

APPROPRIATION IS AT ORIGINAL SUM

Senate Puts Back \$5,000 Its
Committee Took
Away.

TO ENTERTAIN GRAND ARMY.

Outside Senators Believe the Entire
State Will Reap the Benefit—Pro-
vides for William Forsberg.

The Utah state senate yesterday afternoon decided that Salt Lake City "had something coming" from the state at large for the way it had alone financed many conventions, and had called many conventions that had done good to the whole state. Therefore it was anxious, so far as the outside members were concerned, to do something liberal and generous for Salt Lake at this time. Also it decided that the Grand Army's coming here, the first time since the state ever had to step out of the envelope of misrepresentation in which it has been surrounded for years, and that it would for this reason be a splendid thing to treat the army veterans, not merely hospitably, but generously so.

The result was that the appropriation and claims committee whose chairman is a Salt Lake senator, was turned down in a concession it had sought to make to the outside senators, by trimming the Grand Army appropriation for \$5,000 down to \$30,000. The question came before the senate in the form of a committee report recommending \$30,000. Senator Miller has explained to explain that far distant St. George even felt the impulse of new life as a result of Salt Lake's many efforts to bring big conventions here, and that St. George knew she benefited, and would stand ready to stand her part of the expense, when such an occasion as this offered.

Senator Hulanicki was equally anxious to see a good appropriation, and he urged that the sum originally named be restored. Other senators explained why the committee had cut down the sum, in an effort to let Salt Lake stand half the total of \$60,000 necessary to raise. The outside senators, however, except Wilson, would have none of this, and voted unanimously to restore the figures to the original sum asked for. Wilson took the view that Salt Lake merchants got the benefit of the trade that would come from the G. A. R. visit, and that they ought to bear the larger portion of the burden. Senator Hulanicki urged that he felt confident that he could raise the entire \$60,000 in a few hours of work among patriotic citizens, but that he would not want the state to stand for his generous welcome on this occasion, and that it was not a question of money, but of attitude. His view prevailed to such an extent that Wilson finally had to vote alone.

William Forsberg, who suffered permanent injuries while operating an X-ray machine at a recent state fair, was allowed \$2,000 and the bill appropriating this sum for him was sent to the house. S. B. 82 by Butler, arranging for a state commission to pass upon the construction of new school buildings, was passed and sent to the house. The senate adjourned at 3:30 o'clock.

Truth and Quality

Appeal to the Well-Informed in every
walk of life and are essential to permanent
success and creditable standing. Accord-
ingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs
and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of
known value, but one of many reasons
why it is the best of personal and family
laxatives is the fact that it cleanses,
sweetens and relieves the internal organs
on which it acts without any debilitating
after effects and without having to increase
the quantity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and
truly as a laxative, and its component
parts are known to and approved by
physicians, as it is free from all objection-
able substances. To get its beneficial
effects always purchase the genuine—
manufactured by the California Fig Syrup
Co., only, and for sale by all leading drug
stores.

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HONEY-BACK-SHOES

**Dissolution
SALE**

Entire Stock
Sacrificed to
Raise Cash

Our
Men's
Shoe Offer
Can Be
Judged by
This
Example

Our famous "Settling" and other
splendid lines—a tremendous
lot values to \$4.50 and
up. At your pick, the
pair

ManZan
Hoesches the spot,
Great Pile Room-
ready. Put up in
bags with fast
and

GEO. T. BRUCE DRUG CO.
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The healthful
properties of
Grapes are conveyed to food by

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

The only Baking Powder
Made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar
Hence Finer, More Wholesome Food

"Should Utah Adopt Prohibition?"

(Inter-Mountain Republican, March 29, 1908.)

While there are many topics now before the nation so prominently as to be called issues of the day, on which perhaps a great majority of the people do not care to express an opinion, the control of the liquor traffic is not one of them. Not every one cares to have his opinions expressed in public print, but nearly every one has some opinion, on which he is ready to talk, and even to act, when the time comes.

Absolute prohibition finds comparatively few advocates as an immediate step, even among those who think that in the end it is desirable and is coming. But that there is in some quarters an impression in favor of even state-wide prohibition, is evidenced by the statement of a former resident of Kansas, yesterday. This man is not a testator himself, but rather an admirer of the German method of controlling the sale of liquor. Yet he said:

"Prohibition in Kansas was at first rather a fizzle. But it has gradually come to be a success. The law has created a public opinion against the use of drink, the moral effect of which cannot but be good on the young people of the state.

