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PROHIBITION PARAGRAPHS.

State-wide prohibition is, according to an opinion expressed by a morning contemporary, now dead in Utah. The strangulation of the Cannon bill, it is supposed, means the death of state-wide prohibition.

Not if the majority of the House and the Senate minority are in earnest. If they believe that a prohibitory law is best for the State, and if they are determined that, as far as depends upon them, the majority of the people shall rule in Utah, they will exercise the power they have to secure further consideration of a bill that provides for the closing of the saloons in this State. The bill that bears Mr. Cannon's name may be dead, but the spirit of it will again rise in the legislative halls. A satisfactory prohibition law will yet be passed if the voice of the people is heard and heeded by the legislators.

The Cannon bill was rather hurried through the Senate. And unfavorable criticism is being heard on the manner in which it was done. There was no apparent reason for denying Representative Cannon the privilege of a hearing before the Senate committee, after that courtesy had been promised to him, nor for the ruling in the Senate by which the motion to refer was declared non-debatable. It is probably true that the time of the legislature is very precious. Several important measures are pending and it seems that, until the prohibition question is decided, the legislators can only with difficulty settle down to work on those measures. The agitation has its effects upon them. But, after every allowance is made, the fact remains that the tactics referred to have produced an unpleasant impression, and any bill offered that comes in the nature of a substitute will, for that reason, be regarded with a certain degree of suspicion.

Rumors are again being circulated to the effect that the Deseret News has been "called off," and that there is to be a change in the policy of the paper on the temperance question. Such rumors have made their appearance every week, with remarkable regularity, for some time past. We know nothing of their origin, and care less for any information on that point. The purpose of them is to weaken the influence of this paper by making it appear that it is not in perfect accord with the views and sentiments of its constituents. We merely wish to say to this that whenever the "News" is "called off" this paper will be the first to notify its readers of the fact. And, in the meantime, we cannot have a high opinion of the intelligence, or the honesty, of those who depend on the circulation of silly falsehoods for the success of their side of the conflict.

The Senate substitute bill for prohibition provides for the closing of saloons on Sundays, and during the night, and it makes it an offense for women to enter barrooms. It has several very good provisions, but of what value are they to the cause of temperance, as long as unscrupulous saloon-keepers can afford to bribe equally unscrupulous officials? The law now bars Sunday opening and the presence of women in the saloons. It prohibits music in the barrooms, and contains other good provisions. But there is no provision of the laws for the regulation of the saloon that is not almost openly and flagrantly violated. Of what value are new regulations that can be broken and evaded just as easily as the old ones? What is the use of additional rules?

The people want a law placing the saloon in the same category as the opium den, the gambling hell, or the house of ill repute. Such a law may not stop drinking entirely, any more than other prohibitory laws make an end of sinning, but it removes the temptation out of the way of the youth, and brands the liquor traffic as illegal. If we interpret the sentiment of the majority of the people of Utah correctly, this is what is wanted now, not regulation that does not regulate.

PROHIBITION IN IBER CITY.

The Wapatch Wave, speaking editorially of the prohibition movement, says in part:

"We do not pretend to know as to the situation in Salt Lake in this matter—whether it would or would not be beneficial to that community and its people, but we do believe prohibition to be a move resulting beneficially to Heber City and its people. There have been but six weeks of prohibition here, and it may be claimed with reason, that it is too short a period to fully test the measure. We do not claim that it is. But we do claim that since the first day of January men have not been seen daily, staggering out of saloons from one-third to three-fourths drunk. We do not believe one-tenth of the people of Heber return. We do not believe they would do so in a year from now nor in five years from now. We believe nine-tenths of the people here hail the removal of the saloons as a blessing, as a move in the right direction—a step towards a higher civilization."

"We have often heard the remark: 'I would favor prohibition if it would prohibit, but it won't.' Neither will

the laws against murder, or robbery, or larceny, or any other of the long list of statutory crimes, prohibit, but it is that a sufficient reason for their repeal?"

These grand stand plays of introducing bills to regulate the disposal of intoxicating liquor in the legislature is simply gallery ban-combe. They should either pass a prohibition law or let it alone. The present law is good enough. If a prohibition law cannot be enacted, under the present law the city council of any city in the state is given power to license, tax, regulate or prohibit the disposal of liquor. There is no limit to the taxing power conferred upon the city council, and what more can be desired short of absolute prohibition?"

A REASONABLE MEASURE.

