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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 12, 1909.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth annual general
Conference of the Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter-day Saints will as-
semble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake
City, on Sunday, April 4, 1909, at 10
o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the
officers and members is hereby re-
quested.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

TAX COFFEE, NOT LUMBER.

The preliminary statement in Thurs-
day's news from Washington that the
new tariff will add four cents per
pound to the tax on coffee and one
dollar per thousand feet to the tax
on lumber, is both cheering and dis-
appointing.

To increase the tax on coffee is a
reasonable thing to do. The conse-
quent rise in the price of this article
of food will not work hardship. Coffee
is a luxury; those who use lux-
uries expect to pay for them. Coffee
is not an essential food, and its free
use is known to be more or less in-
jurious. To curtail its consumption by
increasing its price would be an act of
wise statesmanship. The weaker the
coffee is made, the better it will be,
on the average, for those who drink it.
And the effect of an increase in its
price is likely to lead to some degree
of wakening in the making of the
beverage as commonly served.

Moreover, the tax on coffee would
yield a revenue, more or less certain,
and not likely to fluctuate much from
year to year. No coffee trust would be
likely to form because of the tax on
coffee, for the reason that, being a for-
eign product, there are no home pro-
ducers to form a combination or to
create a monopoly in this product. Next
to alcoholic liquors and tobacco, both
tax and coffee seem to be ideal sub-
jects for purposes of national taxation.

In the case of lumber, it is far dif-
ferent. Lumber is an article of prime
necessity, especially in the construc-
tion of the smaller houses. As build-
ings increase in size, there is a marked
tendency to a proportionate decrease in
the amount of lumber used in them.
For this reason, a tax on lumber is
a tax on the homes of the poor rather
than on the mansions of the rich. The
great stores, depots, bridges, and the
outlier dwellings are now being con-
structed on the fireproof plan, using
little or no lumber. For this reason
alone, it would be bad policy and
inferior statesmanship to increase the
taxes on lumber.

But there is another and stronger
reason why the tax on lumber should
be greatly reduced or still better, abol-
ished. In no event should it be in-
creased. The high price of lumber, due
to the tariff tax, is responsible for the
rapidly increasing rate of destruction
of the forests of this country. History
attests that the practical disappear-
ance of its forests is one of the great-
est of national calamities. The Ameri-
can forests are vanishing rapidly.
Their conservation is one of our most
urgent needs. But the tax on imported
lumber enormously stimulates the rate
of their destruction.

The present forest land cannot be
held back from agricultural uses.
Raphael Zon has shown that it would
be a shortsighted land policy to with-
hold agricultural land for the growing
of timber. The fundamental principle
upon which a wise national land policy
should rest is that every acre of land
should be put to the use under which
it will bring the highest returns. The
limitation of forest land in a new and
growing country is an inevitable econ-
omic fact, and it is accompanied by a
national forest policy which provides
for the proper care and protection of
the remaining forests, is of benefit to
the development of the country.

Throughout the world the demand
for timber is constantly increasing. The
average yearly rate of increase being
five per cent. This means, of course,
that finally each country must largely
provide its own timber.

The growing demand for wood ma-
terial must be met before long, not
by an increase of the forest land but
by depending on imports from abroad,
but by an increase in the productivity
of the forest and a decrease in the
waste to which chiefly is due the fact
that the United States has the lowest
per capita consumption in the world.

For the present, we should not hesi-
tate the destruction of our few remain-
ing forests by high taxes on import-
ed lumber.

It has been estimated that by greater
economy in the use of wood the per
capita consumption could easily be
reduced from 200 to 150 or even 100
cubic feet without so killing in the
case the real needs of the people.

Mr. Zon, chief of the government of-
fice of civics, is of the opinion that a
reduction of the per capita consump-
tion of wood in the United States
would not mean a lowering of the stand-
ard of living, as would be the case,
for instance, with a similar decrease
in the consumption of wheat. Abun-
dantly breads extravagance, and the
present per capita consumption is not

a true indication of the real needs of
the people. Countries with greatly
differing standards of living, such as
the United States, Sweden, Canada,
and Russia, but with abundance of
forests, all show a high per capita con-
sumption of wood. "The waste in the
utilization of our timber products,"
according to Chief Zon, "is enormous.
We use only 25 per cent of the total
volume of the tree and leave 75 per cent
to be wasted. We are just beginning
to learn the usefulness of many trees
hitherto considered worthless. We are
just beginning to learn to prolong the
life of trees, poles, and posts by means
of preservative treatment."

