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Salt Lake City, Utah.

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**SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 15, 1908.**

**NOT ENOUGH TEACHERS.**  
The scarcity of teachers in this state, spoken of in this paper last, appears to be general throughout the East also. Newspapers published in various large cities reveal everywhere the same steady search for teachers.

In the school now a place of so little attractiveness and remuneration that few first class men can longer afford to remain in it? In Chicago a leading paper remarks of the teachers in that city that they frequently fail to serve out the year for which they were engaged.

They resign at Thanksgiving time. They leave in droves almost at Christmas. They withdraw from the schools at Easter. The superintendents are kept busy all the time filling the vacancies, and are often forced to take away any one who comes along in order to prevent the misfortune of having rooms unsupplied with teachers at the opening of the term.

No doubt the difficulty is partly an economic one. The salaries paid for teaching are not commensurate with those possible in other lines of work. This is particularly true in the case of men. The tenure is more or less uncertain, with more of dependence upon the whims of superintendents or members of school board than many people enjoy. The service is wearing, notably where teaching is associated with discipline. Promotion is not rapid, as a rule, and the limits even of rapid advancement are soon reached. All these things combine to make the teaching profession comparatively unattractive.

One measure of relief in this state is contemplated by the superintendent of public instruction. The law says that temporary certificates to teachers shall not be renewed. Many are teaching this year on these permits. If they are to be barred next year, many schools must be closed for a time. What can be done?

The superintendent hopes to get all such teachers to take the necessary summer course at the University to entitle them to their state diplomas. Those who cannot do all the work required for their credentials may, upon the record of their work done in the summer school, be allowed another summer or more in which to complete their work. Meanwhile their temporary certificates will be extended by the State Board. In this way it may be possible to bridge over what appears to be a serious difficulty. But should the same conditions recur year after year, the problem will have to be grappled with in a more extensive way. Men connected with the national organization of teachers are studying the situation, which presents a problem not easy to solve.

A simple increase of the pay of teachers is the direct way of meeting the difficulty; but as this would involve either increased taxation or greater economy in other directions, this method is beset with difficulties, and no other has yet been suggested.

**THE TWO PANICS.**  
A comparison between the panic of 1907 and that of 1893 brings into prominence several circumstances which make the predictions of a speedy recovery seem well founded. One is this, that there was no distrust of the soundness of the monetary standard of the country last year, and there is none now. Another is this, that there is a large surplus in the treasury, and still another that the agricultural population of the country, instead of being as it was in 1893, in distress and debt and groaning over the low price of products, is in a state of prosperity.

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The speaker took up the drink evil and maintained that it was the duty of the pulpit to close the saloon. How can this be done? The speaker said in part:

"I lay the responsibility for the moral condition of any city upon the moral leaders of that city, the appointed guardians of morality. In Rochester I lay it upon you. If the preachers are not responsible for the morals of a town, then the police are not responsible for its health and the merchants are not responsible for its wealth. I do not mean by this to excuse my own or any other citizen's responsibility. But I place the responsibility in the first instance upon that organized body of men who have both the commission and the power to secure these ethical ends."

"The disapproval of the ministers has written '23' over the door of the wicked show business in this city, by the confession of the proprietors. It may be laid to the Sunday closing, but it is well. A business of that character that cannot live except by its Sunday patronage is better dead than alive. The official attitude toward the Sunday show business in Rochester has been fixed. And how much of a battle did it require? Why not even skirmish? It did not cost you a hair or a wink of sleep nor an ounce of flesh. What would happen to the greater evils in the city if it cost you more? We preach and sing and pray about the power of His blood. There is power in His blood because He was willing to shed it. And there is power in your blood on the same condition. You may never have to, but when you are willing to, there will be something doing in Rochester."

"Wee be the conservative men of today if John D. Baptists should appear in this generation. Any man for example who could speak for ten years in a city with 600 rum shops devoted to the violation of the law, the destruction of the home and the dragging the home and childhood, who did not make a sensation, would be entitled to a decoration from the Brewers' association."

"The present ethical revival to establish a permanent standard of civic righteousness here that will insure an impartial and rigid enforcement of the exalted laws we now have."

"It ought to brand the politician who uses his power to shield the lawbreaker, and to secure him immunity when he persistently violates the law, as a greater criminal than the man who breaks the law."

"It ought to mark the public official who will risk his oath of office on the demand of such a politician, whether to subvert the interests of his party, to promote his own political ambition, or for any other cause, as a worse criminal than the lawbreaker. I insist that the man who breaks the law is less to be censured than the official attitude of the executive which permits him to break it without fear of the consequences."