The House bill recently introduced requiring the State Normal School "to provide lectures and other instruction for the county teachers' institutes to be held throughout the state in accordance with chapter 121 of the Session Laws of 1907, whenever requested so to do by the Governing Board for the holding of county teachers' institutes," is the necessary outcome of the present plan of holding the institutes.

Under the law passed in 1907, the conduct of the institutes is much simplified and improved, and the sessions have been held in the past year and a half under the provisions of this law have given much better results than were obtainable under the former system.

The present plan directs the governing board to call on the State Normal for expert instructors to work in the county institutes. The State Normal has responded to most of these calls, but has sometimes been unable to send the desired instructors, because of their necessary work in teaching. The proposed change makes the sending of the instructors obligatory, and provides a small fund sufficient, with strict economy, to secure the attendance of the teachers asked for by the governing board.

None of the instructors receive any salary from the institutes. The regular professors at the University attend these meetings, so far as they are able, when called upon to do so; but of course they cannot neglect their own classes in order to instruct the state teachers. In order to do this work, the University may at times have to secure the services of one or more additional instructors to relieve a professor called out to do institute work.

Another object of the bill is to authorize and direct the Normal school to publish and mail to the teachers in the public schools of the state a series of educational bulletins each year, "expressly setting forth therein approved methods of teaching with specific plans and suggestions upon the various subjects taught in the common schools, and also such other bulletins for the instruction of parents, trustees, or patrons of the schools as the Principal of the State Normal School and the State Board of Education shall deem expedient and necessary."

This is a very important provision. To keep the schools in the line of progress much of the institute material must be in printed form. This is especially true in subjects yet new to a majority of the schools, as nature study, agriculture, domestic science, and manual training. A demonstration once a month at the county institute by a University professor or instructor is not sufficient. Explicit printed directions must be given if the new methods and material are to find their way into the work of the common schools. There is instruction that may be given to parents as to the sanitary care of the home, the detection and prevention of contagious diseases, the contamination of water, the need of fresh air in the sleeping rooms of children and young people, and similar directions.

In these lines of work, it is proposed to do many things that will be helpful to teachers and beneficial to pupils.

Section 3 of the bill reads as follows: "For the purpose of providing such instructors for county institutes and of publishing and mailing the educational bulletins it is proposed to appropriate to the State Normal School out of the revenues of the State not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$3,000 biennially, or as much thereof as necessary."

The modesty of the amount asked for and the obvious need of the work proposed for the public benefit, would seem to render this bill indispensable for the continued advancement of the public schools of the State.

WASHINGTON ON PARTIES.

The following paragraphs from the Farewell Address of George Washington may not be without interest at this time. They are familiar to our readers, but, in the heat of conflict between parties, the warnings they contain are not always remembered. Some very good people are often apt to lose sight of the general welfare of the country in their anxiety to promote the interests of their particular party, which too often means their own personal interests.

George Washington, as is well known, had this to say on the danger of too narrow partisanship:

"I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let us now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally."

"The spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in different governments; more or less stifled, controlled, and repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

"The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party disunion, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetuated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads, at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual, and sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purpose of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

"Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheless, might not be entirely lost out of sight), the common and con-

tinual mischief of this spirit are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

"It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one part against another, fomenta occasionally riots and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

"There is an opinion that parties, in free countries, are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume."

It is one peculiarity of the words of great men, that they are applicable to, and remain a living power throughout, all ages. The paragraphs quoted contain words of that nature. They are peculiarly well suited to our time and generation, when so many seem to place party above country and above principle. All American patriots agree that principle must be considered first. No great reforms were ever effected except by men who were willing to take the lead in doing what is right and leave the consequences with God. Such a man was Washington. Such a man was Lincoln.

As the days get longer they seem to get colder.

That is a "sound" report of the city engineer's.

With lots of people the debt limit is the credit limit.

The aviator faces the world as no other man does.

'Heaven benounce of soda us' is the latest cry for help.

If the hen were not a goose it would be laying the golden egg now.

It is much easier, as a rule, to see a joker than to see his jokes.

In South Omaha when Greek meets mob then comes the tug of war.

By always anticipating the worst you may be happily disappointed.

At times it is very hard to distinguish between an enthusiast and a bore.

The way for Mr. Knox's entry into the cabinet was not paved with gold.

About the first uplift the farmer will get will be a raise in his assessment.