One of the real problems of our day
is the provision of timber supplies for
the generations that are soon to be
without this apparently indispensable
commodity.

NOW IS THE TIME TO WORK.

As the people won a great victory
when the Cannon bill was passed by
the House, so the liquor interests had
the advantage when the Kuehler mea-
sure carried the day in the Senate.

But the triumph was not so com-
plete as the managers of the interests
mentioned predicted at the beginning
of this great moral conflict in behalf
of virtue and decency. If the bill be-
comes law and the law is carried out,
many counties in the State will rid
themselves of the saloons, and even
in this County and city there will be
a close contest for a purer moral
atmosphere, if the votes of wives and
mothers count for anything in these
days of political hypocrisy and cor-
ruption. The victory for the saloon
was anything but complete. From
now on the saloonkeepers will have
to fight the people for the existence
of their dens. These are no longer
necessary evils in the sense of the
word that the voters must tolerate
them against their will. The bill was
a victory for the saloons in so far as
it represents a refusal of the Senate
to comply with the petitions of the
people, 75,000 strong; but it was
a victory for the people if it gives
the voters the right to close the dens
of iniquity, themselves.

The passage of the Kuehler bill by
the Senate is evidence that the splen-
did efforts by the men and women de-
voted to the cause of prohibition and
the emphatic protests of the people all
over the State against the rule of the
saloon have not been in vain. But
for these efforts in behalf of righteous-
ness the probability is that the Senate
would not even have considered a lo-
cal option bill. The frivolity with
which the Legislature proceeding this
treated measures intended for the pro-
motion of morality is not forgotten.

We do not know whether the bill,
though unanimously adopted by the
Senate, will ever become a law. No
one can tell, until it has passed all
the various stages. But whether it
does or not, there is no cause for
discouragement. The saloon will have
to go, by the mandate of the people.
It is only a question of time, and a
short time at that. There is no power
on earth, nor in the depths below, that
can keep Utah in the background of
moral reform, as long as its beautiful
cities and towns are inhabited by an
earnest, God-fearing, liberty-loving
people. There is no cause for dis-
couragement.

But it seems to us that the right
thing to do now is to proceed to form
strong temperance societies all over
the State. If a local option bill be
passed, such societies will be needed
to see that it is carried out; that
prohibition is introduced everywhere
where it is possible to do so. They
will be needed to work for the elec-
tion of incorruptible men to munici-
pal offices everywhere. They will
be needed to preach the gospel of
prohibition and freedom from saloon
tyranny from one end of the State
to another. The work that has just
commenced should be carried to com-
pletion. There is no occasion for bit-
terness, for personal attacks, or char-
acter assassination. Such tactics should
be foreign to a "kulturkampf" in Utah.
A determined, dignified campaign of
education is now needed. There is a
great deal to be done, and that can best
be accomplished through proper organ-
ization.

Some of the arguments used by the
anti-prohibitionists are exceedingly in-
consistent, not to say foolish. One of
them gravely proclaimed himself a
prohibitionist, but I am opposed, he
said, to prohibition. And he wanted
to be taken seriously.

Quite a few anti-prohibitionists
argue that prohibition does not pro-
hibit. They claim that more intox-
icants are sold under that system than
under regulation, and therefore they
are opposed to it. And yet, they are
perfectly willing to grant local option,
which, they say, will establish prohibi-
tion in most of the counties in the
State. In other words, they are per-
fectly willing to grant most of the
counties in the State a law which
eventually, in their judgment, will
increase the consumption of liquor.

How can they advocate local
option as a stepping stone to
prohibition, believing that
prohibition is worse than regulation?
Something is the matter with that
argument, or with those who make it?