"The public officer who takes upon himself the solemn obligation to enforce the law should familiarize himself with the law. He should not wait for some outside organization, or some private citizen to call his attention to its provisions or its infractions."

"I believe that wherever and whenever and by whomsoever such nominations, of men who are allied to the saloon, are made in this city, the pulpit and this united body of Christian ministers, ought to call public attention to their unfitness for public office."

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and earn my own living and because I have found a man who can afford to give me a good home and who is big enough and broad enough to give me just as much independence as I have now."

But is this any more than a declaration that the right man has not yet happened along? And when he does come, will the girl be quite calm enough then, as now, to define with cool deliberation her own feelings? Will she not, like the very birds of the air, barter away her liberty for the bondage of a home with all its nest of cares?

Princesses and Duchesses do this very "foolish" thing; and why not working girls—even if they are high-spirited American girls working in St. Louis? Or do the girls of that great city or of any other place think that they are so wedded to the honorable work of earning their own living that they can force Cupid to go out of business?

A contemporary argues that in or out of her job, self-sustaining, emancipated, advanced, intellectual, or what not, the modern young woman is not really any more afraid of the shackles of the one world-old and eternal slavery than her millions of sisters have been before her.

One little or great sentiment, emotion, delusion, or whatever else the girls may term it, will be quite sufficient to upset their really meritorious philosophy of liberty and self help. If that is only present, it will find a way; and we congratulate them upon their present attitude only so long as they are not visited by what Drummond calls "the greatest thing in the world"—the indefinable something called love, independence, fortune, liberty, count for little beside it. As Moore exclaimed: For oh, the choice, what heart can doubt, Of tents with love, or thrones without?

Let the bachelors beware of the bachelor girls.

If the rain keeps up, January will be right in the swim.

What Nevada wants is federal troops, not federal interference.

Ruef wants his immunity bath ticket in his hand before he "tells all."

Jupiter Pluvius may be in attendance on the dry farming convention.

Chicago has a widows' club. The members must be policemen's widows.

This year West Point first class cadets will receive diplomas for valentines.

Boys don't like this kind of weather. They have to sweep the snow off the sidewalks.

Hall Caine says that he has the key of the Druece mystery. It must be a skeleton key.

A man may be a knave, a scoundrel and a great big fool all the time and still never be temporarily insane.

Senator La Follette is trying to have Pullman rates reduced. He can bring the upper berth down, but not the lower one.

Colonel Watterson says that Mr. Bryan will not accept. The trouble is that the Colonel speaks by the column and not by the card.

It is said that the Emperor of Japan keeps thirty cooks. How does he manage it? In this country it is almost impossible to keep one.

In the days when the chromo was king, a chromo was given with every dollar's worth of goods purchased. But times have changed. Now an automobile is given with every purchase.

Mr. Walsh couldn't have made a fiercer speech than he did had he been in the midst of a pack of howling wolves instead of in the midst of an assembly of peaceful sheeplike.

"Bernard Shaw always speaks so disrespectfully of love that one wonders naturally what induced him to marry a few years ago," says an exchange. Perhaps it was the lady who induced him.

The shrinkage in the immigration business is almost phenomenal. One of the large liners just arrived at New York brought only 43 steerage passengers as against a thousand or more common to it for the season. Another ship, one of the Italian line, brings 150 aliens in the steerage against over 2,000 for this time a year ago. Still another arrives with only 281 in the steerage against some 2,500 on the average voyage of a year ago. The thousands that left this country last year must have been describing the conditions here as a good deal worse than they are.

Southern California owes much to the Los Angeles Times for the able and consistent fashion in which the "City of the Angels" has been kept before the public. In its annual midwinter number, however, that journal has attained a higher notch on the booster record. Aside from 28 pages in regular newspaper form, that number includes six separate magazine sections, each of 32 pages, carrying numerous artistic half-tones and seductive reading matter calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of those in search of health, rest and recreation. If the Southern Pacific, the Salt Lake Route and the Santa Fe railroad general passenger agents do not place orders for a reproduction of the entire edition and scatter copies broadcast throughout the land—well, they generally know a good thing when they see it.

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**A SERMONET FOR WORKERS**  
[By J. H. Hapgood.]  
Out of a hundred good men perhaps only ten know how to sell their ability to the best advantage. The clever talker, who can sell almost anything from a bad cigar to a house full of furniture, is often too timid and too over-confident when it is a case of going up against a new boss for a new job. The man who is not clever, but just able and conscientious, is liable to be over-modest, and if he is of a nervous temperament he is in danger of losing his head before he has had half a chance to give an account of himself. On the other hand, the fellow who is neither clever, nor able, nor reliable, but simply reckless and lazy—the fellow who is out for a job because he must work, but who would not work if he could possibly avoid it—is sometimes found to be a prodigy of nerve, and bluff, when the average employer will be anxious to annex until he gets better acquainted with the fellow.

