

DESERET EVENING NEWS
 Corner of South Temple and East Temple
 Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.
 SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
 (In Advance)
 By Mail per Year \$3.00
 By Carrier per Year 3.50
 Semi-Weekly per Year 2.00
 Saturday News per Year 2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
 Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Entered as Second-Class Matter, March 1, 1893, under Post Office No. 100, Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, authorized by Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 4, 1919.

NEWSPAPER DUTY.

The main duty of newspapers, as brought out at a recent meeting of the civic forum, is to present the news; and the only valid criticism uttered in this respect was as to the choice of the news items printed and the obligation of the paper to represent the point of view favored by those responsible for its publication.

As to the first point, few people, probably, would be inclined to disagree with the lecturer, who concluded that the first duty of a newspaper is to offer a candid presentation of those happenings which may fairly be supposed to concern other people as well as the chief actors in those events—the public as well as the individuals engaged therein.

No objection will be made to such a definition of the primary function of a good newspaper; but it is evident that much discretion is required to decide just which events concern the general public, and which ones are none of their business. For the paper cannot, of course, print all that happens; and if it could, nobody would be able to read it. A selection must be made; a fine opportunity for choice is afforded.

The principal speaker maintained that it is the duty of the paper to give as good a view as possible of those movements which are directly aimed at the public welfare—those conventions, assemblies, meetings, etc., whose purpose is to influence legislative, executive or judicial action.

And here again the average newspaper lives up to its calling and opportunities in this respect, at least in so far as those movements are approved by its own views or favored as party policies by an organization to which it tacitly or openly admits allegiance.

One real test of the newspaper is obvious here. Does it report with accuracy and with reasonable fulness those views and arguments put forth by its opponents? Or does it, while professing to give a report of the proceedings of the opposition, use this opportunity merely to ridicule, pervert, and distort the views and arguments of the opposing party? This simple and useful test of the honesty of the editorial policy of any paper may easily be made. Any one can soon find out the real worth of the reports of certain proceedings with which his daily paper supplies him. He has only to attend a few meetings held by "the other fellows" and then read the reports of those meetings given by his party organ in order to arrive at a reasonably accurate estimate of the real worth of the columns of what is actually printed.

An important feature of newspaper duty lies in the consideration that responsibility is commensurate with power. The degree of publicity that is given to the utterances of leading newspapers correspond to and is a measure of the sense of responsibility which should actuate the publishers in printing any article that is likely to defame the character of individuals. The lives and characters of private persons are not to be attacked unless the public is to be warned against them. The mere fact that, in the opinion of a newspaper writer, Mr. So and So is not a very good man, does not justify any attack upon him by the paper. Not even the vicious and the depraved acts of mankind are to be needlessly paraded before the public gaze. Unless some paramount good is to result from such an exposure, the newspaper may not be justified in making it. The duty of a paper to print the news, does not justify the unearthing of skeletons or the disclosures of any act that does not amount to a menace to others. To drag merely private woes into the limelight, to publish the foolish acts of any one so as to hold his ability and character up to the scorn of his fellow man, when the public interest is not served, but rather injured by such publication—this is libelous and contrary to the ethics of sound journalism. In such cases this peculiar legal maxim, often quoted, applies: "The greater the truth the greater the libel." Under some circumstances the words of Pope would be applicable to newspaper scandals:

"Tis not enough your counsel still be true;
 Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do."

And certain published facts may do more damage to the public morals than if the stories had been ignored or suppressed.

Horace Greeley frequently stated that the test of a good newspaper is to be found in its attitude on local abuses and their correction. He knew not that any had strictly followed this stern path, and in view of the meagre rewards that result from adherence to such a course, he was in doubt as to whether any newspaper could implicitly yield to its requirements. This path, he said, "demands an ear never open to the plaints and the wrogs of the suffering, though they can never repay advocacy; a heart so sensitive to oppression and degradation in the next street as if they were practiced in Brazil or Japan; a pen as ready to expose and reprove the crimes whereby wealth is amassed and luxury enjoyed in our own country as if they had been committed only by Turks or Pagans in Asia some centuries ago."

Judged by this standard how appar-

ent is the worthlessness of a party organ that shuts its eyes to the flood of vice that is now let loose upon this city and seeks to make issues out of occurrences and conditions that have long since passed away!

COMPEL ARBITRATION.

If, as claimed by the Mayor of Philadelphia, the courts are by statute authorized to appoint a board of arbitration the dispute between the street car company and its employees should be ended at once. The employees ought to make the application for the appointment, and the merits of the case ought to be investigated by competent and impartial parties.

