

A CHARGE AGAIN REPEATED.

The Tribune, on Tuesday morning, in an editorial that, if the cynicism of it is considered, may well be supposed to have originated in an asylum for mentally deranged patients, discusses the prohibition question in Utah. This article, however, is so permeated with falsehood and malice as to suggest its inspiration from the regions where passion and disregard for truth are thought to prevail. The purpose of it is to create the impression that the Church of Latter-day Saints, at one stage of the political game last fall, entered into an alliance with the representatives of the liquor interests.

The enemies of the Church are ever on the lookout for some excuse for slandering and vilifying the religious organization to which the majority of the people of Utah belong. The repeated deal with saloon-men has furnished the local arch-enemy with a new pretext for false and baseless abuse, which has taken the form of the accusation referred to. The sheet has seized upon this with the avidity of a bird of prey, hastening to bury its murderous talons in the flesh of an unsuspecting victim.

We can best judge of the truthfulness of the Tribune story by considering the fact that, in its eagerness to make a case against the Church, it contradicts itself. It says, for instance:

"The Church holds the Lower House firm for prohibition, and that body will not listen to anything else. As the News said in a headline the other night, it is 'prohibition or nothing.' But the Senate, under the dominance of the liquor men and of the Smoot and Church political machine, is determined to keep its bargain with the liquor interests, and prohibition is absolutely dead in the Senate."

So, according to this, the Church controls the House for prohibition and the Church also holds control over the Senate, through an alleged political machine—a Church machine—against prohibition. What a brilliant intellect, to be sure, that finds satisfaction in such roll! But that is a fair sample of the Tribune logic whenever it is directed against the Church, and Church leaders, it hates to the very limit of its capacity.

We have said before, and we repeat now, that we know of no deal, such as that charged by the Tribune. No one, no matter who he may be, has the right, or the authority, to commit the Church to an alliance with iniquity. No one in the Church has the authority to do anything but what is right. And no one with the authority to speak for the Church has ever entered into such a bargain. The Tribune makes the assertion that "the liquor interests had put up over \$40,000 as a corruption fund during the campaign. And the prohibition tide was stayed in the Senate by reason of that corruption fund." That is the bare assertion of the Tribune. Where is the evidence? Who made the alleged deal? When and where was it made? Let the public have the truth. Or, let those who bear false witness against their neighbors be branded as unworthy of the company of decent men and women.

We beg the Tribune to remember that it is not the "Mormon" Church that is in the habit of entering into alliance with the saloon men and the gamblers and the keepers of dens of ill repute, at the time City elections are to be held. The unholy alliances that may have been entered into in the past for the purpose of securing taxpayers, have never had the Church as one party. They have always been directed against the Church. To be the promoter and organ of that kind of combinations would be the natural policy of a paper that considers saloons and houses of bad repute in the light of potent agencies of liberty.

CONVENTION TICKETS.

Some question having been raised as to the advisability of issuing tickets of admission to the mass convention of Republicans to be held at the Salt Lake Theatre this evening, the "News" has been requested by those in charge of the meeting to give space to the explanation that the crowd will be large and the seating space limited, and that tickets are issued to prevent confusion. Over 500 Republicans from over the state are expected to attend, and fully as many more from this country, all of whom are intensely interested in the matters to be considered.

These people expect seats, and it is the duty of the committee in charge to see that they are accommodated after inviting them here.

Unless some such precaution were taken for their protection and comfort the Theater might be filled by members of other political parties not in sympathy with this effort of the party in power to place itself aright before the people where a misunderstanding as to its position has arisen.

The second and third galleries will be open to the public but, for the reasons stated, tickets of admission were necessary for the rest of the house.

DENIALS AND EXCUSES.

In the course of its history over the defeat of the Cannon bill in the senate the Intermountain makes a number of rather significant admissions.

It makes the admission of advancing prohibition believe that the leaders of the Republican party

deal with the liquor interests last fall." To which the paper makes a very natural denial.

And it supplements this denial with an explanation of the attitude of the liquor men in the last campaign. It says:

"They knew the activity then under way looking to prohibition. They didn't want prohibition. What more natural than that they should get in and help Republicanism carry the county?"

