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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 17, 1909.

NO FORCE USED.

In the leading editorial in the Herald of Feb. 17, two statements are made that should not go unnoted. One is this: "It is frankly acknowledged that Church influence was used to force Democrats to vote the Republican ticket." The other is this: "Mr. Holman, in his speech in favor of recommending the Cannon bill, charged that the dominant church was endeavoring to force prohibition upon the state." The first is the editorial opinion of the Herald; the second is a charge made by Mr. Holman. Both credit the church with trying to "force" something upon the people, and they are equally false and misleading.

No "Church influence" was ever used to "force" anyone to vote one way or another, and the best proof of that is that everyone votes just as he pleases without let or hindrance. In the last election, it is true, a great many Democrats voted the Republican ticket in this county, because they resented the vile threats made by the gang that assumed to speak for the "American" party, in its conventions and its organs; but it is equally true that many Democrats refused to vote any other ticket than their own. It is true that some leading Church men, exercising their rights as American citizens, counseled the people—and this counsel was not by any means restricted to Church members—to vote the Republican ticket because they felt convinced that by no other means could the un-American plots be frustrated; but it is equally true that other leading Church men, also exercising their rights as American citizens, counseled the voters to remain true to their party principles and candidates. So there was no "force." No Church influence was brought to bear on either side in the sense that the Church organization was employed for political purposes. If the question of politics was referred to at all in religious meetings, it was only in the same way as such questions are discussed at times in nearly every pulp in the country. Church members will not stand for coercion, neither in religion nor politics. They are not expected to. The statement of the Herald is, therefore, absolutely untrue. What can our contemporary hope to gain by saying that anyone was "forced" to vote a certain ticket, when every voter knows that no "force" was attempted, either physical or moral?

Mr. Holman's charge is equally misleading. The "dominant church" is not endeavoring to "force" prohibition upon the state. The dominant Church is not even taking the lead in this agitation. Why this misrepresentation? The prohibition agitation has come to Utah from the outside, through the efforts of the estimable men and women who are associated in various temperance societies, and especially the Anti-Saloon League. The reform wave having struck the state, the Church, in Conference, passed a resolution obligating its officers and members to do all in their power to induce the legislators to pass a law closing the saloons and to do away with Sunday desecration. In line with that resolution temperance meetings are being held, petitions are being sent to the Legislature, and such influence as American citizens can properly exercise in favor of a great moral victory is being used, not only by Church members but by others who are willing to have their co-operation in this great cause. This is not a Church agitation. It is a temperance movement which the Church members and officers are helping along to the best of their ability, because they believe it is right, and for the best interests of the state.

The "News" is endeavoring to reflect, as faithfully as it can, the sentiments of its constituents upon this, as upon all questions of public importance. We know of nothing that justifies in the least the charge that the Church is trying to "force" any reform upon the state. The people generally are anxious for prohibition. That is the only force used.

CLEAN THEM OUT.

The Tribune, the other day, pretended to be very indignant because, in a local story in the "News," the infamous stockade plan was referred to as "American." We deem any organ would gladly eliminate that fact from the record, if that were possible, but it cannot.

The party's Chief of Police was the first official to recommend a stockade, and he went so far as to suggest that the city undertake the execution of the plan, in defiance of laws and statutes. He suggested municipal ownership. He said, in his report for the year ending on the last of December, 1907:

"Let the city set aside a piece of ground of sufficient size to accommodate several hundred of these prostitutes. Enclose same carefully with high fences, build cottages or houses to accommodate these inmates, charge them rent, dress them, and place them under control of the police department as to their safety of confinement, and to the board of health as to their cleanliness and sanitary conditions."—Annual Report, for 1907, Page 21.

An "American" Mayor is on record as endorsing this plan of the "American" Chief of Police, and the "American" organ did not repudiate it until

it became evident that it was unpopular among the voters. It did protest against a stockade owned by the City, but not against the stockade itself, and it is fair inference that the Chief of Police would not have recommended the infamous scheme in his annual report except after a conference with those in charge of the policy of the party. It is a safe inference that the Mayor would not have taken the stand he did, unless he had sufficient reason to believe that the party bosses would support him.