The people of Philadelphia are vitally interested in the speedy settlement of the strike. Not only is the business of the place threatened with general stagnation, which may mean starvation to many families not prepared for what amounts virtually to a siege, with the cutting off of the channels along which the daily supply of food comes to the city; but in the wake of the strike follow riots and disorders, violence and bloodshed. Such are the concomitants of the strike, and the public is by no means under obligation to accept the situation without an effort of resistance, in self-defense. It is the people of Philadelphia who, in the past instance pay the bills. The taxpayers pay for the damage caused by the rioters. The ruin will have to be repaired at the expense of the people, and they are, therefore, financially, as well as morally, interested in the quarrel.

The Philadelphia trouble has been a new appeal to the citizens of the United States everywhere to establish competent courts of arbitration with power to determine whether the demands of employees are just or not, and to compel corporations to do what is right. Corporations ought to be protected in their rights. They are entitled to the protection of the law in the performance of the functions for which they have been created. But the public is also entitled to full protection, and that can only be had under a law providing for compulsory arbitration.

AN INTERESTING RUNE-STONE.

The "Utah Posten" of this week contains a translation of the runic inscriptions on a stone found by a farmer near Kensington, Minnesota. The translation is made by Prof. Hjalmar R. Roland, and is as follows:

"Eight Goths and twenty-two Northmen [Swedes and Norwegians] on a tour of exploration from Vinland, far to the west. We had our camp by two rocks, one day's journey from this stone. One day we were fishing. When we returned we found ten men dead with blood and dead. Eye Marks! Save us from evil. Have ten men by the sea to look after our boat, forty-one days' journey from here. In the year 1362."

The account says the inscription has been declared genuine by the Historical Society of Minnesota. It confirms the reports that the men of the North sent out expedition to Vinland and penetrated into the interior of the country, after the explorations of Leif Erikson.

FRUITS OF PROHIBITION.

Opinions concerning the merit of laws prohibiting the saloon traffic may differ, but there is no doubt that under such laws, when enforced, crime is reduced very materially. If nothing else can be said in favor of prohibitive legislation it can at least be said that public morality is improved by it. This is the conclusion to which all investigators come. Recently Mr. Harrison L. Beach has shown, in an article in Pearson's Magazine, that prohibition has decreased crime in Kansas, and this is the experience all over the country where prohibition is in force.

Mr. Beach wrote the chiefs of police in a number of cities, putting to them this question: "If what percentage have crime and disorder increased or decreased since the enforcement of the prohibition law?" In Pittsburgh, during the wet period, from April 10 to Sept. 22, 1908, there were 522 arrests, of which 252 were for drunkenness. During the dry period, from April 19 to Sept. 26, 1909, there were only 139 arrests and these only 59 were for drunkenness. In Hutchinson, during the wet September, 1908, there were 294 arrests, of which 134 were for drunkenness. During the dry September, 1909, there were only 139 arrests, and 25 only, for drunkenness.

The following summary of the figures obtained shows the percentage of the decrease in crime and disorder under prohibition:

- Newton—90 per cent decrease.
- Junction City—75 to 80 per cent decrease.
- Piersons—70 per cent decrease.
- Marion—But one prisoner now in jail.
- Leavenworth—50 per cent decrease.
- Paulina—100 per cent decrease.
- Emporia—70 per cent decrease.
- Atchison—50 per cent decrease.
- Wichita—Large decrease despite 25 per cent increase in population in three years.
- Hiawatha—25 per cent decrease.
- Emporia—60 per cent decrease.
- Winfield—75 per cent decrease.
- Manhattan—"Materially for the better."
- Dodge City—75 per cent decrease.
- Arkansas City—50 per cent decrease.
- Salina—"Crime and disorder had decreased."

In the one penitentiary in Kansas which is under the jurisdiction of the state, the representation of Kansas born men and women has decreased from 22 per cent in 1903 to 12 per cent in 1908, two years after the commencement of the strict enforcement of the law. This is the more significant because it is stated that many counties are sending prisoners to the penitentiary for offenses that, in former years, were practically ignored.

Destitution has also decreased. The inmates in the almshouses throughout Kansas were estimated as 1,335 in 1904, and 723 in 1909.

It has sometimes been said that the community needs the money that the saloon traffic contributes to the public funds. But when crime and destitution decrease, there should be a marked decrease in the cost of government, especially in the larger cities.