"Of course I always could get liquor, and I suppose it may be obtained yet. But there are so many safeguards thrown up around the 'blind pig' that not very many people will take the trouble to get it. The result is that the younger generation is growing up in the belief that it is not the correct thing to drink, and that it is a disgrace to be drunk. When I was a boy those things were quietly passed over as everyday occurrences.

"Therefore, although prohibition in Kansas has not absolutely prohibited, I am in favor of the enactment of prohibitory laws."

A number of communications have been received by the Republican, taking various positions on the question at issue. One of these, against prohibition, reads as follows:

"You said you would print letters from the other side. I am not in favor of prohibition. I do not want you to publish my name. I have written it at the top of this letter. You must not print it. Maybe I am a coward. Anyway, I do not want my name printed.

"Put me down as just one of the citizens of Salt Lake, one of the taxpayers. I am that. I pay more than \$100 a year in taxes. And I do not believe in prohibition.

"Suppose we had prohibition tomorrow. Could you enforce it? Who would arrest the offenders? Who would the offenders be? You know them, and so do I. And there is no police officer who would 'pull' them. And no sheriff. And no one else.

"There would be more drinking than there is now. And there would be no revenue from it. The saloon licenses would be lost. There would be no less crime, and the courts would cost just the same, and so would the prisons. And there would be no money from saloons and from breweries and from distilleries so that you could meet the bills.

"The liquor sold would be bad. It would be rot. Men would drink more of it than they would of the good, if they could freely have the good. Boys would feel they were dared, and they would get drunk."

LEGISLATIVE DOCKET

NEW SENATE BILLS.

S. B. No. 122, by Frink—Making an appropriation for building bridges over Green river in Emery and Utah counties and the San Juan river in San Juan county. Highways bridges committee.

S. B. No. 123, by Williams—Providing a penalty for removing, destroying, concealing, selling, mortgaging, pledging or otherwise disposing of personal property to another. Judiciary committee.

S. B. No. 124, by Stookley—Providing a permanent fund for the general maintenance of the University of Utah, including the branch normal school and the Agricultural College of Utah. Educational committee.

S. B. No. 125, by Burton—Providing for the destruction of noxious weeds growing along artificial waterways, used for the purpose of storing or conveying irrigation water, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof. Agriculture and irrigation committee.

S. B. No. 126, by Bennett X. Smith—Regulating the itinerant vending of medicine, nostrums and appliances for the treatment of disease, injury or deformity, and to provide for the licensing of the same. Public health committee.

S. B. No. 127, by Badger—Relating to filing of copy of notice of mining location fee, and of filing duplicate notice of mining location fee. Judiciary committee.

S. B. No. 128, by Badger—Relating to decrees affecting real property to be recorded. Judiciary committee.

S. B. No. 129, by Badger—Relating to who may take acknowledgments. Judiciary committee.

S. J. R. No. 3, by Badger—Amending the constitution of the State of Utah by enacting a new section prohibiting the manufacture and sale and gift of intoxicating liquors.

SENATE PETITIONS.

S. P. No. 35, by Kuchler—Signed by eighty residents of Weber county, opposing the passage of a prohibition measure. Manufactures and commerce committee.

S. P. No. 36-41-2-3-4-5, by Bennett X. Smith—Referring to the Sunday closing of moving picture shows. Judiciary committee.

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

S. B. No. 85, by Butler—Relating to the building of bridges over the river for their erection under the superintendency of an architect, and providing the manner of the same.

S. B. No. 86, by Hulanicki—Appropriating \$200 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the G. A. R. during its national encampment in this city.

S. B. No. 4, by Williams—Appropriating \$2,000, to be paid to William Forsberg for injuries sustained while in the discharge of his duty as a state employee.

NEW BILLS IN HOUSE.

H. B. No. 102, by Barnette—Prohibiting the use of bridges for trusses upon any railroad in this state more than 30 feet in length. Committee on Public Utilities.

H. B. No. 103, by McCracken—Amending section 3064, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to writs of attachment. Committee on Judiciary.

H. B. No. 104, by Hansen (by request)—For the creation of a state dairy and pure food bureau, defining the duties and powers of the bureau and its officers; providing for the appointment and term of office of its members; defining standards of purity for certain foods; to prohibit the sale of food below the standards of purity, or that are inputs, unwholesome, adulterated or misbranded; to provide penalties for the violation of all the provisions of this act and of the rules and regulations adopted by the bureau, and making an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, and to repeal title 18 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith. Committee on Public Health.

