#### DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY DECEMBER 26 1908

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# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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#### NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The board of regents of the State University estimate that an appropriation of \$318,494 is needed for the next two years, and, in addition thereto, \$50,000 for a new building. The latter is to cost \$250,000, but the regents suggest that \$200,000 be borrowed from the University Land fund and the Legislature appropriate \$50,000.

The total is large, perhaps too large, in the estimation of many, in proportion to the resources of the State and the demands by other great and important institutions. And yet, when the details are examined, they seem to be very conservative. Through the courtesy of President Kingsbury we are in a position to present the following data.

For the University proper, the State shool of mines, the State normal school and the medical school for the two years from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1911, these are the estimates:

For maintenance-salaries, fuel, printing, insurance, janitorial service, light and power, state fair library, summer school, and general improvements-\$300,000. This is a fixed expense and admits of comparatively little variation.

The special equipment, supplies, books, and apparatus necessary for the work of the several schools during the ensuing biennium have been closely itemized by the heads of departments and are shown at length to be as follows: School of arts and sciences, \$18,-402; medical school, \$8,116; school of mines, \$38,424; normal school and normal training school, \$4,952.

In the way of new buildings, the Regents find that the present overcrowded conditions of all the departments makes necessary the erection of the main or central building on the University grounds. As the institution proceeds to a more exclusive college grade of work, the needs for room and equipment increase. More laboratories, art-rooms, music rooms, and better library facilities, are now the most imperative needs. But additional room for legitimate student affairs, seminar and class rooms, are also needed; for without sufficient floor space in which to accommodate the students at their work, the institution cannot make progress or even maintain its present standing. It is especially noticeable that the space allotted to the biological departments is entirely inadequate, while the nature study department, consisting of three large classes, have not even a recitation room, and must make use of oth-

taxes. The recommendation of the Regents that the University of Utah be supported by the reservation of one mill, is a reasonable one, in line with the practice of other states.

OUR GROWING BUSINESS.

After the immense rush of the Christmas season we are pleased to be able to say a good word for the employes and management of the Salt Lake postoffice. We understand that the business handled in the local office is between \$4,000 and \$5,000 in advance, of the business for the same month last year, and that, in fact, never before has it been anywhere near what it is this month. It is a recordbreaker in the history of the local postoffice. The various departments have also been somewhat crippled, several employes having been absent from their respective posts on account of sickness. But, notwithstanding all, the service has been excellent, Every department, we understand, except the registry department, has kept up with the demands made by the increased volume of business, and even that department is not very far behind. The delivery of mail has been prompt, and the carriers deserve the good will of the public. Their duties are not always very pleasant, but they are, as a rule, performing them well and faithfully, and the thoughtful part of the public are appreciating their services. No hu-

man institution is free from imperfections, and there is room for improvement everywhere, but we believe Salt Lake has reason to be proud of the work performed by the postoffice this month, in the handling of the immensely increased mail business.

### THE TURKISH REVOLUTION.

One of the notable occurrences of the year is the convening of a Turkish parliament at Constantinople. Will the experiment of popular government succeed there? It is to be tried under the most exacting circumstances. The great majority of the people under Turkish rule are not accustomed to take an interest in the affairs of the state, They are ignorant and fanatic. In Turkey the adherents of different religions have been at war; can they now, all at once, meet as equals in parliamentary debates? Will they be able to unite in defense of the country and for its advancement along the lines of European civilization? These questions are to be determined by the experiment now being made. It is to be hoped that it will be a greater success than the constitutional government established in 1876, which did not last many

months. The present reform is due to the agitation of the Young Turkey party, of the existence of which little was known until recently. It seems that ever since the year 1830-a year ever memorable in our own history-there has been a tendency among the more enlightened Turks to turn to Europe for ideals and to leave Asiatic standards. French institutions in particular were studied by them.

In the year mentioned Reshid, a Young Turk, gathered some followers. They hoped to see a reformed, re-organized Ottoman empire. They realized that the conquered races would always be in revolt as long as the hand of oppression rested upon them. They, therefore, proposed to unite the races in a common cause. They would try to root out all feuds and prejudices existing between various races, and make

sembly of patriots. On July 24 the Sultan was compelled to re-establish the constitution of 1876. All the representatives of the old regime, men surrounding Abdul Hamid, who for the last thirty-two years had kept the Ottoman empire in perpetual terror and bloodshed, are out of power today. The most resolute ones, men like Izzet Pasha and Selim Melhama Pasha have

fled the country; others have been imprisoned, tried, and done away with. All testify to the wonderful results of the new regime. It has, at least for the time being, abolished the feud existing between various races. It has assured the integrity of the empire, liberty of all religions, of the press, and of education. And it will, probably, prove the beginning of the removal of every obstacle to the gathering of the Zionists to Palestine. And perhaps this is the most remarkable result of the revolution in Turkey, accomplished without bloodshed and precipitated by circumstances over which even the revolutionists had no control.