Employment conditions are such that the good and worthy men are at a decided disadvantage in trying to sell their ability, while the unworthy are very often successful. This fact has opened a new field of activity for the "brain broker," who is the middleman between the employer and employee. In this capacity I receive some 60,000 applications annually from men in positions, or out of them, who wish to better themselves in the world.

I think a man can always sell his brain through a middleman better than he can himself, but to those who are in favor of the personal method of application I would advise the most careful kind of preparation.

The modern employer has a keen eye for the way you walk and sit and carry yourself. Your clothes are scrutinized almost as closely as your face. I have known one employer to refuse an otherwise desirable applicant because he wore a Fedora hat; others were refused because they had red or curly hair, wore too much jewelry, blew their nose too hard, or did some little trifling thing which happened to displease the employer.

It is a good thing to acquaint yourself with the business of the house before you apply. The more you know about that the better are your chances for holding the Old Man's attention when you get at him.

Your fate is decided, nine times out of ten, during the initial interview. During those five or six minutes' conversation, the average boss will make up his mind whether or no you are his own. Hence, prepare carefully. Prim yourself.

**KITCHENS BECOMING USELESS.**  
Delineator.  
Coincident with the transfer of household industries outside the home, our methods of living are undergoing a slow but steady revolution. The housewife of today is not so busy a personage as was her grandmother. The food and the clothing that the housewife once made herself are now largely produced in the factories. Every article of wearing apparel may be had from a department store bargain counter. Bakeries turn out bread at fifty thousand loaves to the baking. Soups that our mothers spent a day in the making now arrive all ready to add hot water and serve. Our bacon is sliced and our cereals steam-cooked before they reach the kitchen. Puddings and desserts are minute-made and pickles and preserves come in fifty-seven varieties, bottled and beautiful.

**THE TWO PANICS.**  
A comparison between the panic of 1907 and that of 1893 brings into prominence several circumstances which make the predictions of a speedy recovery seem well founded. One is this, that there was no distrust of the soundness of the monetary standard of the country last year, and there is none now. Another is this, that there is a large surplus in the treasury, and still another that the agricultural population of the country, instead of being as it was in 1893, in distress and debt and groaning over the low price of products, is in a state of prosperity.

Another feature noticed is this, that the lowest prices of stocks last year were far above the lowest point in 1893. Here are a few figures given by an eastern exchange that may serve as an illustration of the general conditions during the two panic years:

Name of Stock	Lowest, 1893	Lowest, 1907
So. Railway com.	94	107
Erie 1st pref.	115	123
Mo. Pacific	16 1/2	44 1/2
Reading com.	12	70 1/2
Atchafson com.	9 1/2	66 1/2
Union Pacific com.	15 1/4	109

The upward movement that has already been well advanced is evidence of returning normal conditions.

**PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY.**  
A remarkable meeting closed the old year in church circles at Rochester, N. Y. Hundreds of clergymen were present, and an address was delivered by Clinton N. Howard, which was adopted as expressing the ethical standard for the new year.

The speaker took up the drink evil and maintained that it was the duty of the pulpit to close the saloon. How can this be done? The speaker said in part:

"I lay the responsibility for the moral condition of any city upon the moral leaders of that city, the appointed guardians of morality. In Rochester I lay it upon you. If the preachers are not responsible for the morals of a town, then the police are not responsible for its health and the merchants are not responsible for its wealth. I do not mean by this to excuse my own or any other citizen's responsibility. But I place the responsibility in the first instance upon that organized body of men who have both the commission and the power to secure these ethical ends."

"The disapproval of the ministers has written '23' over the door of the wicked show business in this city, by the confession of the proprietors. It may be laid to the Sunday closing, but it is well. A business of that character that cannot live except by its Sunday patronage is better dead than alive. The official attitude toward the Sunday show business in Rochester has been fixed. And how much of a battle did it require? Why not even skirmish? It did not cost you a hair or a wink of sleep nor an ounce of flesh. What would happen to the greater evils in the city if it cost you more? We preach and sing and pray about the power of His blood. There is power in His blood because He was willing to shed it. And there is power in your blood on the same condition. You may never have to, but when you are willing to, there will be something doing in Rochester."