H. B. No. 105, by Hansen—To prohibit the playing of football upon the grounds of any public institution, and to prohibit the organization or training of football teams at any school in any department of the public schools system. Committee on Education.

H. B. No. 106, by Porter—Amending section 1591-K, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the hiring of a clerk and treasurer in school districts of the first class. Committee on Education.

H. B. No. 107, by Thorneley—Providing for the registration and numbering of motor vehicles and chauffeurs and their use of the public highways, and imposing penalties for the violation of its provisions. Committee on Highways and Bridges.

H. B. No. 108, by Smith—Appropriating \$2,000 for the construction of roads in Kane county. Committee on Highways and Bridges.

H. B. No. 109, by Nelson—Making an appropriation of \$25,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Green river at the city of Green River. Committee on Highways and Bridges.

H. B. No. 110, by Archibald (by request)—Providing for the licensing of surveyors. Committee on Judiciary.

H. B. No. 111, by Archibald—Making appropriations for improving roads and building bridge to Summit and Wasatch counties. Committee on Highways and Bridges.

H. B. No. 112, by Clegg—Providing for the registration of automobiles and chauffeurs, and providing a penalty for failure to comply with same. Committee on Judiciary.

H. B. No. 113, by Stookley—To punish certain convicts for committing assaults upon others by means of force or otherwise.

H. B. No. 114, by Judiciary committee—Amending laws relative to the assessment of property.

H. B. No. 115, by Kuchler—Amending the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the duties of judges of election.

H. B. No. 93, by Wootton—Amending section 1396, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the requirements of certificates of teachers.

H. B. No. 84, by McCracken—Amending section 1397, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the election and qualification of the county superintendents of schools.

H. B. No. 85, by committee on State Mental Hospital—Amending section 2124, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the powers of the board of education.

H. B. No. 86, by McCracken—Amending section 2141, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the division and consolidation of districts.

H. B. No. 87, by Wootton—Amending section 1782, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the election and qualification of the county superintendents of schools.

H. B. No. 88, by committee on State Mental Hospital—Amending section 2124, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the powers of the board of education.

H. B. No. 89, by Archibald—Amending section 2141, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the division and consolidation of districts.

H. B. No. 90, by Wootton—Amending section 1782, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the election and qualification of the county superintendents of schools.

H. B. No. 91, by committee on State Mental Hospital—Amending section 2124, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the powers of the board of education.

H. B. No. 92, by McCracken—Amending section 2141, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the division and consolidation of districts.

H. B. No. 93, by Wootton—Amending section 1782, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the election and qualification of the county superintendents of schools.

H. B. No. 94, by committee on State Mental Hospital—Amending section 2124, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the powers of the board of education.

H. B. No. 95, by Archibald—Amending section 2141, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the division and consolidation of districts.

H. B. No. 96, by Wootton—Amending section 1782, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the election and qualification of the county superintendents of schools.

H. B. No. 97, by committee on State Mental Hospital—Amending section 2124, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the powers of the board of education.

H. B. No. 98, by McCracken—Amending section 2141, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the division and consolidation of districts.



CONVEYING THE WOUNDED FROM THE RUINS OF MESSINA.

Prohibition Arguments Pro and Con.

FOR.

Some reasons why the sale and manufacture of liquor should be suppressed by law.

FORMER POLICE OFFICER TELLS OF SALOON EVIL

Editor Deseret News: There has been so much said favoring prohibition as opposed to our present or prospective regulation measures that it may seem superfluous for me to write and were it not for the fact that I feel that the experience through which I have passed have given me more than ordinary opportunity to witness the effects of the saloon and the position they sustain to the law I would not try to speak on this much mooted question.

I was a police officer for nearly eight years in Salt Lake City, i. e., from 1894 to 1902, and had excellent opportunity to witness the operation of the saloon under high tariff law, and any unhesitatingly I do not believe "regulation" will accomplish the desired elimination of the evils of the liquor traffic.

The moment a legal standing is given to any evil by legislation or by the administration of the law in such a way that periodical fines are imposed that moment are the "bars let down" for the expansion and growth of that evil. This has been exemplified many times in the handling of the "social evil" and gambling in Salt Lake City. I speak of Salt Lake City because I know whereof I speak.

