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SALT LAKE CITY - APRIL 15, 1909.

ARBOR DAY.

The planting of trees, shrubs, lawns, or flowers should not be done in a haphazard or promiscuous way, but some plan should be well thought out in advance. Competent gardeners will give advice, and it may be necessary to secure the aid of nursery men in planting the trees, but on this day something should be planted and with a definite end in view.

In the past too many of the soft-wooded—the poplars, soft maples, and box-elders, willows—have been set out. Now we should select more of the walnut, chestnut, birch, ash, elm, hard maple, pine, balsam, cedar and spruce.

It is a good plan to set out some of the trees in groups; and where a definite plan cannot be made out, clumps in the corners are nearly always in place. Evergreens especially should be planted in groups. And where the grounds are entirely bare, it is best to begin with the soft woods, especially the hardy catalpa, the box-elder and the soft maple. But some of the more lasting kinds should be set out at the same time, and as the latter kind grow up the former may be cut out.

We have many fine ornamental shrubs. The elder, the dogwood, and the sumac, are perhaps the best of the native varieties, while of the imported kinds the nurserymen have a great variety of attractive forms of the easiest cultivation.

The observance of Arbor day, says Secretary Wilson, "may fairly be said to exercise immense influence in exciting affection and respect for trees in the coming generations, and so to prepare a body of sentiment which will assist powerfully hereafter to bring about the general practice of conservative forestry."

Arbor day has other and more direct values. Its due observance will beautify the home, the school grounds, the city streets, and the public parks.

Of especial importance is the carrying out of the Arbor day program assigned to the schools. In a circular addressed to the county superintendents, the State Superintendent of the schools of Illinois, in 1903, makes the statement that two thousand of the schools of that state were still without a single shade tree. We are relieved at being unable to find authoritative statistics in relation to the absence of trees from the school grounds of our own districts in the State of Utah, since we suspect that they would reveal a condition precisely similar to that reported from Illinois.

It is the uniform testimony, from all parts of the United States that a similar need of improving the school grounds exists nearly everywhere. Not a great deal has ever been done to make school grounds attractive or even respectable.

Not alone in the beauty and adornment of their grounds, walks, and parks, but in their buildings also, many of the public halls are far in advance of the schools in possessing substantial and elegant buildings surrounded by attractive forms of vegetation. Most of the farmers manage to surround their homes with groves and flowers, though many still fail to do so, and Arbor day is a good reminder to both classes of the value of a tree and of the profit that come from the careful planting of choice and thrifty varieties.

The country schoolhouse bears, quite too frequently, a barren and ugly aspect, and this unsightly condition of the school surroundings may account for the fact that many children dislike to go to school.

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THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

A contributor to the Circle Magazine, writing about the temperance fight in Ohio, predicts that that state will soon be forced into the prohibition ranks. He takes the view that when a country sees the many disadvantages of the saloon, he says, which sees its neighbor reducing its tax rate by one and two and three mills while its own is, perhaps, increasing; which sees its own crime records grow to double those of the county next door with less than half of its population; which sees the business of the town twenty miles away increase by \$5 per cent while its own with difficulty maintains its normal level—such a country is very apt to inquire into the reason for the difference. And the answer is given in the one word—saloon.

But, is it true, he asks, that prohibition has produced the results claimed for it? He answers:

"After a service of one year the Sheriff of Harrison county in a visit to Columbus asked for the penitentiary. A guide had shown him to the institution. During his twelve months of office, he had not received a single prisoner! Yes, his county had eliminated the saloon years before. An exception? What do you think of this illustration? After serving one month the Sheriff of Scioto county had to visit the penitentiary half a dozen times. Scioto had fifty-seven saloons."

The writer quoted gives a table showing the conditions existing in the entire state. In Harrison county there are no saloons and no penalties for the sale of liquor. The per capita wealth is \$10.75, school attendance 86 per cent, 5.40 per cent for one hundred thousand, and \$19.75 taxes per \$1,000. The percentage of insane are 25.8 per 100,000.

Here is the comparison with the parts of the state in which the saloons flourish:

First division, saloons per 100,000, 69; men felons, 9; boys, felons, 1; wealth per capita, \$12.02; school attendance, 80 per cent; divorces per 100,000, 73; taxes per \$1,000, \$23.50; insane per 100,000, 32.8 per cent.

Second division, saloons per 100,000, 139; men felons, 21; boys, felons, 11; wealth per capita, \$18.34; school attendance, 77 per cent; divorces per 100,000, 92; taxes per \$1,000, \$28.12; insane per 100,000, 45.3 per cent.