We are told, also, that prohibition
is sure to paralyze business, but those
who say so, are perfectly willing to
give local option and prohibition to
every county in Utah except Salt Lake
and Weber. In other words, they are
perfectly willing to have business
paralyzed in all the counties of Utah
but two. Or, their idea is, possibly,
that prohibition would paralyze busi-
ness in Salt Lake and Ogden but not
in Provo. Prohibition would render
business stagnant in Salt Lake but
not in Brigham City or Logan. It
would be awful bad for Salt Lake and
Ogden, but rather a good thing for
Manti or Richfield. Some wonderful
arguments have been heard in this
controversy, and that from gentlemen
who are not suspected of being under
any undue influence whatever.

To Senator Badger, we feel sure,
the arguments bestowed by the Salt

Lake Tribune can only be revolting,
coupled, as they are, with sneers of
which the Church in general and
Senator Smoot in particular are the
objects.

Weighted and found waiting—a whole
lot of coal.

People who dodge issues shouldn't
throw bricks.

Ex-Senator Hopkins contemplates to ask
"To be or not to be?"

Confession is good for the State to
the extent of \$10,000.

Missouri should be the best circus
state in the Union.

Den Zante of Soda may yet become
as famous as Benengli.

"A Daniel comes to judgment," says
the Standard Oil company.

Secretary MacVeagh has a hard road
to travel, hard as Jordan.

"Beware the soft drink," says Dr.
Wiley. Now, girls, beware.

It is believed that the treasury would
not reject "tainted money."

No one is ever too old to learn, but
most people are too lazy to.

For Jerry Petersen and George Peter-
sen March 10 was St. Patrick's day.

He who has to make appointments
to office soon learns the gentle art of
making enemies.

Members of the House ways and
means committee have radically differ-
ent ideas as to duty.

It is safe to say that the first shot
that Colonel Roosevelt fires in Africa
will be heard around the world.

If poverty can get any comfort out
of saying that riches do not bring hap-
piness, don't envy or enlighten poverty.

Put this down as certain—that prohibi-
tion will be an issue in the next cam-
paign and all parties will take notice
of it in their platforms.

Turning the clock back is on a par
with the action of the ostrich in bury-
ing its head in the sand, thinking that
thereby it is hidden from view.

President Taft demands an honest
tariff revision. It may be that some
of those on whom he depends to get
it will be no more honest than lago.

And now a San Francisco belle wants
the Omaha police to hold that pearl
necklace found on a Greek street
sweeper. Is this to become a diamond
necklace case?

He who turned the legislative clock
back is the man of the hour yet no
one knows his name. A mute inglori-
ous Milton, some Cromwell guiltless of
his country's blood, most likely.

What is the use of having a minority
of the ways and means committee if
it is not to be consulted on, but on
the contrary to be kept in utter igno-
rance of the provisions of the proposed
tariff bill? It looks much like a farce.

AGE PENALTY QUESTIONED.

Washington Post.
The United States navy has proved in
time of war that its men are valiant,
its guns effective and its ships efficient.
In time of peace the fleet has per-
formed a wonderful cruise, demon-
strating that the navy has gained in
efficiency with its increased size. The
people are proud of its achievement,
and anxious to keep it up to the high-
est standard of effectiveness, in order
that it may be ready for any emer-
gency. It is a pity, therefore, that the
directing minds of the ships—the men
upon whom all the responsibility
would fall in case of war—are pre-
vented from reaching command rank until
they have almost reached the age of
retirement. It is an extravagant sys-
tem, because it fails to utilize to the
best advantage the finer physical and
mental powers of the officers who have
been trained for a lifetime to handle
the nation's sea power.

CABINET A TRAINING SCHOOL.

Boston Transcript.
One of the peculiar powers of the
presidential office under our system
comes in the number of great careers
in the public life of the nation which
its occupants may make. It is not un-
common for men, appointed to the
cabinet from private life as Mr. Knox
was chosen by Mr. McKinley, to be
afterward elected by their own states
to some important office, notably to
the Senate. The cabinet has indeed
been a great training school for the
body, but drift from cabinet to the
control being much larger than in the
other direction. Men who are now
willing to exchange a place in the
Senate for the cabinet are exceedingly
rare, and in doing it they must be
moved by high considerations of public
duty, as was John Sherman several
times and only recently Mr. Knox.

BRAZIL FOR THE JAPANESE.

