SENATOR SMOOT SOUNDS KEYNOTE

(Continued from page one.)

fairs—a record not only of the past but of the present, giving direct and unmistakable assurance of future beneficence. Some of the measures to which I refer are those relating to postal savings banks, a comprehensive railroad law, including the long and short haul clause; publicity of election contributions; railway safety appliances; bureau of mines; funds to complete national irrigation projects in the west; public land withdrawals in aid of national conservation; liability of employers; the Payne tariff law; Philippine tariff; election of members of the Philippine legislature; the admission of two new states; suppression of the white-slave trade; extension of time to homesteaders; and many others of like nature.

"In all the record the Republican party is the party of progress, the party of prosperity, the party of protection, for the interests of the whole people.

"Here in Utah the Republican party stands for that which is reasonable and just, and therefore for the people's good. It does not yield to extreme radicalism, nor bow to iniquitous dictation. In this state there has been agitation regarding the regulation and control of the liquor traffic. There have been assertions and accusations of bargain and deals with party leaders. These charges have been made by the opposing political leaders and others with great freedom of utterance and equal disregard of truth. And right here I say that every assertion and accusation, and the whole volume of them, charging such bargains or deals on the part of the Republican party or its leaders, is as basely false as language can express it, no matter who the accuser is, or what his creed or politics. I trust that my language is plain and simple enough, and my statement sufficiently broad to cover the whole matter, that it may be clearly and definitely understood. As you all know, I am an advocate of temperance, I believe it, I teach it, I live it.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR.

"I shall support the plan that will in my judgment restrict the sale of liquor to the lowest possible quantity. I am positive that where the majority sentiment of a community is against the absolute prohibition of saloons, to try to abolish them would be unsuccessful, and instead of the saloon we should have dens, dives and speak-easies that are a damnable curse in any community or state afflicted with them. A great deal better to permit, under this condition, the liquor traffic, subject to the most open inspection and definite regulation and control. If the sentiment of the people of the state respecting temperance was such that a majority of the people of every town and city would declare by their votes that they want no saloons and in communities where that sentiment is so expressed there is reason to believe that success will attend the closing of the saloons, but where a majority of the people are opposed to such a course, I am positive that prohibition would be a farce as it has proved to be in most of the large cities of our country. I believe that local option should prevail in cities and towns where peace officers are elected by the people and a time fixed by the legislature to vote upon the one question, whether licenses for saloons should be granted or not and that time to be fixed when no other question is voted on. I still further believe that no license for a saloon should be issued outside of an incorporated city or town under any circumstances. This will prevent saloons being established adjoining any city or town as the authority for issuing licenses will be only with city councils or town board and by them only after the people have voted them that authority.

EXPERIENCE OF STATES.

"Upon this subject, as upon most others, the experience of others is a valuable aid in guiding our judgment. Mere sentiment as to an ideal condition is not effective either in enforcing or in judging the operations of law. We must deal with facts. The experience of other states with state-wide prohibition legislation has produced one of two results, namely:

"Where the prohibitory law has not been enforced vigorously, the traffic in intoxicating liquors goes on to an extent that is demoralizing to the community, both in its direct result of prevalent drunkenness and the inevitably general disregard for law which characterizes a notoriously lax enforcement of any particular statute affecting public morals; or,

"Where a rigid enforcement of prohibition has been instituted against the sentiment and will of the majority of the people of any particular community, the traffic has passed into the hands of morally lower and coarser persons than otherwise would be the case, and the back-alleys, blind tigers, dives and speak-easies, vile beyond description, combine to outwit officers of the law, mislead the unwary, and debase the general moral tone of the public.

"Neither of these conditions is desirable in Utah, nor even tolerable, if prevention is possible. Shall we have the dens, the dives, and the speak-easies that are a special curse to any community or state afflicted therewith, or shall we aim to place what is permitted by the vote of the people of the liquor traffic in the hands of licensed individuals, subject to the most open inspection, and to rigid regulation and control?

"To be made to regulate and control, regulation must be uniform. It must be backed by a force that knows no unfair favors and no moral laxity. This is as true with regard to pure food laws, or sanitary regulation, as to the liquor traffic. I am aware of the point set forth that there is a beneficial use of alcoholic liquors; that these have their legitimate sphere of necessity in the arts and sciences, and in medicine. I take that point into careful consideration, along with the others; and where such use is required, there should be an open legitimate way to satisfy the requirement, without unnecessarily expensive exactions. It should be accomplished by legislative action.