Third division, saloons per 100,000, 335; men felons, 28; boys, felons, 18; wealth per capita, \$16.78; school attendance, 67 per cent; divorces per 100,000, 130; taxes per \$1,000, \$25.39; insane per 100,000, 73.5 per cent.

Four largest counties, saloons per 100,000, 540; men felons, 50; boys, felons, 31; wealth per capita, \$4.43; school attendance, 51 per cent; divorces per 100,000, 183; taxes per \$1,000, \$39.23; insane per 100,000, 91.8 per cent.

That is to say, where the saloons are most numerous, there crimes abound; poverty is the rule; school attendance is slim; divorces are frequent; taxes are high, and insanity increases.

And this traffic that is the cause of so much misery proposes to carry on a regular campaign for its existence. The writer in the Circle says that the liquor dealers, at a meeting held in Wirthmuth Hall, Columbus, listened to a paper by one of the delegates, in which the advice on "How to Build up the Saloon Business" was offered:

"The success of our business is dependent largely upon the creation of appetite for drink. Men who drink liquor, like others, will die, and if there is no new appetite created our coffers will be empty, as will be our coffers. The open field for the creation of appetite is among the boys. After men are grown and their habits are formed they rarely ever change in this regard. It will be profitable, therefore, that missionary work be done among the boys, and I make the suggestion, gentlemen, that nickels expended in treats to the boys now will return in dollars to your tills after the appetite has been formed. Above all things create appetite."

No comments are necessary on this satanic suggestion for the destruction of the boys of the country. What father or mother is there, who is not willing to reply in the only way possible to that worse than anarchistic harangue, by going to the polls and voting to close the saloons entirely? There is every reason, both economic and moral, for doing so.

The following report sent by a correspondent of the Associated Prohibition Press from Welleville, Ohio, shows the economic results. He says, in part:

"On July 25, 1907, the saloons of Welleville, 23 in number, were closed under the Beall act. Since that time the moral conditions of the city have improved, until it is a rare thing to see an intoxicated man on the streets of this city of 8,500.

"Conditions in the city have improved so much under prohibition that the police force was reduced on January 1st, now consisting of chief, city hall policeman, and two patrolmen, instead of four, as previously. Order in the city is better than it has been for years, and it is a common thing for three or four weeks to pass without a single arrest being made for intoxication. Present conditions are many times better than they were when the 23 saloons were doing business.

"The city has plenty of money to economically administer its affairs, and is far from being on the verge of bankruptcy.

"Welleville has a bonded indebtedness of \$475,000, all of which was contracted under the saloon regime. When the saloons were voted out, the city had a tax rate of 40.30 mills, the largest levy in the country. The tax rate for 1908 was made 10 mills less under an arrangement for the refunding of bonds that came due this year, but three mills the reduction was a net gain in favor of a dry city.

"Since the saloons were voted out, Welleville has paved four important streets, improved the waterworks at a cost of \$10,000, purchased and equipped a fire station at a cost of \$4,000, and constructed a number of important sewers, besides making minor improvements.

"The public schools are crowded, and there is an increased interest in the work.

"Every honest man and woman feels like giving thanks for the local option law.

"But good citizens of Welleville are tired of the slanders and misrepresentations that are being circulated by the liquor interests."

Such are the testimonies regarding the results of temperance legislation wherever it has been given an honest trial. And the cause is reported to be marching on. The record at Associated Prohibition headquarters to April 8th, shows 337 prohibition cities in thirty-five states, of 5,000 population or over. More than 20 per cent of the entire population of Michigan, or a total of 869,000 people, declared for county prohibition through their voting representatives on Monday, April 5, 1909. In these 19 counties, nearly 700 saloons and bar breweries were closed as a result of the poll. As formerly noted in these columns, Governor Shallenbarger of Nebraska, on April 4 signed the "Eight O'Clock Closing Bill," which provides for the sale of liquor in licensed saloons throughout the state between the hours of 7 a. m. and 8 p. m. only. Big delegations from Lincoln and Omaha, pleading the cause of the brewer and the liquor seller, vainly undertook to stampede the governor. Returns show 13 prohibition victories to 7 majorities for license in the local town elections of Colorado, April 6th. As one result of the aldermanic elections in Chicago, April 6, the "United Societies" backed by the brewers, claim a majority of the new Council as friendly to the liquor traffic. In the list of successful candidates which were endorsed by the "United Societies" are eight aldermen-elect who were black-listed by the Municipal Voters' League as among the most corrupt and dangerous politicians that ever secured office in the city of Chicago.