The same applies also to the saloon question; the traffic if not illegal is yet always an evil, and our evil grows out of it. Ask any honest police officer how many "first class" (?) saloons are in Salt Lake, and I am convinced if answered truthfully you could count them on your fingers—even the fingers of one hand. The rest range all the way from the border line to the disreputable dive which disgraces our city and pollutes with its pestilential breath all who come within its noisome atmosphere. And I venture to predict this condition will always exist where the saloon is permitted. I do not well see how there can be any decent standard for the saloon.

The competition is now and long has been so keen that some many must resort to other than legitimate means to enlarge their receipts. The card room, the pool and billiard room are brought in as an adjunct to stimulate the trade and in some instances downright knavery is enlisted.

I am credibly informed and believe that in some instances pay checks of contractors are made payable, or at least arrangements made for their payment at saloons for which the "boss" gets a "kick off."

I know from cases that have come under my official observation, that pay checks are often held at the bar and an account kept with the owner until in many instances the crowd of loafers and hangers on who make certain saloons their headquarters. I have in mind an instance where this was done. A miner from one of our adjacent canyons came to town with his pay for a few dollars digging in the bowels of the earth come to town for a little relaxation and return "dead broke" to work. This money has gone principally to swell the unholy profits of the saloonman and the frequent and further reflection on his honesty was unbearable. The offending man was roundly abused, and his "score" thrust into his hand to check up with the book which he had been keeping. He was told to get out of town and never to be seen again. The charges were for single drinks, two, three, four, etc., until they came to luncheon. He had "treated" the house, and the "book" had "paid" him. He was told to get out of town and never to be seen again. The charges were for single drinks, two, three, four, etc., until they came to luncheon. He had "treated" the house, and the "book" had "paid" him. He was told to get out of town and never to be seen again.

This is not an isolated case. It happens daily. Men who risk their lives for a few dollars digging in the bowels of the earth come to town for a little relaxation and return "dead broke" to work. This money has gone principally to swell the unholy profits of the saloonman and the frequent and further reflection on his honesty was unbearable. The offending man was roundly abused, and his "score" thrust into his hand to check up with the book which he had been keeping. He was told to get out of town and never to be seen again. The charges were for single drinks, two, three, four, etc., until they came to luncheon. He had "treated" the house, and the "book" had "paid" him. He was told to get out of town and never to be seen again.

My contention is that regulation is impracticable. It has proven a failure. Legalized crime will grow—the tendency of law breaking is to increase. The saloon is a social evil, and it is not to be expected that it will be eradicated by every means to evade it—to go to the limit in this very direction. Hence the violation of the Sunday law—the law against enticing minors, the law against wine rooms and women in saloons, and every other salutory law for the regulation of the liquor traffic. We have tried regulation and have seen how the evil has grown in defiance of law. Now let us proceed with honest purpose the spirit which has come up to us from the nation—the spirit calling for better things. Let us put the proper stamp, the stamp of crime, on the liquor traffic. Prohibit it as other crimes are prohibited, and let us not be deceived by the fallacy of regulation which simply comes up to us in another guise. It cannot regulate the saloon into even a semblance of decency, but it merely intended to cheat the public into accepting a com-

promise with evil which will mean life or no curtailment of the saloon. There will always exist the dive alongside of the "gentleman's" saloon. The very nature of the traffic is opposed to regulation. You cannot regulate crime of other kinds so that men may indulge their propensities to evil—like a little, steal a little, defraud a little and hope to check the growth of crime such a system would foster.

It is this that has roused the indignation against the saloon. It belongs, with all its accretions, to hell—it can never be made anything else than evil and who can deny that, like every other evil which is indulged in it will continue to grow. We are at the defiance of the saloonman or anyone else to name any good that ever came from the saloon; all its influence, all its tendency, is for evil. You may as well expect to gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles as to expect good to come from the saloon.

MARVIN E. PACK,

Salt Lake, Feb. 17.

HEART TO HEART TALK WITH THE DEAR PUBLIC

Editor Deseret News—Some person informed me the other day that business men of the city had threatened to withdraw their patronage from your paper if you did not cease your support of the prohibition movement. Is it true? I can see why men in the liquor business should boycott you for such a stand, but can hardly think a man in any other line of business would do so.