UNIFORM REGULATION.

"I believe in uniform regulation that gives complete control as strict as the nature of abuses to which the traffic is subjected may require, wherever the traffic is permitted; and in any town or city where the people do not want the saloon, let the people therein be given the opportunity to express their wishes directly on the question, and carry out the wishes of the people in such place. Get close to the people and to their will, calmly, deliberately and freely expressed. But no winking at violations in the prohibited unit; for which the people must be responsible. And wherever the sale of liquors is allowed, let it be under open official inspection and rigid control, subject to the ready action of the people.

"Under such uniform and specific regulation only can the secret dens or police protected dives, that unregulated and uncontrolled doubly debase the traffic in city or country, be wiped out of existence, and real, living temperance be given that prominent and dignified place in actual practise and training that is so desirable to all the better and nobler elements of society.

"In respect to national legislation the people of this state have a deep interest in questions of financial and commercial import, in reclamation projects, railway service, conservation of our natural resources, pure food regulations, rules for homesteaders, and like enactments by the national Congress. In all of these the Republican administration has given to the people of this state a fair and a square deal. In no particular has there been an iota of legislation that has operated in any other than a beneficial way to Utah. Hence it will be readily seen that a reversal of policy either local or national, could not be otherwise than disastrous to this state and to her people. It is therefore essential, as a matter of self-preservation and self-protection, of self-interest to the entire people of Utah, from every vital point of view that the Republican party be retained in its control of local and national affairs.

SUGGESTIVE WARNING.

"Suppose a change were possible to occur, what would it mean? It would mean that the current of prestige and prosperity now and for years past running in Utah's favor would be diverted from its course, and her people would find themselves high and dry on the rocks of misfortune as a result of such unwise political action. It would mean that the pendulum of beneficial effects which has swung so decidedly to Utah's favor in recent years would be turned backward; and that pendulum once swinging the other way, what man can say how far it will go? Is there a friend of Utah, who, in the face of known circumstances past and present, wants to take any chances? I think not. I am not predicting evil, nor seeking it. But I offer to you this suggestive warning, that you may be on the watch-tower, and that every friend of Utah may show practical wisdom and alertness in warding off any such danger that might impend.

In recent tariff legislation, Utah has been specially fortunate. Her important industries have been protected, and the field made favorable for a further extension of her material development. The lead, the sugar, and the wool interests have been carefully safeguarded, notwithstanding intense efforts made against those schedules by the Democratic party and a few insurgent Republicans.

"I am a protectionist without any qualification. I believe in the protection of American labor and American industries. I thank God I don't have to apologize for that belief. My country's history justifies me in that belief. I have witnessed in my life, more than once, the industries of my country flourish under protection, and have seen them paralyzed under Democratic tariff for revenue only. If a man is a genuine protectionist he believes in protection all the way through and not in spots. He wants the industries of his own region protected, and is willing to grant that same right to other sections of the nation. This is the attitude I assumed in the consideration of our last tariff law. In the discussion of the tariff this coming campaign the Democratic speakers will appeal to the imagination of men. We will appeal to their recollection. They will seek to vindicate a theory. We will point to a demonstration. They will wander in the realms of fancy. We will turn to the pages of history. In 1894 our country tried the same policy that is advocated by the Democratic party today. How did that theory work out? It was a miserable and ruinous failure. It did not work then and why should the people of Utah or any other section of this country believe it will be successful now? We have the same country, the same people, the same class of industries, and the same kind of farms that we had then. I promise you that if it did not work then it will not now.

THE TARIFF.