THE BEST CROP.

According to the statistics there were about 2,250,000 babies born last year in this country. North Dakota heads the list of states with 36.5 births per 1,000 of population, and Utah comes second with 33.2 per 1,000. Oklahoma has 33.7,

and New Hampshire 18, per thousand.

The babies in this country, it seems, have a much better chance to live to mature age than those of some other countries. It is noted that the birthrate of Italy, Hungary, and Austria are higher than in the United States, but that the excess of births over deaths is much lower. American babies are either stronger or taken better care of, for more of them survive the trials of babyhood than the babies of the countries just mentioned.

But notwithstanding these facts the figures show that the size of the average American family is decreasing. In 1850 the number of persons constituting an average family was 5.1 persons. In 1880 it had decreased to 5; in 1890 to 4.9, and in 1900 to 4.7. This is not easily accounted for, if the figures given are correct.

Don't forsake your flannels.

A little luck is a dangerous thing.

A short sermon turneth away wrath.

Better false teeth than a false tongue.

The better a joke is cracked the better it is.

A divorce is documentary evidence that marriage is a failure.

Far better is a piano recital than a recital of one's grievances.

Philadelphia doesn't appear to have fully waked up to the situation.

Butter and oleomargarine appear to have arranged a modus vivendi.

Building castles in the air is the safety valve for a small salary.

Mistakes will happen but they are rarely in favor of him who makes them.

One never sees corned beef any more. The beef has all been cornered.

A man usually feels more kindly toward his own wants than to his wife's request.

Many a young man finds that by the time he can afford to marry he is almost an old man.

The President has made several flying trips to New York, but always by train and not by flying machine.

The Rockefeller foundation seems to

be a sort of substitute for the general welfare clause of the Constitution.

Senator Jeff Davis can no more change the record of what he said than the leopard can change its spots.

Twenty-two wearers of Carnegie medals were married last year. Proof positive, if any were needed, that they are heroes.

By defeating the R. Y. U. basketball team the Y. M. C. A. team wins the amateur championship of Utah, Onward, Christian soldier.

When the rains come and the avalanches descend it makes very little difference whether a man's house is built upon the rock or upon the sand.

Why doesn't some writer of problem novels undertake to solve the problem of the high cost of living? It may be because there is nothing salacious about it.

The attempt to land the Jeffries-Johnson contention for Utah is a part of the "boxer" movement, a movement recognized as being hostile to Christianity and civilization.

At Dallas, Texas, yesterday a mob of some thousands of men entered the courtroom where a negro was awaiting trial and lynched him. This is the supremest contempt of law yet.

Estrada's revolutionary movement has ended in a fizzle and great disaster. The people of Nicaragua have shown that they do not want him any more than they wanted Zelaya. Central American revolutionists usually fight for place and power and not for the people.

In Mexico they have taken up the question of the cost of living and dealt with it effectively. The Mexican congress has passed a law authorizing the president to exempt certain food stuffs from the payment of duty and to purchase corn, beans, and the like, and to offer them for sale at cost, or even under actual cost if necessary.

This action, it is said, has been followed by the state governments of Chihuahua and other states. Corn and other food material were bought up and sold to the people at cost, relieving the situation at once. Former food prices in the result and the people are contented. In this country we are content with the institution of an inquiry which may last until the prices find a lower level and the present excitement is forgotten.

high and low water? Suppose capitalists could be found willing to risk their money in wharves and freight-handling machinery and warehouses located on the river bank, and exposed to the risk of floods and ice. The goods shipped or received by water, even with ideal terminal facilities, have still to undergo the cost of transfer to their final destination. In lieu of discharging the cargo, the car loaded with coal is delivered on a siding close to the boiler house of an industrial plant. The blow of a sledge opens the hopper bottom and the coal drops into the bins. The car loaded with pig iron is delivered right at the foundry stockhouse. In shipping finished goods, the railway car is brought directly into the storeroom or alongside the kiln or into the heavy machinery erecting shop. The finished material is loaded and the car is ready to start on its journey, and there is no transfer of its load till it reaches its final destination. How can a waterway compete with the railway under such conditions?

too, who had the outward appearance of a gentleman. "But to make up for it was a different matter. I realized that it would be necessary to get the actual expression of an old man, topping towards the grave, who still maintained the reputation of a hero in his system. I saw that no imagination would enable me to make up the part in that way.