Such are the reports of progress. Utah should not lag behind. The local authorities in the State have power to close the saloons and they should exercise that power as a preliminary to a concerted movement throughout the State.

WOMEN AS CITIZENS.

We have been asked by a lady reader who can vote in Utah, as to whether or not she would be an American citizen if she lived in some state in which women are not given the right to vote.

She certainly would be a citizen. Only by marrying an alien, or by marrying

abroad, would she lose her citizenship. A woman's political status in this country follows that of her husband. If he is a citizen, she becomes one on marriage to him; if he is an alien, she becomes an alien by marrying him.

In a recent case before a United States district court it was held that the wife of an alien cannot be naturalized. With this exception a woman may be naturalized as a man is, though the formality is seldom undertaken except in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho for voting purposes, or in other States for business reasons.

Any one born in this country or of American parents while residing abroad is a citizen. Any foreign-born woman whose father is naturalized before she is of age becomes a citizen with him, but if she is more than twenty-one when her father is naturalized she is not a citizen, and even if she lives here twenty years, not marrying a citizen nor becoming naturalized, the United States is under no obligation to protect her when abroad. In a dozen States unnaturalized men may vote in certain cases. In seven States women who are not citizens may vote in local or school elections if they or their husbands have declared intention to become citizens.

EXTRA SESSION IN TEXAS.

In reconvening the Texas legislature to pass needed legislation for that state, Governor Campbell says:

"Your regular session of sixty days was expensive and of little value to the people. Not a single platform demand was enacted into law; one was defeated and you adjourned without even considering the appropriation bill, whereby the lobby applauded, and it is not strange that you received through the newspapers the congratulations of the chairman of the Republican executive committee of this state."

The action of the governor shows what may be done if actual necessity requires that the legislature do the work for which it was elected.

Our own recent legislature failed to put through several measures asked for by the people but they did not fail to the same extent as did the lawmakers of Texas. This fact should make some of our citizens feel more kindly toward the late legislature of Utah.

As Mr. Dooley remarks, "We don't exactly enjoy the misfortunes of other people, only it makes us feel better to hear of them."

Seen the Dark Continent will be in the limelight.

Tight-laced doesn't necessarily mean straight-laced.

Motor cars rarely have motor boys for conductors.

In the Sultan's dominions the good die Young Turks.

The Joker in the Payne bill is properly spelled Joker.

Eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow dyspepsia comes.

Planting the tree is easy; digging the hole is the thing.

Direct primaries are not the kindergarten of politics.

New York's debt limit seems to be a sort of moveable feast.

Railroads take a franchise for granted before it is granted.

It is far better to get into the sunlight than into the limelight.

"Consider the lilies of the field." But wait for them to come up first.

More money is spent on educating asses than on educating horses.

Whether or no it is safe to skate on thin ice depends on one's weight.

To discover people's defects observe wherein they differ from yourself.

When a man's mind is made up he is apt to give people a piece of it.

What kind of stockings are on the feet that are in Mr. Payne's shoes?

An automobilist can blow his own horn without being in the least conceited.

The "ultimate consumer" gets about the same consideration as the submerged tenth.

Gatch proved that he could handle Mahout without gloves as well as without shoes.

Prosperity has returned for good and honest. The baseball season opened yesterday.

Free petroleum and a duty on wigs. This looks as though Mr. Rockefeller were being singled out.

If the wicked flee when no man pursueth, how is it that so many of them are loitering around all the while?

Process servers found Evelyn Nesbit Thaw in her apartments calmly playing with a snake. Was it Crazy Snake?

How it is that the divorce machine never gets out of repair while automobiles are constantly causing trouble?

President Taft has promised Senator Smoot that he will visit Salt Lake City during the G. A. B. encampment, if circumstances do not prevent. His visit would glorify what of itself will be a glorious event. May Fate deal kindly with the President and see that no circumstances arise to prevent his visit.

CONCERNING CASTRO.

Boston Transcript.