"The Republican party promised in its last national platform to revise the tariff in accordance with the following rule, 'the tariff on articles imported should be equal to the difference between their cost of production abroad and their cost in this country, including a reasonable profit for the domestic manufacturer.' This rule was followed by the ways and means committee of the house in its investigations to determine what changes should be made in rates of duties, and the testimony taken filled 10 large volumes, being given by merchants, importers, manufacturers, and citizens who desired to be heard. The testimony taken by the finance committee of the senate was not published, for it was along the line of testimony already printed by the ways and means committee of the house. No man representing an American industry was denied a hearing. The result of this long investigation was the Payne tariff law, the best tariff bill ever enacted into law. It is not perfect, nor will there ever be one that is, but it fulfilled the pledges of the Republican party and it was a revision downward. In the act there were 654 decreases, 220 increases, and 1150 items of the dutiable list were left unchanged. But this does not give you an idea or represent the fair proportion in most of the reductions and the increases, because the duties were decreased on these articles which had a consumption value of $4,951,878,576, while they were increased on those articles which had a consumption value of only $878,756,074, so that the consumption value of the articles on which the duties were decreased were over five times greater than those on which the duties were increased. Of the increases the consumption value of those affected which were luxuries, to wit: silks over $1.85 per yard, wines, liquors, perfumeries, pomades and like articles, was nearly $600,000,000. These are facts and must show any honest person that the revision was downward. Our importations, heavier than at any other period in the history of our country, demonstrate the downward revision. I am not one that is delighted with the heavy increase of importations for I realize the increase of importations has prevented that same amount of goods from being made by American workmen. I hope never to see the day when the American workingman will be forced by legislation to accept the low wages scale of foreign free-trade nations. We must prevent Europe taking our market. What advantage is there in being able to buy foreign-made goods cheap if to do so we are first compelled to shut off the forge and the loom? What would we gain by having Europe take our market while we are looking for theirs?

AMERICAN MARKET.

"The American market is the best in all the world. It amounts to $27,000,000,000 per annum, while the export trade of all the world, including the United States, amounts to but twelve billion dollars annually.

"Every civilized country imposes a duty upon sugar for the purpose of protection in some cases and in others for revenue. Our country has both objects in view in imposing a duty upon sugar. The Dingley bill imposed a rate of duty of 1.95 per hundred pounds, the Payne bill a rate of $1.90 per hundred pounds. Of both of these rates, $1.82½ per hundred pounds is for protection and revenue purposes while the balance is a protection given to the sugar refineries of the United States to encourage the refining of imported sugar in this country rather than the importation of refined sugar from Germany and Cuba. This gives our workingmen employment rather than those of foreign countries. The Dingley law allowed a protective rate to the American refineries of 12½ per hundred pounds, while the Payne act allows but 7½ cents per hundred pounds, or a reduction of 40 per cent to that part of the protection afforded the refineries, but maintained the rate for revenue and protection to American sugar the same as the Dingley law. I also call your attention to the fact that the present rate is lower than any other civilized country with the exception of Great Britain. Our revenue from sugar alone is over sixty millions of dollars annually.

MINING INDUSTRY.

"The schedule affecting lead carries with it a substantial tariff for the protection of the mining industry in Utah. And here it may be at least interesting to note that leading Democrats in this state, engaged in the mining business, and who are now assailing the Republican party and its policy of tariff protection, appealed to the Republican party to retain the Dingley tariff on lead, and joined in declaring to the senate and house of Representatives, that any reduction in the protective tariff on lead would ruin the mining industry of this state. They had a perfect right to do so and I appreciated their position and request, but if the Democratic party had been in power their appeal would have been useless. If you can trust the sincerity in this campaign of men who blow hot and cold on the tariff question you need not be disappointed at paying a very high price for the experience that would follow such a bestowal of confidence upon them. Republican policy and Republican votes alone maintained the tariff on lead, so necessary to the prosperity of the mining industry in this state.

"The wool schedule was maintained in the Payne law with exception of a reduction in the cheaper classes of ladies' dress goods and in woolen yarns. There was a fierce attack on the wool schedule, and demands were made that, as raw material, it should be allowed to enter free. But to the wool producer, the wool is the finished product and I shall never consent to free raw material, so called, and protection for manufactured articles only. We were given free wool by the last Democratic administration and known what it meant in disaster to Utah.

"The importer of foreign made goods and the foreign corporations were the basis of trouble in the anti-protective tariff movement; they were the head and front of the ones who incited the agitation adverse to the protection given in the Payne law; they are the ones who give vent to the specious cries against the tariff that deceive the uninformed.

"They are the ones who, for their own gains, would crowd down the American workingman to the level of foreign cheaper labor competition.

POLICY OF PROTECTION.

"Protection is the only policy which enables us to keep our mechanics at work at better wages than their foreign competitors, and enables our mills and factories to operate in rivalry to cheaper labor of Asia and Europe. Who wants a change from this basic principle of American protection? Not the American farmer. Not the American manufacturer. Not the American producer. Not the American wage-earner. Not the American woolgrower. Not the American miner. Not the American mechanic. Not the American business man. Who then, wants the change? The foreign manufacturer does. The importer of foreign-made goods does. The demagogue who reaps a profit from his agitation does. The politician who cares more for self and self than for the welfare of his countrymen does. And this comprises about all who do want it, except those who may be misled by the specious clamor and agitation of these classes.