Washington Post.
It is in Brazil that the thrifty Japa-
nese would probably find their best op-
portunities. The Brazilian government
not merely invites Japanese colonists;
it offers them inducements and gives
them a welcome. Brazil has millions
of acres of undeveloped riches. It
needs only the woodman's axe, the
planter's harrow, the miner's drill to
make of the whole vast valley of the
Amazon and its tributaries one of the
richest producing sections of the globe.
The compact little men of Japan can
endure the climate and perform the
work. Where the heavy, slow-blooded
German colonists failed and fell
victims to the fever of the climate,
the nimble, brown little Asiatics would
succeed, so that Brazil offers an ex-
cellent field for the energies of Japan's
surplus population.

JUST FOR FUN.

"I suppose your constituents ask
you a great many questions?"
"No," answered Senator Borah;
"I make the question serve as the
text for a four-hour speech, and
then they are afraid to ask any
more."—Washington Star.

The girl (passing her fair hand over
his brow)—There, Arthur! Have I
showered your forehead away?
Arthur—You have, dear! You're my
witch Hazel!—Chicago Tribune.

"Why do you think he's a good can-
didate?"
"Well, he's a good talker."
"Don't want him. We need a good
keeper."—

First Deacon—So you don't think de

route to de happy land will be obli-
vionded?

Second Deacon—No, deacon, I don't
think de happy land will be obli-
vionded. Yes, de majority of
men do bolster their own minds up.—
—Baltimore American.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The two series which gave distinc-
tion to the February Atlantic continue
with increasing interest in the March
number. "The Diary of Eldred Wells
relates very fully the Cabinet debates
over the Emancipation Proclamation
and describes with perfect frankness
the various intrigues of cabinet mem-
bers which constantly threatened to
destroy the success of the Lincoln ad-
ministration. J. O. Fagan, "The Au-
thor-Schwichtenman," pays his respects to
labor unions. Samuel P. Orth has some
plausible facts to state about American
public schools which will give parents
and educators much to think of. Prof.
Munsterberg tells why the American
book in an American edition is an un-
known abroad as when Sidney Smith
asked in scorn, "Who reads an Ameri-
can book?" "Physical Science of To-
day," by Prof. John Trowbridge, tells
of the most important of our present-
day advances in knowledge of the uni-
verse. Contrasted pictures of Cavour
and Bismarck, by William Roscoe
Thayer, make a striking historical con-
tribution, while in "The Heart of the
Races Problem," Rev. Quincy Ewing
plunges deep into the facts underlying
the problem. In this highly representa-
tive number appear also a paper on the
romance of the fur trade, by Charles
M. Harvey, another of R. L. Hart's
humorous and true studies, "Society,"
an appreciation of the delightful per-
sonality of the late Prof. Child, by
Francis Gummere, and an eloquent at-
tack on "The Delusion of Militarism,"
by Rev. C. E. Jefferson. There are
three distinguished stories in the num-
ber, by Alice Brown, Ernest Poole, and
Lucy H. Sturdevant, while among the
poems we should like to call especial
attention to the markedly original
verses by Harriet Monroe, "The Hotel."
—Park St., Boston.

Members of the cabinet, the chiefs of
directors of every federal department
at Washington are "taking pen in
hand" to tell the story of their part
in the handling of the "Ship of
State" in the fascinating series
"Story of a Great Nation," now run-
ning in the National Magazine. "Why
I Went to the Philippines," by William
Howard Taft, reveals Mr. Taft's respect
for President McKinley. Articles on
"The Navy Department" by Truman
H. Newberry, secretary; "The Bureau
of Entomology," by L. O. Howard,
chief of the United States bureau of
entomology; "The American Comer-
cial and His Work" by Winslow Hall; "The
Senate Sergeant-at-Arms" by Smith D.
Fry, are in the March issue. "Lincoln
and Grant" by Gen. Horace Porter is
the leading article of a series that adds
new lustre to Lincoln's heritage. A
new serial, "The Adventures of Floyd
Newson," by H. C. Gauss, is a story of
the simple fisher-folk of Marblehead.
"With Taft in the Southland" is writ-
ten in Joe Mitchell's familiar "Happy
Habit" way. The reader could not
have personally gone with Mr. Taft on
his southern tour and received a
more intimate conception of the presi-
dent-elect than Mr. Chaplin gives in
his description, "The Federalism of
peace" by Garibaldi Agassiz is a timely
and thorough article on wireless tele-
graphy, telephone and telepost. "Affairs
at Washington" are as varied and vital
as the federal legislation and the local
and men of which and of whom it
discusses.—The Chaplin Publishing Co., Boston.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

Tonight, and Saturday Next.
Matinee Saturday.
Joseph Brooks Presents
LILLIAN RUSSELL
In the Racing Comedy Success,
WILDFIRE
By George Broadhurst and George V.
Hobart.
Prices—40c to \$2.00. Sale Tuesday.