It says they either asked for or got any pledge because they found that their old friends of the Keams party "could not do them any good. They came to the Republican party because they saw the business men were coming; because they saw the citizenship of the county was leaning over for the Keams aggregation; because they knew the state would be Republican, and the county was going Republican anyway, in all human probability. And they turned in and helped it go Republican."

If they left the Keams party because it could no longer serve their purpose and made in the Republican party, it must have been on somebody's assurance that such a move would do them good. And the risk and file of the party are now engaged in the headless task of trying to smoke out those who assume to bind them to such understandings.

Referring to the attitude of the liquor men in the last campaign, the Intermountain says:

"It was their best move. Sagacity would teach them that. Sagacity would teach them to you in similar position. It should show you now that it was not necessary to buy them with a pledge. And no pledge was given. They would rather have the county go Republican than the state go prohibition."

Of course they would rather anything should happen than that the State should go prohibition. But does our contemporary actually mean to say that the liquor men knew, or supposed, or hoped, that the State would remain wet if the County went Republican? If not, some further explanation might be volunteered.

THE MASS CONVENTION.

The mass-meeting to be held in the theater this, Wednesday, evening, is the natural reply to the efforts that have been made to stem the prohibition movement. The opponents of prohibition have tried to make it appear that it is a Democratic attempt to injure the Republican party. They have characterized it as an outburst of hysteria. They have said that the Republican party does not want prohibition. In short, they have looked everywhere for an excuse for the legislators to act adversely upon any prohibition bill. Even the petitions from all parts of the State to the Senators and Representatives which ought to have been taken as indicative of the will of the people, have been brushed aside by the Senate under the pretext that the signers did not really know what they wanted.

It is this unfairness on the part of the opponents of prohibition that has made the mass convention a necessity, and we fancy when it is over, it will be made so clear that he who runs can read, that the friends of prohibition are found not only among Democrats but among Republicans. It will be made clear, if it is not so already, that it is not a partisan question at all, but one in which all good citizens are equally interested. It will be made clear that this is a popular movement, and that those who oppose it are really in opposition to a very popular demand. The call of such a convention is something unusual, we believe, but it certainly is warranted by the unusual attitude of some of the representatives of the people and party leaders, to the people they ought to represent. In this country the majority of the people should rule, and the leaders, if true to democratic principles, will always strive to carry out the will of that majority.

INCONSISTENT LIQUOR DEALERS.

A morning contemporary some time ago referred to an official utterance in the liquor manufacturers' organ to show that prohibition does not prohibit. The said organ seems to sneer at the recent anti-liquor legislation in Tennessee, complacently declaring that there will probably be no falling off in sales, and that with the Tennesseeans it will be as it was with their friends in Georgia—"they'll have to have it."

If it is true that prohibition laws make no reduction in the sale of liquor, the manufacturers and dealers are spending lots of money and energy needlessly in opposing such laws. If their output and profits are not affected injuriously, they are losing much sleep and borrowing much trouble for nothing. According to the organ above referred to, prohibition laws would appear to be just about what the liquor men want: it instead of curtailing, such laws actually increase the sales: if they not only fail to curtail men's bodily appetites, but really stimulate them; then what greater benefit can be conferred upon the whiskey business than the passage of so-called prohibition laws?

To all of which may be applied the term given to and described by a popular brand of the distillers' product. These warblers are not natural born liars. They know that even attempted reform along these lines is another nail in the coffin of the infamous traffic. Every restriction sought to be imposed—even though calculated to preserve to their business a medium of responsibility—is resisted by them to the very last. They fight high license, they fight curtailment of number and restriction of location of saloons, they fight local option, and they especially fight with all the zeal and treasure they can command, prohibition. If driven from one position, they make as good a face of it as they can, and retreat to and barricade themselves in another. When high license is imposed, they plausibly pretend that inasmuch as this will drive out the low driver, they are glad to welcome it in the interest of respectability. Limiting the num-

ber and specifying the location of groceries is not a bit to their liking, but when forced upon them, they affect to feel all right about it, because those saloons which are left will have less competition and more business. Local option is intensely distasteful to them, but they become suddenly reconciled to it, if it will only save them even temporarily, until they find new ways and means to defeat the will of the majority and to continue business in the old stand, eventually in the old way.