"But the Republican party stands unflinchingly and unwaveringly for the protection policy that has lifted the country out of every darkened industrial swamp into which it has been pushed by the preachers of free trade and tariff for revenue only, and that as long as the people will it so by the intelligent use of the ballot shall keep us clear of the bogs and mire which darkened the pages of our industrial history from 1893 to 1896.

SMALL MEN RESPONSIBLE.

"The opponents of the protective tariff principle declare that the Payne law was framed to protect the trusts, and parrot-like, many others have repeated the declaration, regardless of the fact that it lacks the element of truth. From my own personal knowledge, I tell you it was the independent manufacturers of this country who pleaded for the higher rates. It was the thousands of small concerns whose business was hanging in the balance. It was the struggling manufacturers that I was interested in. It was their statements that were listened to, pleading for their very existence. They showed plainly how the great trusts could survive at a rate that would ruin them. So, fellow citizens, the trusts had nothing to do or say in the framing of the Payne law.

"Just a brief reference to one other subject, and we will proceed with the further business of this convention. Doubtless you will be regaled in the coming campaign with hobgobblin stories of governmental extravagance. The old cry of a billion dollar Congress will be made. The amount, be it large or small, required to administer the affairs of a government does not prove extravagance. We are living in a billion dollar country and I expect to live to see it a two billion dollar country. Democrats preach economy, but when it comes to appropriation bills they are always ready to demand for their districts every dollar of government money it is possible to secure. Of this billion dollars appropriated over 620 millions is found in the following appropriation bills: Pensions, $155,000,000; army, $95,000,000; naval bill, $130,000,000; postoffice, $240,000,000, the latter, though counted in the billion dollar appropriation, is almost all returned in postal revenues, and is therefore not a tax upon the people.

POSTOFFICE REFORMS.

"In passing, I shall just remark that after long years of effort, it has remained to the present Republican administration to make the Postoffice department almost self-supporting. In doing this, the rural and free deliveries are being steadily improved, there is a continued introduction of better methods into the service, and in no way are the mail facilities for the people being impaired. The postoffice department is but a type of the efficient administration rendered in all of the departments.

"If this government were run as a private business, it could be run for less money. No one doubts that. Would the private employer give to the old soldiers, their wives, or their widows, the employment that is given by our government at remunerative wages? In most cases it would be impossible. The rule is to give the places to younger and stronger persons and make an immense profit thereby.

IN THE PENSION BUREAU.

"I go into the pension bureau at Washington, and I see old soldiers everywhere. I notice there that many of them are almost disabled, that there is an arm gone, or a leg, and sometimes both; that aged cripples are helped to their desks or work tables when they come in the morning, and from these when they finish, their daily task. They cannot do the amount of work that the same number of young and able-bodied persons can. I see the old soldiers in other government departments. Will a Republican administration dismiss these aged and maimed employes? No, not until some plan is adopted to insure them against want or public charity. The heroism of these men saved the Union. Their lives were offered on many a battlefield for the cause of the Stars and Stripes. They gave their all for the unity and perpetuity of the American nation. While they live and need subsistence, the nation has not paid to them the debt of its honestly and honorably earned gratitude.

"And so the Republican party administration, nationally and locally, is inflexibly set for the benefit of the American people, in every line of honest industry and civilized enlightenment. It is aggressive, not arbitrary. It is firm, not harsh. Its aggressiveness and firmness are for what it conceives to be the right, as that policy is outlined by its rank and file, from the president to the humblest voter who gives it support. Its pledges are carefully considered and honestly made; therefore they are faithfully kept.

"Members of the convention, I await your further pleasure in the business of this day."

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Let us figure with you on blank books, certificates, booklets, or receipts, in fact anything in the printing line.

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TUESDAY.

Cream of Chicken a la Reine Consomme Brunoise
Dill Pickels
Fried Sand Dobs
Stewed Veal Kidneys Modenice
Chicken Cutlets, Behemel, Macroni an Fromage
Roast Prime Beef and Peas.
Stewed Celery
Steamed and Mashed Potatoes.
Custard Pie
Rice Pudding

DAYNES-BEEBE MUSIC COMPANY'S GREAT

SALE OF PIANOS

ENDS

Next Saturday Night

The remarkable success of the sale, the unprecedented number of buyers who have selected instruments here during the past week compels us to announce the closing date as NOT LATER THAN NEXT SATURDAY. Mind you, we do not guarantee that the sale will last even that long, as every piano may be taken by next Thursday or Friday, so great is the demand for these wonderful bargains.

