

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 9, 1909. MAYOR ROSE'S REASONS.

Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, who came here to deliver a lecture on "True Temperance" but who, actually, put in a plea for the saloon, gave the following reasons for his opposition to prohibition:

"1. I do not like prohibition, because it strikes at a basic principle of our national government. I do not like prohibition, because it strikes at my personal liberty. I do not see why I am not justified in concluding that if you shall divide it, what I shall do, you may also tell me what I shall eat and what I shall wear."

"2. I do not like prohibition, because whenever its application has been attempted it has resulted in a conspicuous failure."

"3. I do not like prohibition, because its application means confiscation of property."

"4. I do not like prohibition, because it reduces the revenues of the nation, the state and the city to a point where excessive and unbearable taxation is necessary."

"5. I do not like prohibition, because whenever it has been attempted there has existed a hypocrisy that has resulted in utter disregard for all law."

"6. I do not like prohibition, because it is a basic principle of our government. The Supreme court has pronounced it constitutional."

"7. If any state deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice, or debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper."

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treasury on account of criminal prosecution in Maury county the sum of \$7,000.00. This was the last year of the saloon. For 1907, nine months of which there were no saloons in the county, the criminal costs paid from the state treasury were \$2,222.84."

"That is how the saloon reduces the revenues. But even if Mayor Rose's statement were true, it were better to close the saloons. A community that depends on robbing the wives and children of drunkards for its revenue would better go out of business at once."

"The idea that prohibition furthers hypocrisy and lawlessness is too absurd for serious discussion. It is the notion that fosters lawlessness. Competition is so keen among saloonkeepers that they resort to all sorts of questionable and criminal methods for increasing their revenue. And as to the hypocrisy of the saloon, it is best illustrated in the fact that Mayor Rose came to this city as a lecturer on 'true temperance.' Better not say much about hypocrisy."

"But worst of all, the saloon is not content with pursuing its business. It demands the control of municipal affairs. It buys votes and bribes officials in the interest of vice and immorality. It has become a curse and plague to every larger city in this land. That is the greatest trouble with the saloon. It must go."

"There are not two sides to that question any more than there are to the question of the unlawfulness of any breeding place of sin and iniquity. There is one right, and one wrong side only. In that sense there are two sides. Mayor Rose happens to have taken his stand on the wrong side."

PRIZES FOR DRY FARMING.

Many valuable prizes will be distributed at the dry farm exposition which is to be held at Billings, Montana, October 25 to 29. A member of the Montana board of control has given a silver loving cup, valued at \$150, to be awarded to the largest delegation from any commercial body, town, county, state or nation, attending and registering in a body at the Fourth Dry Farming congress, Montana is barred from competition for this cup."

The Billings Chamber of Commerce has given a silver cup, valued at \$150, for grasses and forage crops, open to the world. Among the cash prizes open to the world announced in the preliminary premium list are:

Minneapolis Threshing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., \$100 first, \$50 second and \$40 third for Scotch fife wheat. Bouton-Smith Land Co., Billings, \$75 first, \$15 second and \$10 third for Canadian field peas grown on sod.

A number of firms have given firm implements of various kinds to be awarded in competition open to the world. At the last meeting of the Montana Board of Control the committee reported nearly 100 premiums secured and many more in prospect. All premiums are limited to crops raised during 1909 with less than 20 inches of rainfall, without irrigation, sub-irrigation or seepage."

TRYING THE LAND TAX.

The levying of the land tax by the present Liberal ministry of Great Britain has induced a re-publication there of Henry George's life and of his book, "Progress and Poverty."

This work, as is generally known, advocates a single tax, that on land, equal to the rent which the land yields in the market. In Mr. George's view, the rent of land, known as the "unearned increment," should be confiscated, or all taken in lieu of any and all other taxes."

To some extent the British land tax passed this year by the House of Commons is a recognition of Mr. George's contention. The measure is now pending before the House of Lords, which body seems hostile to the proposed law, yet not fully resolved to throw it out."

"Progress and Poverty," is one of the most radical economic works ever written. It was published only thirty years ago, in 1879, by "an unknown and abnormally quiet American."

The seventieth anniversary of George's birth occurred and in some places was celebrated, September 4. In 1879, when he was living in San Francisco, a modest man of about 40 years, he sent the manuscript to the Appletons. They declined it. Other publishing houses took the same view. The Harper's and Scribner's each felt that the book would not attract the public. Finally the Appleton's reconsidered and agreed to bring it out at \$2 a copy, the royalty being 15 per cent."

Mr. George thereafter lived in New York till stricken with apoplexy in his second campaign for the mayoralty in 1892. During these campaigns, his books, articles and speeches were popular in that city and elsewhere. The wonder has always been," says a contemporary critic, "that books absolutely devoid of ornament and what is called eloquence, should have attained such a vogue, and that a speaker without magnetism should have drawn such audiences."