Now, if prohibition really makes no difference with their business, they can make a good many friends and do a most turn in diplomacy by coming out in favor of it—not desultorily and dishonestly, but in all sincerity and frankness. They are welcome to whatever comfort they can extract from the view that no matter what the laws may be, whiskey-making and whiskey-selling, will go on just the same—according to their claim that prohibition won't prohibit. It would be a rare and joyous sight to see the distillers and brewers and saloonkeepers all united in favor of such a law. Such a sight, alas! is not to be expected. It is cold cheer which they derive from the assertion that the law will be evaded, and the business will go on as prosperously as before. They know better. They are merely whistling to keep up their courage while passing through a graveyard in this talk about Tennessee prohibition being futile as the Georgia article, where it is found that the people "have to have it." That which the people of Utah just now want is a good straight plain law on the subject.

They may rest assured, however, that whether they decide to help or to hinder, there is one phase of the question that will be taken care of, once the law is passed, and that is the enforcement of it. Utah by the overwhelming voice of her people heard in mass meeting, convention and petition, has asked and is asking for prohibition. Give her what her people ask, and they will attend to the enforcement of it—all things and aers of the whiskey organs to the contrary notwithstanding.

BREAKAGE OF RAILS.

New York Tribune.
On one of the roads west of Chicago the breakage of rails in 20 miles of new track is said to have been four times as great during a given period as on a section of the same length where the rails were several years old. As the new rails weigh eighty-five pounds to the yard and the old ones seventy-five, it is evident that something besides size is involved in ability to withstand the hammering of traffic.

WIRELESS SCORES A FAILURE.

Philadelphia Record.
The abortive attempt to keep in continuing touch with Admiral Sperry and his approaching battleships by wireless telegraphy is a distinct disappointment not only to the naval authorities, but to the general public. Evidently there is an element of uncertainty in the system that thus far has baffled inventive ingenuity. Whether the disability arises from a confusion of aerial messages and inability to isolate the special message desired, or from other causes remains little. The owners of stock in cable systems are not worrying.

WHERE NEWS MOVES SLOWLY.

Kansas City Times.
It seems almost incredible that there is any part of the densely populated world so remote from present means of communication that a disastrous earthquake could occur in it without the news of it reaching the outer world for more than twenty days. Yet it has only now become known that an earthquake destroyed more than 5,000 lives, sixty villages and vast property in Persia, January 23. On the other hand, modern science almost instantly recorded the fact that an earthquake of great force had occurred at that time.

JUST FOR FUN.

Teacher—Who wrote "The Charge of the Light Brigade?"
City Boy—The gas trust—Chicago Tribune.

Cholly—He called you an insignificant little noodle, did he?
Pewdey—Ya-as, but I got even with him last night. I wrote him a letter, signed it "you're a noodle" and then scratched out the "respectfully" and wrote—Chicago Tribune.

"She married a dentist and in five weeks sued him for non-support. According to her petition he wouldn't provide food for her."
"Perhaps it wasn't any part of his business policy to keep her teeth in condition."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Now where did I lay my cat, I wonder?" asked Mrs. Trousdale.
"Your—er—cat?" said her husband.
"Do you mean that fluffy thing you put on your head?"
"Of course!"
"I'm sure I don't know, my dear; but why call it a cat?"
"Because it would sound more like real hair."—Lippincott's Magazine.

"A young man has telegraphed me that he has just wedded my daughter." "I hope he's a good, practical man." "I guess he is." He wired me, edict."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Wouldn't it be nice?" said the cashier to the parrot.
"What would be nice?" queried the parrot.
"If humans would only extend this wireless idea to eagles."—Baltimore American.

The fight over the type of canal having been settled, the canal zone has become a temperate zone.

If children could do a hundredth part of the things their parents say they can, what smart things they would do.

Hetty Green's daughter has married a man who is sixty-five years old. As the boys used to say, "Green by name and green by nature."

If theatrical managers persist in putting indecent and vulgar plays on the stage about the only way to elevate it will be to ease it.

