepted, a few will decline to accept this moral issue. Such men render themselves open to the charge of not being able to see very far. Their eyes are blinded that they may not see, their ears deafened that they may not hear, while their reasoning powers are sadly blunted. Times may be a little out of joint for the while, due to changing socio-economic conditions, but they are bound to right themselves shortly, and when once more on even keel, these very same men will be so gratified with the change that they would under no circumstances return to former conditions.

## NO OBJECTION.

We do not see why any fair objection can be urged against the operation of the Earnshaw resolution in relation to the sale of liquors at the Commercial club, since as we understand it, some of the prominent club members are against prohibition and in favor of high license and regulation.

The resolution passed the Council on Monday evening. It recites that "The board of governors of the Commercial club are now, and have been for many years, operating a liquor business in their club and have failed to procure a license from the city, although they have always paid a government license, and as such they are now conducting a liquor business in defiance of the present rules and regulations of the liquor traffic of this city, both as far as license is concerned and also as far as the Sunday closing law is concerned."

The resolution was therefore passed "that the license collector be, and he is hereby instructed to notify said club

to procure a license at once; and if they neglect to procure such license that he then notify the chief of police, that the chief may proceed to at once close up the illegal liquor traffic of said club."

The resolution was then amended to include all clubs, and so made general and uniform in its operation. Why should not the dispensing of liquors at any place require at least the compliance with the laws enacted for minimizing the evils of the traffic, and that neither the Commercial club nor any other organization, should be exempted from compliance with a fair and salutary measure of regulation.

Don't "knock" the Panama canal; dig it.

The coal man is never a high weight-man.

Dashing young men are not partial to dachshunds.

If roast beef were only as cheap as political rosters!

The Russians lost in their anti-Japanese movement.

Hard freezing weather is a soft snap for the coal men.

Why isn't the anti-Japanese movement utilized by the moving picture men?

Mark Twain says that humorists are born, not made. Sometimes they are made rich.

The question involved in prohibition is, Are you for temperance or for intemperance?

Captain Hobson says that war is knocking at our doors. More probably it is opportunity.

A man doesn't have to be on his guard when he tells the truth but he does when he tells lies.

Instead of precinct prohibition, why not have something broad like house to house prohibition, for instance?

"Woman is only a part of speech," says Charlotte Perkins Gilman. If this be so, she must be the verb sap.

The Maxim silencer will be handy for those who do not want to hear the still, small voice of conscience.

Speaker Cannon is accused of having quoted a Latin phrase the other day in Congress. But was it Latin?

If opposition to prohibition is a party slogan today, why was it not made a party slogan in the platform and during the campaign?

The prohibition wave will pass but when it shall have passed it will be seen that saloons and their attendant evils will have been carried away.

It is a matter for world-wide congratulation that Germany and France have agreed on the Moroccan question, for it was one fraught with great possibilities of trouble.

It would have been fitting for President Roosevelt to have sent by wireless telegraph his message to Congress urging the passage of a bill requiring ocean-going vessels to install wireless telegraph apparatus.

A man who would consider himself disgraced for life if he were to stand in the "bread line" for a single night will stand in the "pie" line for months, believing that his position there makes him a "prominent citizen."

One of the morning papers says that the City is now suffering from a carnival of crime. One of the causes of that is the saloon. Close the saloon and many of the enemies of society will shun the place.

Many new stories and anecdotes are being told and credited to Abraham Lincoln. They recall the remark of Dr. Johnson, "Pointed axioms and acute replies float continually about the world and are applied successively to those whom it may be the fashion to celebrate."

Judge Powers, "at the request of people interested," he says, scores the Sunday law recently passed by the House. He prefixes his analysis of the measure by the remark that "The Deseret News holds up to public scorn the three men who had the good sense to vote against it." If the accuracy of this criticism is to be measured by that of this particular statement, it is not very striking, for the "News" has not held up the gentlemen to scorn, public or private. But we agree with the Judge that the Sunday law should be made uniform in its application to all places of amusement, whether in the City or outside the City. It may not be practical to make it unlawful for transportation companies to run street cars and trains on Sundays, and it might not be desirable to make it unlawful to take a bath in the Lake, or to enjoy the flowers and pure air of the various resorts on a Sunday, but the law should certainly be uniformly applicable to all kinds of amusements, no matter where offered as an "attraction." Let there be no discrimination.

## ON TALKING TOO MUCH.

Philadelphia Ledger.

It was said of the great Prussian Field Marshal, Von Moltke, that he could be silent in seven languages. John Milton, the tercentenary of whose birth was celebrated December 9, refused to let his daughter learn any other than their mother tongue, on the ground that one tongue was enough for a woman. Perhaps had Milton realized that silence may be cultivated no less than speech he might have been willing to let his daughters "study to be silent" in half a dozen languages besides their own. By talking too much we mean, more generally, the thinking aloud of the "benighted" order of person, whose brain (and consequently whose tongue) is wholly occupied with the most insignificant trifles. Some people can talk a great deal without talking too much, because their conversation is of interesting things; it is enlivened by flashes of wit and imagination; it distinguishes between matters of en-

during importance and the mere chaff which the wind driveth away. The talk of other people may be relatively, not so great in quantity, but it is like the inconspicuous chatter of apes, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing"—the kind of talk that is first cousin to the buzzing of flies on a window pane.