Another and Final Cut in the Prices!

Never has there been such an opportunity; never has there been a time when such Pianos as the KNABE, HALLET & DAVIS, PACKARD, IVERS & POND, KRANICH & BACH, LYON & HEALY, SCHAEFFER, CONWAY, WINTER & CO., RUDOLPH, ELDRIDGE, COTE, CLARENDON, SCHIRMER, etc., could be bought at anywhere near the prices that are the rule in this sale. Never before have these same Pianos been offered on the extremely low

Terms of Payment, $5.00 Up, Monthly

YOU have that opportunity NOW. If you act quickly, if you are alive to your interests, if you decide that the SAVING OF HALF in your piano purchase is worth saving and willcome to this sale tomorrow, YOU can share in great benefits; YOU can secure one of these fine, high-class pianos at the cost of the second-hand kind; YOU can have the privilege of paying for it on any terms you may name that are within the bounds of reason.

A Saving of $115, $165 to $235

Greater Bargains than Ever This Week

We are going to leave nothing to chance; we are going to make sure that every piano in this entire stock will be cleared out by next Saturday; **we will stand back on no reasonable offer as to price or terms; the result that** must be accomplished during the next six days to sell every one of these pianos, and we are prepared to take our medicine; the loss we sustain will go into **your** pocket. We have **therefore**, made a further deep cut in every price, again reduced the already greatly reduced prices. **Read carefully the table of prices. They tell the whole** story.

Why This Sale Is Necessary

On October 3d, the workmen will take charge of our building and begin at once the complete overhauling and remodeling of same, details of which have been published heretofore. It is needless to state that we must dispose of every instrument before that time. We are going to place these pianos in the homes of the people, preferring to do this even at the sacrifice of every dollar of profit and more (many of the pianos being marked down to even less than actual cost), rather than take chances on damage while work is going on.

Store Open Evenings Until 8:15

Player-Pianos at Great Sacrifice

We make the positive assertion that we are selling Player-Pianos $300 cheaper than in any other city in the United States. We know what other dealers charge, and must charge, for these same players. We know we are $300 under that price, every dollar of which you save if you purchase here. There never was known a time or place where an opportunity like this has been offered a buyer.

$600 Player-Piano—88 Note $397
$650 Player-Piano—88 Note $467
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Fine Used Uprights

What we lack in "quantity" is more than offset in the "quality" of the used uprights we have to offer.

We are going to close them out at prices that do not near represent HALF their true worth. Here they are, first come, first seved:

$350 KIMBALL ..... $ 92
$350 DAVIS & SON ..... $ 83
$475 CHASE $194
$400 CHASE $105
$400 MARSHALL $118
$400 KIMBALL $110
$550 HALLETT & DAVIS $243
$550 STEINWAY $236

$2.00 for $1 Credit
Save $30 Extra

As an inducement for cash, we will credit you $2 on every dollar paid at time of purchase in excess of $10 and up to $40 on pianos, and from $5 up to $20 on organs. For example:

$10 cash credits you with $10
$15 cash credits you with $20
$20 cash credits you with $30
$25 cash credits you with $40
$30 cash credits you with $50
$35 cash credits you with $60
$40 cash credits you with $70

Here Is The Way New Pianos Are Going In This Sale

$285 UPRIGHT—Mahogany case; beautiful tone; latest style; fully guaranteed. $128
$325 UPRIGHT — Mahogany case; large size; fine make; handsomely carved panels. $157
$350 UPRIGHT—Choice of walnut and mahogany; same make as above. $176
$400 UPRIGHT — Exceptionally fine styles and make; both in mahogany. $238
$425 UPRIGHT—High-grade; beautiful 1910 styles; mahoghay oak and walnut. $263
$450 UPRIGHT—Handsomely carved mahogany case; high-grade make. $276
$475 UPRIGHT—Four of the finest pianos ever brought to the state. Highest grade make. $287
$500 UPRIGHT—Choice of mahogany, oak and curly walnut... $296

ABOUT TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If you do not care to pay monthly we will arrange other terms to suit your convenience. Just state how you wish to pay and the terms will be made satisfactory in every way.

OTHER NEW PIANOS.

At $112, $136, $153, $187,, $196, $207, Etc.

ABOUT HALF THE REGULAR SELLING PRICES.

There is a Piano here for every home. Everybody can buy.

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