"Wee be the conservative men of today if John D. Baptists should appear in this generation. Any man for example who could speak for ten years in a city with 600 rum shops devoted to the violation of the law, the destruction of the home and the dragging the home and childhood, who did not make a sensation, would be entitled to a decoration from the Brewers' association."

"The present ethical revival to establish a permanent standard of civic righteousness here that will insure an impartial and rigid enforcement of the exalted laws we now have."

"It ought to brand the politician who uses his power to shield the lawbreaker, and to secure him immunity when he persistently violates the law, as a greater criminal than the man who breaks the law."

"It ought to mark the public official who will risk his oath of office on the demand of such a politician, whether to subvert the interests of his party, to promote his own political ambition, or for any other cause, as a worse criminal than the lawbreaker. I insist that the man who breaks the law is less to be censured than the official attitude of the executive which permits him to break it without fear of the consequences."

"The public officer who takes upon himself the solemn obligation to enforce the law should familiarize himself with the law. He should not wait for some outside organization, or some private citizen to call his attention to its provisions or its infractions."

"I believe that wherever and whenever and by whomsoever such nominations, of men who are allied to the saloon, are made in this city, the pulpit and this united body of Christian ministers, ought to call public attention to their unfitness for public office."

It will be noticed that the speaker is not afraid of interference by church men upon the affairs of the community.

He may overestimate the influence of the pulpit, but he does not exaggerate the obligation of professed teachers of morality to combat the social evils.

In our own City the saloons and kindred places of business occupy the very center of the business district. And worse, some of the occupants of pulpits have at times preferred a political alliance with that element, to co-operation with decent citizens in the interest of public morals. If Mr. Howard is right in placing the responsibility for the moral conditions of any city upon the pulpit, some of our own preachers have their heavy burden to carry.

There is an ethical revival all over the country. Shall bigotry be allowed to prevent an awakening here, where reforms are very much needed?

**AMUSEMENTS.**  
According to Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder of Jersey City, "The church of the future will be an ecclesiastical department store." The gentleman is said to have made that interesting observation in an address before the Fifth Avenue Baptist church in New York. "It will supply practically all the needs of man," he said. Dr. Scudder's church, the Jersey City First Congregational, it is said runs the People's Palace, with bowling alleys, billiards, dances, card parties. Dr. Scudder thinks "our business is to say, 'Drop these amusements, Mr. Satan, they belong to us.'"

"Life," he says, "is not a funeral procession, and there is no reason why the face of a Christian should be as long as that of a horse."

The underlying thought of this statement is, it seems to us, all right. Why should not amusements be under auspices of people identified with churches? There was a time when all kinds of amusements were denounced as worldly. The churches imbued with puritanism, or pietism, fought even the most innocent amusements with fanatical zeal. This has changed, owing in a large measure to the healthful, rational view of life presented to the world by the Prophet Joseph and the Latter-day Saints. It is now admitted that amusements are necessary, and that those of an innocent character are beneficial. Why should they not be conducted under the auspices of people interested in the spiritual welfare of their fellow-men, instead of by those whose only interests are financial?

The drama, we believe, was at one time utilized by the church as a medium through which important lessons were taught. The arts were used as a means of drawing man nearer to God. And why not? Is there any music that can compare in sweetness, in grandeur, in soul-inspiring power, to the sacred music? Painting, sculpture, architecture—all reach their highest perfection in the service of religion. It is the same with amusements. They are empty, wearying, soul-destroying, unless the spirit of God can be with those who partake in them.

But for all that, the announcement that the church of the future will be a department store sounds strange. The author of the travels of Captain Gulliver makes the Lilliputians convey the giant they had found to a

building that had been a church once but was used for a stable. That is hardly any worse than the predicted transformation into a department store. The main concern of the churches should always be spiritual, because man's chief need is spiritual and not temporal.

**Excellent Money-Saving Chances at Z. C. M. I.**

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"—Enter this store and get your money's worth. Here are a number of trade pulling specials for the remainder of the week.

Wide Embroideries, Swiss and Nainsook, all widths, up to \$2.00 values, all this week—  
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And his magnificent  
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Friday and Saturday, "The Land of Nod." Sale begins today.

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ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.  
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Viola Pratt Gillette & George MacFarlane, Flo Adler, Ray L. Royce, Kathleen De Voie, Two Lorettes, Burton & Brooks, Kindred, Opheum Orchestra.  
Every Evening (except Sunday), 8:15, 7:50, 6:00. Box seats, \$1.00.  
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W. E. Nankville's Idyll of the Arkansas Hills.  
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(A play no woman can afford to miss).  
Starting tomorrow Night, "UNCLE JOSE PERKINS."

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Men's all-wool cashmere hose, regular 5