The Powers interested in preserving tranquility along the Caribbean shores have put up a fine fence around Venezuela which Castro cannot penetrate. Great Britain will not permit him to stay at Trinidad, which is a natural base for filibustering against Venezuela; Holland will not have him in Curacao; France warns him out of Martinique; the Danish West Indies are not disposed to welcome him. The United States, which has instigated this sort of the Powers, has plenty of cruisers patrolling Venezuelan waters, whose

commanders probably have orders gently but firmly to keep Castro out. Germany has no possession in the New World, which may be fortunate, for rumormongers have said that while in Berlin Castro entered into a deal for the promotion of German interests, dependent on his restoration to power. If there is any basis for this report, the objection of all the Caribbean Powers to his return would be intensified, as most of them have a strong suspicion that it was only the attitude of the United States a few years ago that prevented the cession of the island of Margarita in settlement in full of German claims.

PROMOTES LONGEVITY.

Philadelphia Record.

John H. Starr, of New York, led a pretty active life and had about as many iron in the fire as one man can be expected to attend to. But business anxieties did not abbreviate his career. He died at the age of 82. The career of a millionaire seems to be about as favorable to longevity as any, with the possible exception of the clergy. The financial district of New York appears to be a pretty healthy sort of a place for a man to live in.

Troy Press.

It is also noteworthy, in this connection, that the hardy architects of their own fortune live longer, as a rule, than the inheritors of great wealth. For illustration, Commodore Vanderbilt lived to be over 80. John Jacob Astor was 85, Peter Cooper was 92, Russell Sage passed his ninetieth year, and Rockefeller and Carnegie, in their seventies, give promise of unusual longevity. This goes to prove that hardships in life, to which they were long subjected, are good for men; they strengthen physical as well as mental powers. But the descendants of such men, accustomed to the luxuries instead of the struggles of existence, rarely live so long as their illustrious ancestors. They have every advantage of age which money affords, but lack "the great good fortune to be born poor," as Andrew Carnegie aptly put it.

JUST FOR FUN

Kindergarten Wisdom.

"Now, Bobby, what is the second letter of the alphabet?"
"I dunno."
"Well, what is it that flies about the garden?"
"When?"
"In the summer."
"Oh, I know—mother after the chickens."—Exchange.

Delusions.

She—Did you ever hug a delusion?
He—Well, I hugged a rich girl once who, I thought, would become my wife!—Yonkers Statesman.

The One Thing.

"What is sillier than marrying for money?"
"Marrying without it."—Cleveland Leader.

Seeking a Title.

A little girl was engaged in making an apron for her doll. Looking up to her mother, she said: "Mother, I believe that I will be a duchess when I grow up."
"Why, Molly, how is it that you expect to become a duchess?"
"Why, by marrying a Dutchman, of course."—Exchange.

The Wretch.

She was lying on the couch in a state of prostration induced by a prolonged attack of toothache, and even the presence of her best young man failed to soothe her.
"Oh, oh," she wailed. "Why wasn't I born without teeth?"
"Strike me you were," remarked the young fellow sweetly.—Exchange.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Gunter's Magazine for May contains the first half of a new novelette by Anthony Hope, "The Flight for Lord Arpenhoe." This is the first story of the famous author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Dolly Dialogues," etc., that has appeared for an unfortunately long while. "The Flight for Lord Arpenhoe" has all the qualities of high comedy. A charming little "merry widow" has set her cap for the young Arpenhoe, who falls in love with her and wants her to marry him. The father of the young man organizes a campaign to prevent the union. He gathers around him as lieutenants the young men and young women friends of Arpenhoe and opens a polite and subtle but effective warfare. All sorts of interesting complications ensue and although Lord Arpenhoe is saved from the widows' clutches, once he is concerned loses his or her heart in the process. It is all delightfully told and the interest is constantly sustained.—79-89 Seventh avenue, New York.

The following is the list of contents of the Quorum for April: "President Taft and the South," Henry Litchfield West; "The Vagabond" (A Sonnet) William Ellery Leonard; "The Turn in the Financial Situation," Alexander D. Noyes; "The Patent Rights of Army and Navy Officers," Lieutenant-Commander Cleveland Davis, U. S. N.; "Hoodlumism in Holyday Observance," Mrs. Isaac L. Rice; "The Novel of Mrs. Humphry Ward," William Lyon Phelps; "Only a Little While" (A Poem) Brian H. Brown; "The Promise of New Playwrights," Clayton Hamilton; "The Powers of the Speaker," Edwin Maxey; "Looking down from Lebanon," (A Poem) Clinton Scollard; "Aramint's Soliloquy," J. C. Stebbins; "President Eliot and His Book," Harry Thurston Peck; "The Future of America," H. Addington Bruce; "Fiction of Some Importance," Philip Tillinghast and "The New Grub Street," Arthur Bartlett Maurice.—45 East Forty-second street, New York.

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BOTH PHONES 3558

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