"Progress and Poverty" never excited in America more than an academic interest, but in England its audience grew rapidly. A hostile critic complains that George's "Protection and Free Trade," fell into a huge circulation through the peculiar trick of Tom Johnson, Jerry Simpson and William Jennings Bryan in having it made a part of the Congressional Record."

It is likewise peculiar that Mr. George's views should so influence conservative British statesmanship as to produce the pending semi-revolution in the internal policies of that nation. It is announced, however, that Lord Rosebery, himself a Liberal, expects to take the platform against the Liberal Budget bill, because of its new forms of taxation on land. Should he do so, it will be interesting to learn how much influence he has with the conservative Liberals, for whom he will assume to speak. Lord Rosebery, because of his wealth and social position, quite naturally inclines to favor the position of the land-owners of Britain on this issue. It is not unlikely that should the opposition, with the help it can get from such Liberals as Lord Rosebery, induce the Peers to throw out the bill and thus challenge the House of Commons and

the country on the issue of the sole right of the Commons to frame and shape measures affecting finance, the result might be an acute revival of the proposition to reform the House of Lords and to make it more representative of the popular will than it can be at present constituted."

It is the prevalent opinion of the American press, however, that the proposal to tax land rents is popular with the British public, and that a ministry supported by such men as Mr. Haldane, Mr. Asquith, and Sir Edward Grey, is not very far removed from touch with the elements in the party for which Lord Rosebery would assume to speak. For while the land tax appears to be a radical departure, the cabinet itself is regarded as well balanced, and is certainly conducting its vast plans with a peculiar strategy and awareness of the mood of the people at large."

The chief trouble, we believe, with the proposed Liberal budget, as with the revenue proposals of most of the nations today, is that it contains many of the elements of preparation for war. In Britain, in our own country, and in various other empires and republics, the national budgets are oppressive from their naval and military burdens as well as from their unscientific methods of collection and disbursement."

When the mere idea of war places such burdens upon the people and causes such turmoil among the nations, who can estimate the evils and burdens that will be inevitable should war itself result from the very preparations that are made for it?"

"Every man may have his price but few get it."

The true primary law is self-preservation."

A pretty mess—girls at the collegio refectory."

What a credit man says cannot always be credited."

Misfortunes never come singly but fortunes rarely come at all."

A man has to come in out of the rain to get into the social swim."

What should be done with a child who says that he likes to go to school?"

At Beverly President Taft is as quiet as a gentleman on his country estate."

Beware the girl with a delicate appetite for inwardly she is as a ravening wolf."

Secretary Ballinger's voice is for war. Whether it is for a big navy is not known."

There is this to be said in favor of the man in a rut—he generally knows where he is going."

Water vapor on Mars? It may be nothing more than some Martian vaporing about irrigation."

Georgia taxes gypsies fifty dollars a piece. The gypsies will get even by raising the price of fortune telling."

It is rather odd that the Parisian press should be inclined to discredit Dr. Cook for the French are the best cooks in the world."

Did Peary use a wireless nail to nail the stars and stripes to the north pole? He used the wireless telegraph to announce his achievement."

At the present prices of the necessities of life it is almost impossible to live and learn, there being so little time left after one has got the living."

It would really be unkind to "force" Mayor Brandford to be a candidate to succeed himself. To make a man a candidate vi et armis is morally wrong."

The Roosevelt is reported to be short of coal. Doubtless it is owing to the fact that reports from it have added fuel to the flame of the Cook-Peary controversy."

A Hoboken, N. J., judge has rendered a decision saying that a baby can be enjoined from crying. A writ of injunction could be served on it but it certainly would ignore it."

An Italian and a French aviator have been killed while making flights. The most remarkable thing at Rheims during aviation week was the absence of any fatalities. But all advance in science and civilization claims its sacrifice of victims."

Dr. Cook owes it to himself and his future fame to produce the proofs of his achievement at the earliest possible moment. The news from Peary is gradually turning the tide of public sentiment towards the latter. It is a case where delay is dangerous."

We have been requested to call attention to the primaries that are to be held on Friday evening in the various municipal wards, by the Citizens. To these primaries all are invited, and all can attend without giving up party allegiance, as party politics is immaterial in a municipal election."

It is quite as legitimate for Germany to be manufacturing heavy ordnance as for England to be building Dreadnoughts. England's avowed naval policy of a double standard and ten per cent is largely responsible for the causes that have made her so nervous of late. The big army and big navy policy of the various nations is a policy of barbarism."

A gentleman who attended Mayor Rose's lecture in the Theater made the laconic remark: "I have heard better talk." He did not make much of an impression upon men who think for themselves. Mayor Rose may be an able advocate of the saloon, but the case is so hopeless that no amount of rhetoric, no playing to the galleries, can save it."