## TIMES REVENGES.

New York Evening Post.

That one who was born a hundred years ago in a log cabin should today be setting people by the ears over the question of a fitting and artistic memorial to him, at a cost of millions, is a strange illustration of time's reverses. What is to be feared is that in the diversity of projects, the Lincoln centenary will pass without Congress having agreed upon any plan. The Senate favors building a Lincoln highway from Washington to Gettysburg. In the House, a bill is pending to expropriate the land between the Capitol and the new railroad station, itself a magnificent structure, and use that site for a Lincoln memorial. Now comes the American Institute of Architects, to protest against both these proposals, and to insist that the original conception of the Park Commission plans for beautifying Washington be adhered to. This was to reserve a site for Lincoln by the Potomac, beyond the White House and the Washington Monument, where a noble approach and sweeping and harmonious vista could be had. It is true that, as Congressman McCall argues, the low and rather squalid buildings between the Capitol and the Union Station, ought to be cleared away. Mr. Burnham, whose telegram Mr. McCall read to the House, heartily favored this plan, but did not say that this site would be the best in Washington on which to commemorate Lincoln. The Institute of Architects advances strong reasons why the location by the river should be approved by Congress. These reasons seem to us convincing, but at all events, some decision should be reached worthily to honor Lincoln in the capital. It is over-run with statues of insignificant generals, but has found no place to commemorate the man whose fame is heightened with every lapsing year.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Pure Milk.

"Have you thrown the cow into the antiseptic tank?"

"Yes."

"Have you washed the can with carbolic-acid solution?"

"Have."

"Have you plunged into the germ-destroying bath yourself?"

"Certainly."

"All right. Go ahead now and take the cow into the air-tight glass cage, but keep on the lookout that no stray bacteria get into the milk."—Bohemian.

Advice That Is Still Needed.

When you wish to show a person how to use a revolver remove the cylinder, put on the safety catch and keep your finger off the trigger.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## Overshadowed.

Just now in Washington the imminence of the new broom appears to overshadow the importance of the big stick.—Indianapolis News.

## A Dangerous Query.

Without desiring to start anything, can any one tell what has become of Hobson?—The Omaha Bee.

Enthusiast (at musical recital)—"We shall have many more of you, many." Sufferer—"Not tonight, I hope."—Punch.

"In walking through a train, a smile always relieves the tension of the moment even if it is the train of your hostess' best dinner gown."—Puck.

Little Willie—"Say, pa, when is a man said to be civilized?" Pa—"When he knows enough to conceal the fact that he is a savage, my son."—Chicago Daily News.

Hubbubs—"Do you have any police protection out where you live?" Subbubs—"Oh, yes, no trouble about that. We have a saloon on the next corner and an Irish cook in the kitchen."—Philadelphia Record.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following is the list of contents of the Forum for February: "The Outgoing of President Roosevelt's Administration," Henry Littlefield West; "Song from the Gardener's Lodge" (poem), Hermann Hagedorn; "The Balkan Crisis and the Macedonian Question," Norman Dwight Harris; "French Poetry and English Readers," Brander Matthews; "Lincoln's English," Montgomery Schuyler; "Objections to Socialism," Gilbert K. Chesterton; "The Activity of Lincoln" (poem), Percy Mackaye; "Dramatic Literature and Theatre Journalism," Clayton Hamilton; "Araminta: X-XIII," J. C. Smyth; "The Orbit" (poem), Witter Bysshe; "Alfred Noyes on William Morris," Walter Clayton; "The Hamelin Incident," Arthur Bartlett Maurice; "The Price of Popularity," Philip Tillinghast, and "Onedrus" (poem), Brian Hooker.—45 East, 42nd St., New York.


In the Bohemian for February, there are nine short stories, a portfolio of pictures showing the striking scenes from current plays, and five special articles. The special articles are: "The Character Club," by Burges Johnson. The question is, do the characters in current novels not as they could if they were real men and women in life going about ordinary routine duties? Mr. Johnson deals with this question in an article in an exceedingly clever fashion. The cartoons are by E. Struthmann. "Why Some Plays Fail," is a critical examination of some recent plays to see why the public could not be induced to support them. "Tobacco and the Tobacco Habit," by Carl Werner. This entertaining article by an authority on tobacco tells just how opposition to tobacco developed in the first place. Furthermore, the facts are a striking illustration of the part the weed is playing in the affairs of men. "The Cartoonists of the Middle West," by Raymond Roy Olsen. This feature is illustrated by caricature pictures of themselves drawn by the cartoonists.—31 South Clark St., Chicago.

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