"Therefore, I determined to find just the man who was living the part every day. So at every moment that I could spare from rehearsal, I walked up and down Broadway and Sixth avenue, scanning closely the face of every elderly man I saw. For five weeks I did this, and at last, at the time I did it in all that great throng one man whose features told the story of the character I was to portray. I began to say to myself that such a man did not live in New York, although he might in Paris.

"But one afternoon all unexpectedly I spied coming from the entrance of a fashionable, but somewhat sporty hotel on Broadway, a man well along in years and well dressed who had exactly the face I had been searching for. There was the hanging sensual lip. There was the nose that gave about the eyes, the half-bloated and half-tufted expression of the nostrils. There were the protruding and watery eyes.

"At last I had found him—Baron Chevalier in real life—and as he tottered up Broadway I passed ahead of him, and then walked back in the opposite direction, so that I could see his features at close hand. He was about four or five times I did this, and then I felt certain that I had caught in my memory every expression on that old rosy face, every wrinkle, every mark of just that type.

"I can't tell you how many hours I spent trying to convert my own face by means of the make-up into an exact reproduction of my model's. But at last I got it to perfection, and when I appeared upon the stage it was that face that fixed the attention of everyone in the theater upon Baron Chevalier, and it was hardly necessary for me to act at all except, possibly, in the last scene."

Again Mansfield shook his head. "It was industry and patience—not genius—which made it possible for me to recognize that night that I had at last gained the eye and ear of the public. And next morning, as I read the laudatory press notices, I said to myself, 'This would not have been possible if you had not met that senile debauchee at the very moment when he came out of that hotel.'"

views and reconcile ourselves to the \$18,000,000 battleship that must soon appear. And beyond that? Well, we are in the hands of God and the naval architects.

TRAIN VS. STEAMBOAT.

Engineering News
 Of much greater importance than the relative cost of hauling by rail or by water is the cost of handling at the terminals. It is this, we believe, that has been the chief cause for the transfer of traffic from the river steamboat to the railway. We do not see any way in which the water route can overcome this handicap. The waterway advocates talk of providing well-equipped terminals for river steamboats. Do they realize what such terminals would cost and bid the Cincinnati, for example, where the river varies over fifty feet between

of that hotel."

Z.C.M.I.
New Spring Suits Appeal to Lovers of Style and Beauty



The delightful showing of new goods for Spring and Summer in our ready-to-wear department is certainly attracting Salt Lake's fashionable set.

Richly elegant yet refined and conservative Suits in the latest style creations, from the plain tailored to the elaborately trimmed effects.

The coats are semi-fitted, with straight front, ranging in length from 24 to 32 inches. The popular fabrics are French serges, novelty materials, panamas, diagonals, taffetas, rajah and rough silks.

Several new tints in tan are being shown—other favorite colors are corbeau blue, King's blue, mousse green, mistletoe green, reseda green, linden and violet tones. Take advantage of the splendid variety by making your selection now, **\$15 to \$75**
 Price range from .

Tomorrow Ends the Blanket and Quilt Sale

Our stock of Blankets and Quilts must be reduced before the warm weather arrives. Rooming-house keepers and thrifty housewives will take advantage of these exceptional reductions to replenish their stock.

White Wool Blankets.	White Cotton Blankets.	DOWN QUILTS.	COTTON QUILTS.
\$6.25 values for \$4.69	\$1.25 values for .950	\$7.00 values for \$5.25	\$1.00 values for .800
\$8.00 values for \$6.09	\$1.75 values for \$1.35	\$8.50 values for \$6.38	\$1.25 values for \$1.00
\$10.50 values for \$7.88	Gray Cotton Blankets.	\$9.50 values for \$7.13	\$1.50 values for \$1.25
Fancy Wool Blankets.	85c values for .650	\$13.00 values for \$9.75	\$2.00 values for \$1.75
\$8.00 values for \$6.00	\$1.00 values for .750	\$15.00 values for \$11.25	\$2.50 values for \$2.00
Gray Wool Blankets.	\$1.10 values for .850	\$17.50 values for \$13.13	\$2.75 values for \$2.29
\$3.50 values for \$2.63	\$1.75 values for \$1.32	\$22.00 values for \$16.59	\$3.25 values for \$2.60
\$4.25 values for \$3.19	\$2.50 values for \$1.88	\$25.00 values for \$18.75	\$5.00 values for \$3.90
\$5.00 values for \$3.75			