"ASTOUNDING PERFORMANCE." That preposterous public servant, Gov. Hughes of New York, has removed from office one Haflon, president of the borough of the Bronx, of the city of New York, (1) for the trivial misdoing

of failing to hold contractors to the terms of their contracts for doing public works, (2) for overloading department pay-rolls, (3) for political jobbery in the erection of buildings, (4) for the production of improvements at the expense of the borough with a view to self-interest, (5) and for recommending unsuitable purchases of land at exorbitant prices. This is an astounding performance. If practical politicians are thus to be thrust aside for putting in practice the very component parts of the profession, what refuge will remain for safe and snug scoundrelism? What object will there be in stuffing ballot-boxes or carrying elections if Philadelphia be put under the ban?—Philadelphia Record.

"PEACEFUL NATIONS."

There are eight great military powers in the world. Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy and Austria-Hungary in Europe, the United States in America, and Japan in the north Pacific. Of course they are all anxious to keep the world at peace, they would so, which settles it. But they spend annually on armies and navies the enormous sum of \$1,500,000,000. Three of these powers—Great Britain, Russia and Germany, in the order named—spend more on their military establishments than does the United States, unless our pension list should be added, which would be a large item. In the taxes paid to keep the peace game going at its proper footing, Great Britain's people pay the highest tax per head, with France second, Germany third, and the United States fourth. Since that is our rank in total expenditures, perhaps we are getting our money's worth. Japan, which we have treated a little, pays the smallest tax to the military, and has the smallest military budget of the nations. But Japan is a land of poor people and small wages. A tax that might seem small here is a burden there. And how foolish this total expenditure; foolish, at least, if nations could trust each other a little, as men do.—Atchison (Kan.), Globe.

IN HONOR OF WOMEN.

Richmond (Va.) News Leader. In South Carolina the men have demonstrated what they could do toward securing money to build a monument in honor of the women of the confederacy. After a campaign of about three months the State newspaper of Columbia, S. C., has succeeded in getting by subscription about \$20,000, which in addition to an appropriation by the Legislature assures a handsome and adequate memorial. So far as we know, this is the first fund for confederate memorial purposes obtained and given exclusively by men since the war closed, 44 years ago. Of course, most of the money for such purposes has been given by men, but it has been obtained by the devoted and earnest labor and efforts of women. Very likely Virginia, after a while, will take up the subject of a monument to her women, although the women themselves, with characteristic modesty and self-abnegation, have rather discouraged the suggestion and seem disposed to insist that some other proposition be given preference, such, for instance, as the building of the Battle Abbey, a monument to Fitzhugh Lee and a completion of the endowment for a home for confederate women, which care for the living while honoring the dead. Nevertheless, the women should have a monument especially their own, the idea will not be forgotten or disregarded, and when the propitious times comes, will be acted on.

JUST FOR FUN.

Needed Invention. The man with the protuberant bracket entered the office of a large automobile manufacturer with a confident air. "I have here a great invention, a most necessary one," he said to the president of the company. "In the automobile line?"

"Yes, sir—a 'shock absorber.'"

"But," objected the manufacturer, "there are dozens of them already on the market."

"None of this variety," said the inventor. "This 'shock absorber' is a device to break the news gently and without shock to an automobilist that his chauffeur has taken his motor car without permission from the garage, and while entertaining a party of thirty lady friends, has totally wrecked the machine out in the suburbs. That's the sort of shock absorber I've."

"Name your price!" chortled the manufacturer delightedly.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Noble Women! "I declare," says the new acquaintance, shaking out her skirts and settling down for a good gossip on the front piazza of the summer hotel. "You simply cannot get the men! I've never seen a man I would put any confidence in. They all drink, and flirt and carry on awfully. Why, I know a—"

"You must live in rather a bad neighborhood at home," says the other lady, slowly. And the chat is ended.—Chicago Post.

Where Debate Raged.

"It must have been a terrible strain to go through the fierceness of tariff debate in Washington."

"Of course," answered the statesman, "duty in Washington had its hardships, but they were nothing compared to the chances I'd have taken if I had gone home and mixed into the tariff debate at Bill Stiggins' store."—Washington Star.

Under Certain Circumstances.

"Is it true, doctor," asked the summer girl, "that eating cucumbers will remove freckles?"

"Of course," said Dr. Kidder, "in certain circumstances."

"Really? What circumstances?"

"Well, provided the freckles are on the cucumbers."—Exchange.

A Happy Thought.

"Ferret, the private detective, has made a large fortune out of his business in the past few years."

"Been unusually successful in his cases?"

"No, I don't know that he has. But he's been a while ago to charge so much per elev. It was a happy thought of his."—Exchange.

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