Can a liquor dealer or all the liquor logicians together convince a grocer that the man who spends half his month's pay for liquor has more money to buy groceries than if he spent no money for liquor? Could they convince a real estate man, a dry goods dealer, a restaurateur, a boot and shoe maker, anything else that the man who patronizes the liquor business has more money to invest in his business than if he did not? Where is the logic? Let me be fair? True, the man who sells the liquor, can buy more, but for every dollar he puts into business, he takes ten dollars from it. Let the one man again represent the community who buys all the grog and pays all the taxes into the business houses of the community. If he pays \$10 a month for drink, he takes so much from the other business of the community. His children must have cheaper and less food. They must wear shabby clothes and shoes. He must live in a shabby, decrepit house or struggle many years to pay for a house instead of few years.

In Colorado last summer in a country store, I picked up a pamphlet printed by the liquor men and they were actually making the farmers and the

community in general believe they were the most beneficent and philanthropic institution in the world. You know the Holy Book tells us that the devil is the father of liars.

When I read that pamphlet showing the great benefit derived from the liquor traffic, I was led to say: "Why this man writes as if he really believes what he says." Now when a man writes or speaks in such a manner, he compels others to believe him. Does the using of grain and other crops for the manufacture of liquors or beer, enrich the community? You say, yes, it advances the price of grain at least ten cents the bushel. Does that prove that it enhances the welfare of the community? Let us consider. Suppose I put myself forth as a great philanthropist and buy half of the grain of this state and have it shipped to me, but do not dispose of it to supply the needs of the hungry poor, but dump it into a hole in my back yard. Would I be a blessing to your community? The farmer might say yes for that would double the price of my grain. How would it affect the hungry poor? But suppose we carry the figure a little farther and that I buy up all the food produce and dump it down the hole in my back yard? Now you can see that the results would be bad indeed. Suppose, however, I take the material I buy and use it to decrease the earning capacity of the community by one-half? Am I a blessing to the community? But this is just what the liquor business is doing.

Would it not be much better for the community if all the grain used in making alcoholic drink was dumped into a hole? Except, of course, for those who make it or sell it.

Even wise men smile when they hear the Huns and the Boers called blood suckers or leeches. But they will all tell you that they are in it for the money there is in it. That the business is altogether a selfish one is proven better by what is called the Swedish law than by any other argument. That law provided that no man could make for himself one dollar by the sale of intoxicating liquors. It did not say a man could not sell liquor, only that he could not make money by it. What effect had that on the number of places in which liquor is made? It reduced them more than 23,000 distilleries to 132. Read the article of H. S. Williams, M. D., L. D., in McClure's for February, 1908. The above figures will indicate the great reduction of drinking where selfishness or our fire spitting crank might say, blood sucking is obliterated. But there is no one calling him names. The education until very lately, on this subject, has been from the wrong kind of teachers. Now the world is becoming a little wiser even on the liquor business. Tell me the cause of the recent interest in the prohibition movement? Is it a religious revival or because of some deep spiritual awakening? No. It is because men are awakening to the truth on the evils of the drink business. The time has come when men cannot convince their fellows that "evil is good." We are in a logical age. The age of the mere sophist is past. When we can see the great darkness the drinking and selling of liquor produces, we simply are becoming sufficiently wide awake to see that it is darkness and not light.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH CLEMENS,
Salt Lake.

AGAINST.

Space is reserved for legislators or any other citizens, including brewers and saloon keepers, to set forth why the saloons should continue.

WILL DANCE AT ODEON.

Students of L. D. S. U. Plan to Make
Affair Best of the Season.

The students of the Latter-day Saints university will give a dancing party next Friday evening, Feb. 19.

In the Odeon Hall. Preparations have been made to make this dance the greatest of the season. The affair will be under the direct management of the students, all committees being composed of members from each class. A cordial invitation is extended to all former students and friends of the institution.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Hair falling out? Troubled with dandruff? Want more hair? An elegant dressing?
Ingredients: Sulphur, Glycerin, Quinine, Sodium Chloride, Capsicum, Sage, Alcohol, Water, Perfume.
We believe doctors endorse this formula, or we would not put it up.
Does not Color the Hair

J. C. AYER & COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

KETH-O'BRIEN'S

New Spring Umbrellas Consider-
ably Reduced in Price.

A shipment of just 100 has reached the store. It is a high grade line. There is style to the handles and quality to the silk. Each one has a silk case; steel rod, close folding, silver frame; fancy handles in sterling silver, gun metal and gold and pearl caps. They are the latest 1909 ideas. Regular \$3.50 for

\$2.50