OPHEUM

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MATINEE DAILY EXCEPT
SUNDAY
Angela Bolores & Co.
Jewell's Manikins,
Murry Sisters, Louise Schmidt Trio
Collier & Brown, Trio
Paul La Croix, The Khondrone
Entire Orpheum Orchestra at
Elzy, Malinge.
Matinee—10c, 20c, 50c; Box seat, \$1.
Evening—20c, 50c, 1.00; Box seat, \$1.

COLONIAL

Bell 424. Ind. 129.
TONIGHT
Willard Mack—Mary Hall
And associate players present David
Belasco's dramatic triumph,
"The Rose of the Rancho"
Prices—\$1, 20c, 50c, 1.00. Matinee,
Wednesday and Saturday,
Curtain 8 sharp, Matinee, 2 sharp.

GRAND THEATRE

TONIGHT,
Second Week Engagement of the
The Great McEwen
In original specialties, magic, hand-
cuff tricks and
HYPNOTISM
An entire change from last week.
Night Prices, 10c, 20c, 50c, 1.00.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday,
Prices, 10c, 20c, 50c.

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Matinee and Evening.
The Theater Different.
ALL FEATURE BILL.
"Snatched From a Terrible Death."
"The Galley Slave."
"The Inn Where No Man Roams."
Admission 10 cents; reserved seats
20 cents.

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Open afternoon and evening ses-
sions to only the best people. La-
dies are admitted free at after-
noon sessions. Field's Band fur-
nishes the music.

Shoes, Oxfords, Slippers, For Spring.



Make your purchases now—Z. C. M. I. styles are new and the lines complete.

Attractive and distinctive footwear, that is well-built and embodies splendid wearing qualities.

All the conservative styles and new lasts are represented.



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Phones 2041.

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"Peacock"

Silver Brook Anthracite.
Always what you order.

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We Play, Sing and Sell Music
Beesley Music Co.
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Nothing like Getting full Value for Your Money
That's What We Give At
322 South Main
The suit you pay \$15 and \$20
for we sell at—
\$9.89 and \$12.45
\$20 Suits
at **\$16.45**
Men's Golf Shirts, in the latest
patterns—
55c and 88c
\$1.25 white pleated
broom shirts at **95c**
Medium weight ribbed under-
wear at **95c**
Famous silk shirts
at **95c**
Days Suits at—
\$1.38 and \$2.17
The celebrated I. M. President
Suspenders **18c**
Watch Our Windows for prices.
It's right below Walkers.

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Should include one important and
necessary change in the kitchen
affairs of your home.

The McDougall Cabinet
Will not only save the housewife miles and miles of unnecessary
walking, but will add health and cheerfulness to all engaged in the
preparation of the meals.
A McDougall cabinet in the home spells comfort and sanitation.
By all means install one in your home. We sell them.

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WHERE BUNDHAR WILTON RUGS AND CARPETS ARE
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AS IT PERTAINS TO THE
C. S. MARTIN COAL CO.

Mrs. Joseph Luce, No. 29 So. 6th East. Billed weight,	
lbs. lump	4,000
As weighed by officer at City hay market, gross	6,100
Tare	2,020
Net	4,080
Lion House heating plant, billed weight, Mine Slack	5,600
As weighed by officer at Bishop's Genl. Store house, gross, 10,275	
Tare	4,650
Net	5,625
Dr. Groves L. D. S. Hospital, billed weight, Mine Slack	6,000
As weighed by officer at city scales, 2nd South and 3rd	
West gross,	11,850
Tare	5,565
Net	6,285
Dr. Ross Anderson, 380 "D" St. Billed weight, lbs. lump,	4,000
As weighed by officer at Bishop's Genl. Storehouse scales,	4,080

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AT COST

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