For the pedestrian the alibi has many advantages over the automobile. An alibi can pass over a man without hurting him while an automobile cannot.

Congress having restored the salary of the secretary of state to its original figure, it might now undertake to restore the Venus of Milo to her original figure.

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of no compact with the saloon interests, and intimates that this paper has presumed to speak for the Republican party. To quote: "If it isn't [a Republican organ] how can the 'News' state so solemnly that 'the party knows of no such compact'?" This we can state, and do state, on the assurance of some Republican leaders and the party organ. Moreover, there is no record of the party ever having authorized any such deal, or having ratified it, and for that reason anyone can truthfully say that the party knows nothing of it, unless hearsay is evidence. The Herald further says the "News" took the Republican to task for presuming to speak for the "Mormon" people on the prohibition question. This is not correct. The "News" protested against the assertion that the passage of a prohibition law would "compromise" the "Mormon" people. That, we say, is a falsehood, no matter who utters it.

CHINA'S MODERN SCHOOLS.

David Lambuth in Review of Reviews.
An edict of 1861 laid down a system of schools throughout the empire. Two years later a commission was sent abroad to study the question, and in 1905 the old Confucian examinations were forever abolished, a ministry of education was created, and it was ordered that official preference should in future be reached only through government schools with modern curriculum. The nine-year course of the lower schools are ordered to be taught in the Mandarin dialect, so as to secure a uniform language, and they embrace Chinese mathematics, Chinese and foreign history and geography, ethics and some sciences. Instead of the old system which compelled the child to memorize thousands of characters before he was taught their meanings, so that after half a dozen years of study he was able to read no more than when he began, the new text-books by modern illustrative methods teach an intelligent use of each character as it is learned. The change is revolutionary, for when literacy is no longer confined to the children of those who can afford long years of study, modern books and papers will be put within the reach of all.

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Research, New York. To add to the interest of an authoritative discussion of "Profit-Sharing" by William H. Tolman, Director of the American Museum of Safety and Sanitation, New York, is a letter of comment and commendation, by Andrew Carnegie.—New York.

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"Mme. Yale is as beautiful as it is possible for a woman to be."—New Orleans Picayune.

"For he who knows Mme. Yale is a beautiful woman."—Boston Globe.

"Mme. Yale would easily pass for eighteen, and her beauty would attract attention in a gathering of women selected for their beauty."—St. Louis Republic.

"In early golden hair she wears a perfect bow of black hair. Her skin is as pink and velvety as a babe's."—Kansas City Star.

"Mme. Yale never looked prettier than yesterday. The sweet face turned up had upon it more than earthly beauty. The applause was as though a tempest swept the place. Women accorded to the Queen of Beauty the most of worship."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"Enthusiasts have likened her to the renowned figure of Venus di Milo. Grace abounds in her every movement."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The curtain slowly rose, and Mme. Yale, in all her loveliness, appeared before her admiring audience. To say that she is lovely gives but a faint idea of her beauty. Her bright eyes flash with the brilliancy and fire of genius and of early youth."—Nashville Banner.

"Her rosy, crimson lips, full, rounded cheeks, smiling, childish face and perfect form would seem to proclaim her a beautifully developed girl of eighteen."—Indianapolis News.

"Mme. Yale packed the Star Theater with ladies. Such an audience has probably never been seen in this city."—Buffalo News.

"Her hair is yellow and wavy, her eyebrows dark and finely cut and her lips like two smiling cherubs."—Grand Rapids Democrat.

"All agreed that she was certainly the most marvelous woman known to the earth since Helen of Troy drove men mad with her charms."—Buffalo Times.

"She has a mass of fair hair, dark brown and lustrous, cheeks and chin as round and smooth as a girl's and a throat that most girls might envy."—Monter Press, St. Paul.

Tickets Complimentary

Tickets to Mme. Yale's lecture good for reserved seats may be obtained complimentary at the Zeller Goods Department of

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The best seats will be given to those who make a purchase of Mme. Yale's Beauty Culture articles at the time of applying for tickets. Others who are unconditionally free. Secure them in advance. They are now ready for free distribution. Mme. Yale's name being a sufficient magnet to draw thousands many will be turned away.

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