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Salt Lake Theatre
 GEO. D. PYPER, Mgr.
 TONIGHT and Saturday Next, Saturday Matinee.
 Henry R. Harris Presents
ROBERT EDESON
 In the greatest success of his career "A MAN'S A MAN."
 An American Play of Real Power.
 Prices—50c to \$1.50, reduced scale for Matinees. Seat sale now on.
 Next Attraction—4 Nights and Wednesday Matinee beginning March 7, Klaw & Erlanger's Massive Production.
THE ROUNDUP.
 Seats go on sale today.
 Seats Are Now on Sale for **SCHUMANN-HEINK**
 The World's Greatest Contralto

COLONIAL
 TONIGHT Matinee Tomorrow. And All This Week.
 Mr. John Cort Presents
MAX FIGMAN
 IN His Great Laughing Success, "Mary Jane's Pa"
 Next Week: "Brewster's Millions," With Royal Tracy.

EAT WITH ADAM
 The "Adams" pattern in sterling silver is more beautiful and better weight than most other patterns and is moderate in price.
 Phone 65
 For the correct time.
Leysen
 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY.

Salt Lake Theatre
 TONIGHT and Saturday Next, Saturday Matinee.
 Henry R. Harris Presents
ROBERT EDESON
 In the greatest success of his career "A MAN'S A MAN."
 An American Play of Real Power.
 Prices—50c to \$1.50, reduced scale for Matinees. Seat sale now on.
 Next Attraction—4 Nights and Wednesday Matinee beginning March 7, Klaw & Erlanger's Massive Production.
THE ROUNDUP.
 Seats go on sale today.
 Seats Are Now on Sale for **SCHUMANN-HEINK**
 The World's Greatest Contralto

The Grand Salt Lake's Largest and Most Popular Playhouse
 Direction: Lorch & Sutton. A. B. JENSEN, MANAGER.
 ALL WEEK.
 THEODORE LORCH, CECIL FAY and company will present a great scenic production of the greatest of all college plays.
"COLLEGE CHUMS"
 All Seats Reserved.
 Prices—10c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.
 By Special Request, Thursday Night Only.
"DR. JERKYL AND MR. HYDE"
 Regular Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday.
 Now in preparation a spectacular production of "THE ENIGMA"

COAL TIME
 Do not let your supply run too low.
"PEACOCK"
"Rock Springs"
 IS STILL LEADER.
Central Coal & Coke Co.
 40 West 2nd South St.
 Phones: Bell Ex. 35, Ind. 2600.

Opheum THEATRE
 Both Phones 3449
 ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE
 Matinee Daily 2:15
 Every Evening at 8:15.
 Arturo Bernardi, Willy Pantzer Co. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Voelker. Garden City Trio, William Flomen, Una Clayton, Risley and Remo.
 Matinee prices—15c, 25c, 50c. Night prices—50c, 75c, 1.00.

BUNGALOW
 TONIGHT AND ALL WEEK, Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
 WILLARD MACK—MAUDE LEONE and Associate Players Present
"All of a Sudden Peggy"
 Evening Prices—75c, 50c, 35c, 25c. Matinee—60c, 35c.
 Next Week: "A BACHELOR'S ROMANCE"

SMITH'S WHITE DOVE FLOUR
 is the household flour. Excels by every test. Milled under conditions of absolute cleanliness. By Queen of the Valley Flour Mill. 3rd West, 5th South St.
 Bell Phone 2450. Ind. 513

THEATRE MAGAZINE
 FOR THEATRICAL NEWS AND STAGE PICTURES

MISSION THE THEATRE DIFFERENT
 IMPERIAL VAUDEVILLE.
Acts Delayed by Floods.
 Watch for announcement of re-opening.

SMALL PACKAGES.
 As well cared for as the larger ones. Each and every individual article sent us given the most careful supervision. The element of care always apparent in all our work.
TROY LAUNDRY.
 "THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY."
 Both Phones 192. 166 MAIN ST.

The Anderson Piano
 With its singing soul.
 New York and Western Piano Co.
 622 Constitution Bldg.

Strictly the latest Moving Pictures and illustrated Songs at the "LUNA," "ISIS" and "ELITE" Vaudeville and Pictures at the "SHUBERT"
 Entire Change of Program Every Saturday.
 We guarantee not to conflict in pictures at any of these houses. Admission 10 cents. Children 5 cents.
 All Films and Songs used are furnished by the Florence Film Company of this city.
MAX FLORENCE, General Mgr.
 All theaters furnished by this company are licensed by the Motion Picture Patents Company of New York City.