The stockade plan is "American" all right. And one proof of this is the fact that the "American" police department takes no notice of the attempts made to fill the houses up, in spite of protests by the citizens and orders from the court. It is thoroughly "American," as that term is almost blasphemously used here, to employ the element that hovers around such places, for political purposes. But for this fact, the laws would be enforced. The Tribune, long ago, editorially declared that saloons and brothels are agents of liberty very potent in its anti-Mormon crusade, and that it is the whole terrible tale.

We hope the Sheriff will continue the good work of cleaning out both the stockade and other resorts of ill repute. And the way to do this is to prosecute not only the women but the owners and agents renting out property for immoral purposes. Put the ax to the root of the evil.

NO FEAR OF HARD TIMES.

Selfishness seems to be the predominant characteristic of the human animal. Some will no doubt always be found who will look at every proposition from this one standpoint. The sentimental part of human nature is mighty poorly developed in some people, much to the sorrow of the rest of humanity. But as every one is, in theory, born with equal rights to the "pursuit of happiness"—whatever his definition of that word may be, the cold-blooded unsentimental man must and has a right to be considered and reckoned with in all public affairs.

Without doubt we have quite a smattering of this class here in our state who are considering the prohibition question from this one view point alone, and therefore the statement that sets them the strongest against prohibition is the oft repeated one that it will "hurt business." If there be a possibility of losing a dollar, or if the chance of making a dollar is jeopardized, no matter what the other weighty consideration may be, sordid men will oppose the change from regulation to prohibition. "Times are good now," they say, "why then disturb the present condition, or make so radical a change as proposed?"

No one has yet set out in detail the process by which "hard times" would be brought about, but it is said that they will come.

Hard times have been brought to Utah in years gone by, by some disturbing cause affecting the money center of the east upon which many were dependent for our money. We were then heavy borrowers of eastern money. Shortage of crops have brought some financial distress to us, also losses of cattle and sheep by severe winters; the closing of some of our metal mines through the falling price of their product, and other causes have brought about this condition.

Agriculture, stock raising, mining and manufacturing are our sources of wealth, good times are assured whenever we have plenty to sell with a good market and good prices.

If a prohibition law should be enacted in this for western land forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors, is it at all probable that the eastern money market would be affected thereby, or that our orchards and farms would be less productive, or that we could not manufacture as successfully? Would we not get as good prices, or would the great mines of this state cease to give out their millions of wealth annually? Would men refuse to come to Utah only for the reason that they could not get a drink of whisky or beer? Would eastern buyers refuse to purchase our fat cattle and sheep because they were fed on dry grass? Would capitalists refuse to buy stock in our mines because the men that worked them were sober men? Would desirable citizens refuse to come to this goodly land where health and life abound because of the scarcity of something strong to drink?

TROUBLES OF THE PRESS.

It is almost amusing to notice the manner in which the daily papers in this city, that speak for the saloon interests, handle the temperance question. They refuse to print anything on the other side by every means at their disposal they seek to prove that prohibition would be a failure, and also work a hardship and an injury to the state; they add dire prophecies to the effect that prohibitive legislation is already dead; and above all, they misrepresent every move of the temperance advocates. Their contentions are almost amusing. For instance, the night after the House of Representatives had almost unanimously passed the Cannon bill, one Salt Lake paper put red headlines over an article declaring that "Prohibition is Dead."

One evening the Deseret News carried an editorial, stating that prohibition had been defeated by a vote of the Senate, and that the bill had been sent to the President. The next morning this paper had been changed and the editorial was to indicate that a battle for reform must be steadily fought as well as cheerfully, and that no failure to gain its ultimate point at once is a failure of the movement. The next morning this paper had been changed and the editorial was to indicate that a battle for reform must be steadily fought as well as cheerfully, and that no failure to gain its ultimate point at once is a failure of the movement. The next morning this paper had been changed and the editorial was to indicate that a battle for reform must be steadily fought as well as cheerfully, and that no failure to gain its ultimate point at once is a failure of the movement.

Thursday last the Deseret News

heard that there had been a meeting of the kind which was to secure promises from ten members of the State Senate favoring them against the Cannon measure, which was then regarded as certain of passage in the House. A "News" representative had been asking Senators to state their position as to temperance legislation for weeks. And he had found this task difficult. The logical conclusion there was that if courage had come suddenly to any large number of Senators to place themselves on record openly, it would harmonize with the report that the forewearing program had been attempted with some success. The result of the poll was printed. A group of senators were found with minds fixed against the Cannon bill.