In war-with-Japan rumors portraits of Captain Hobson are used for "scarce heads."

With the launching of the Vanguard the Dreadnoughts can say "We are seven."

Troy, N. Y., is as excited over Fluffy Ruffles as if Helen of Troy herself had arrived.

The modern military man turns his sword into steel shares instead of ploughshares.

Nobody ever thinks of celebrating Mrs. Washington's birthday. Female ethics forbid it.

"A woman's work is never done" if the woman of the house depends on the hired girl to do it.

Government by commission would insure one thing—that all its sins would be sins of commission.

There will be five lawyers in President Taft's cabinet. He will not lack for legal advice at least.

Such is their passion for big things that Americans are almost proud of the treasury's big deficit.

The older members of the Senate say that Senator La Follette's great fault is that he looks up too often.

The battleship fleet that sailed around the world is almost as famous as the shot that was heard around the world.

"Women are the leaders of men at the theater," says a New York theatrical manager. And nearly every other place.

It would be a good thing to bunch all the annual holidays, giving each one its proper designation, so that a real holiday time could be had.

Just why the gods made people mad before destroying them is hard to understand unless they were unacquainted with the use of anesthetics.

Castro is going back to Venezuela to become a private citizen. This will be a new and strange role for him, but may be continue in it until the end.

Senator Wilson, one of the champions of the cause of prohibition in the Senate, filled his place in the contest with so much skill, earnestness, and ability that an opposition organ heaped a column of abuse upon his head, referring to him as a "common scold" who has "bounced" two senators into sending him to the Senate. We congratulate the Senator. Abuse sometimes is the highest compliment.

SAVE UP AIR ENERGIES.

Philadelphia Record.

There is another abundant source of power which layeth the hand of the future inventor. We are making some headway in the navigation of the air and have turned the movement of the winds to living power. But why should not the driving power of the winds as well as the water be stored up against the need of use? Here is a frightful waste of energy. There

were ten minutes of tornado in Philadelphia on Thursday that set the roofs of houses flying and toppled over our steeples. What enormous Edison will contrive to keep up, as may be desired, the vagrant visitation of the whole and compel them, as the winds have been compelled, to dig and grind and carry and fetch for us? Having partially tamed the lightning, why may we not hope to attain a like mastery of the atmosphere?

A SLOW REVOLUTION.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

There need not be, however, the slightest doubt in the mind of any man that political, commercial and financial affairs in this country are in a state of transition, and that the machinery of the preceding centuries is no longer responsive nor suited to the new and more potent forces of the present time, and must give place to forms and methods, to reforms and betterments, that the people, who are all controllers of politics, commerce and finance, desire and will have. The age demands better results for the masses and insists upon the limitation of the power of the few in all political, commercial and financial affairs.

PAINTED OR UNPAINTED.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Lillian Bell continues to assert that women are not as bad as they are painted; but most people think that those who are painted at all must have the badness of their paint. Possibly the assertion might be modified to agree that they are as good as they are unpainted.

JUST FOR FUN.

"Being a Bohemian," says the Philosopher of Folly, "is a lot of fun if you don't have to be one."—Cleveland Leader.

Burglar—"Sorry, madam, but I want your money," Spinster (furiously)—"You are just like all the men; it's only my money you want."—Judge.

"Why don't you read up on scientific farming?" "I started that once," answered Mr. Cornsnot. "It didn't pay. I got so interested in reading I forgot to go out and farm."—Washington Star.

"What are the names of that young couple next door?" "We don't know," said a man. "We don't know their names. They've just been married, and he calls her Birdie and she calls him Pettie."—Cleveland Leader.

From a juvenile court offender comes an explanation of how one may be on earth who has not been born that differs from Topsy's—Please sit, I wasn't born. I've got a stepmother.—Boston Transcript.

"All writers are not impractical, are they?" "Oh, no. One man will write a joke and sell it for 50 cents. Another will write a comic opera around it and draw \$20,000 in royalties."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Yes, sir. This is a house for summer boarders, and that large building next door is a sanitarium." "What's the sanitarium for?" "The folks who board with us one summer generally stay there the second year."—Life.

"That Englishman is a funny chap," remarked the hat salesman in the big hotel. "He hasn't been out of his room today." "No he is victim of circumstances," confided the coffee salesman. "Victim of circumstances?" "Yes, he put his shoes outside his door last night according to the English custom, and somebody threw them at a cat down the alleyway."—Chicago Daily News.

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