Next day there was a cry of joy again in red headlines, that the Deseret News had admitted the loss of the fight, that prohibition was certainly dead, and in another paper there was an editorial declaring this poll of the Senate was a part of a conspiracy in which the Deseret News participated, to let temperance legislation die without forcing upon the Governor of this State the responsibility of signing, or refusing to sign, a measure he has been charged with being under obligations not to sign.

When on Saturday evening this paper published the place of the forewearing caucus, the date of the meeting, the fact that saloonmen were rejoicing over the hope this caucus gave them, and the further fact that if the people care for temperance reform they must see to it that their representatives do not afford refuge to the brewers in this entrenchment, thus provided in the State Senate, both of these papers were silent. Neither one in making its attempted construction of motive, was fairly and honestly following the news. Temperance news to them is news which in some way serves to obstruct the progress of reform. What do the people think of this straddling press which does not openly declare for its objects and yet twists another paper's motives at every opportunity without stating a word to adjust its position after events have shown the obvious error of their conclusions?

There is no flat like horns.

A soft drink turneth away wrath.

Maxim expects his silence to prove "golden."

Can a wireless message fly away and be at rest?

Too often one man's right is another man's wrong.

The great secret of success is stick-to-it-iveness.

Isn't it about time for the hens to upset the egg trust?

To be disappointed in love is often a blessing in disguise.

Killing time is the most killing occupation a man can have.

The man who wants to be let alone rarely cares to be left alone.

The housewife kneads the dough because she needs the "dough."

The cleaning season approaches when carpets will be beaten to a frazzle.

The milk of human kindness is even more diluted than the other kind.

Not only do a dyspeptic's friends go back on him, but his stomach also.

Many a man is actuated by a hire motive than appears on the surface.

The snow-graft in New York melted just as quick as it was made too hot for the grafters.

When a man says he doesn't feel like himself it is impossible to get him to describe his feelings.

President-elect Taft could inaugurate a much needed reform by making his inaugural address short.

Mississippi is becoming strictly Sabatarian. Recently a lynching was postponed because it was Sunday.

The worst of a man who insists on having his own opinion is that he usually insists on telling it to people.

One who can so analyze the treasury deficit as to get comfort out of it would have no trouble in getting blood from turnips.

When a man permits others to use him to pull chestnuts out of the fire for them and gets his fingers burned, he deserves little sympathy and gets less.

The Tariff Commission conference now in session in Indianapolis is a sort of turning up of the instruments preparatory to the opening of the extra session of Congress.

The divorce arrangement of a well known actress and her husband manager is a beautiful illustration of the wisdom of being on with the new before you're off with the old.

"Benner X. Smith afraid of poison," says a contemporary. Then let the Senator vote for prohibition whose very purpose is to prevent the sale and drinking of "poison."

According to the Chicago Daily News, Armour & Co. have been awarded the contract to furnish the British War department with corn beef for three years. The first delivery is to be anywhere between half a million and a million pounds. This would indicate that the demand for the American product abroad is as great as ever.

According to the International Good Templar for January, 1909, the latest election returns in New Zealand show that another sweeping victory has been won there for "no-licence." A substantial majority for "no-licence" has been carried throughout the whole Dominion. This is unquestionably the be-

ginning of the end in New Zealand, says the report, and at the next triennial vote the temperance electors expect to sweep out every licence from the country. At least 150 bars will be closed and a number of wholesale licences canceled as a result of the present voting.

In the very strong letter of Dr. H. H. Allen, on prohibition, which appeared in the "News" on Monday, the Doctor presented some unanswerable arguments in favor of the closing of every saloon in the state. His letter we consider one of the strongest that has been published during this entire campaign for public morality. But in one part of the letter the Doctor says that we have in Utah about 400 insane persons who cost the state nearly \$300 a day. Dr. Calder, superintendent of the State Mental hospital, Provo, calls attention to the fact that Dr. Allen has overestimated the cost to the state of the maintenance of the insane. There were, Dr. Calder says, an average of 563 patients under his care last year and the daily cost of their maintenance was only \$135 and some cents. We make this statement in order to place that matter right before our readers. The figures are large enough as they are, and the correction does not in any way interfere with Dr. Allen's argument, or his conclusions.

CONSTITUTION AND MR. KNOX.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Senator Knox, having been picked by President-elect Taft not merely for secretary of state but for the right arm of the administration, now finds a possibility that he may not be able to assume office. The Constitution forbids any senator or representative to accept "during the time for which he was elected" any civil office "the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time." The emoluments of the secretary of state have been increased from \$5,000 to \$12,000 a year since Mr. Knox entered upon his present term as senator. Unless the defect can be cured by reducing the pay to the old figure Senator Knox is, therefore, apparently barred from taking office till his term expires, March 3, 1911.

MORE CABINET GUESSING.

San Francisco Chronicle.
The cabinet makers are breaking loose again, and the story is that "it is understood" that J. M. Dickinson is to be secretary of war. Mr. Dickinson was formerly of Tennessee, from which state he was a Democratic assistant attorney-general in the cabinet of President Cleveland. He now lives in Chicago and covers the Republican ticket whenever Mr. Bryan runs for president. There is no reason that we know of to suppose that Mr. Dickinson is not slated for the war department portfolio. Neither is there any reason to suppose he is so slated. What President-elect Taft desires the public to know about his cabinet he has told. What he does not desire to be made known we suspect nobody will be able to find out. Still, guessing on the make-up of the cabinet is a perfectly harmless amusement so long as no gambling features are attached to it.

REVERE'S RIDE NOT A MYTH.

From a letter in the Philadelphia Ledger.

It is curious how many intelligent persons will read without understanding what they read. Were this not so we should not now be having a convulsive tempest in a teapot over Paul Revere's famous midnight ride. The letter from Hancock to Gerry that Benjamin has published does not say that Paul Revere did not make this ride, nor does Mr. Benjamin say that it does. All that Mr. Benjamin says is that from what Hancock wrote to Gerry the midnight ride of Paul Revere was unnecessary. This may be quite true in the light of today, but we are not dealing with what was necessary at that time, but with what was actually done, and it was thought necessary at that time, perhaps, that Revere be sent off to give the midnight warning. Paul Revere has been called "The Messenger of the Revolution," from the many rides he made far and near, on behalf of the people's cause. His famous midnight ride is a historical fact, and not merely a poetic legend of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Next time and all the time read with understanding.

JUST FOR FUN.

Audience.
"Only four people to see me play 'Hamlet' said Stormington Barnes to the local manager."

"That's all."

"Ah, well, it is something to know that there are even four loyal admirers of Shakespeare."

"They don't care nothin' about Shakespeare. That's old Joe Titewad, that owns an interest in the theater. He always brings his family here to sit of evenin's so's to save gas on 'em coal at home."

Nothing Strange or New.

A sorky, sour individual was looking gloomily at the front of a plumbing establishment. I came up closer to him, trying to find out the cause of his curiosity. At last I realized that his attention was riveted on one single sign. It read: "Cast iron sinks." The man turned and saw me also examining the sign. He pointed his finger toward the board.

"Why," he said, "any fool knows that."—Bohemian.

By the Bills.

"Are the De Robe sisters handsome women?"

"I don't know. I never saw them."

"But you told somebody they were women of very tall figures."

"So they are."

"How do you know?"

"They're my wife's dressmakers."—Baltimore American.

Facial Convulsions.

"Who is that dish faced man?"

"He's the father of eleven children. You'd be dish faced, too, if you'd had your nose to the grindstone as long as he has."—Chicago Tribune.

Cultural.

The more talk of culture there is around a man's house, the fewer good things he has to eat.—Milwaukee Journal.

Making Himself Clear.

"Well, Tommy," said the visitor, "what do you think of your new baby sister?"

"You'll have to excuse me," replied the six-year-old diplomat, "but mamma doesn't allow me to use that kind of language."—Chicago News.

Safety in Fight.

"I understand you have invented an alibi that won't fly."

"That is my belief," replied the cautious inventor. "At least it won't fly over while on the ground, and it hasn't been anywhere else yet."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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