FOR THE BLIND.

On another page of this issue appears

story narrating the various measures that are being pushed for bettering the condition of the blind. This public interest is almost a new thing for Utah; for while the majority of the human race sympathizes in the affliction which renders the blind in most cases a helpless portion of the community, no public nor concerted effort for their welfare has taken place locally, until this year. In the early spring the first organization was completed for furthering their welfare, and later the establishment of an auxiliary reading room connected with the Packard Free Library, devoted solely to the use of the blind, has brought their cause into promi-

nent notice. The result of these and other import ant movements now in process of agitation promises to bring to this afflicted class new opportunities for education and endeavor; and the "News" joins heartily in the hope that they may be speedily obtained. Few realize the actual limitations of the blind. They mean more than sightlessness. Retirement from the activities which mean so much of life, comparative social isolation, and a host of other losses follow in the train of this worst of afflictions, till hope, ambition and endeavor go down in final blight. Any measure or institution that will help to rescue them from this forced semi-slavery is a boon both to the beneficiaries and to the State, since to the latter must fall the stigma and care of this necessarily. pauperized portion of its community, unless something is done to make them

independent. There is only one Helen Kellar in the world; but there may be embryo ones whom education may place somewhere near her comparatively fortunate state; and it is with this object in view that local efforts are being made to assist in the good cause. It is to be hoped these efforts may go on to successful fruition,

WHERE DOCTORS DO AGREE.

What to do "when doctors disagree" is a question that most people prefer not to decide; but as to what should be done when doctors are a unit in opinion seems neither to admit of any doubt nor to permit unnecessary delay. As our readers know, we but recently raised these important questions: Shall the schools teach agriculture? how where and by what means

life and methods of work it will be easier for them and much more beneficial to the country at large. As to how this might be accomplished, he made the following statement:

"We need not change the present sys-tem of teaching the children to intro-duce agriculture into the schools, but merely revise the text-books to some metric revise the text-books to some extent. The problem will be the same materially, but instead of having a problem reading: How much money will a man who buys so many shares of mining stock and sells it a certain per cent birder there there are the The problem will be the same illy, but instead of having a cent higher than the cost, make?" have the problem deal-ing with agricultural life. For instance place the problem before the pupils: 'How much will it require to feed a horse during the winter if he eats so many pounds of hay and grain a day?" or 'How many horses will a stack of hay of certain dimensions feed during the winter?" He explained farther that it should

be possible so to arrange the work in nature study, which is being established with success in many of the best common schools of the country that it will deal with the life cycles and with agricultural processes in some detail as well as with experiments upon the more obvious and general aspects of nature.

This substantial agreement of opinon among leading educators of our State, was not affected by the fact that varying plans are proposed. Minor differences as to details are of course inevitable. One of these came out in response to Dr. Widtsoe, when Dr. Paul of the nature study department of the University, showed that the complete agricultural cycle of life in plant and animal is less convenient for common school lessons than the more direct object lessons from the specimen in hand. Otherwise, he said, he could heartily agree with the ideas of Dr Widtsoe.

Thus it has developed, that it is not necessary in this case for others to attempt to decide when doctors disagree, for all are at one here on this question. We therefore think that a solution of this pressing problem of public need, could now be worked out that should both meet the views of the educators and also satisfy the public demand for more of industrial activity, or at least more of first-hand knowing and doing, in the public and high schools of the State.

And in following out this desideration in school life, we think farther that no better suggestion could be given than that made by Mrs. Milner in the course of her beautiful and inspirational addresses before the convention:

"You of the free and untrammelled west should do much toward this need-ed reform. No matter what the east has done, no matter what conventions and section of the country may have established, see to it that you do not fall under the spell. Our problem is to shake off the galling fetters of these same conventions; yours to work out a system of education fitted to the vasiness and power of your magnificent en-vironments. Do not follow slavishly the traditions of long-established schools. Study your own industrial and social conditions and make your encode not in institution of schools, not in imitation of any other existing ones, but put into them the freedom of your /own vast country. Daro to do the unconventional thing if you believe in it, and we, who may not always follow the lead of our con-victions, will learn of you the better way.'

These Marathon men should run well for office.

(Was yours in your stocking or un der your plate?

To church and back makes a very good Sabbath day's journey.

## Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

of place, never a wheel slipping a cog, But at the back of the whole stands an Inventor; at the back of the whole an inventor; at the back of the whole printing-press there is One keeping watch over His mechanism; at the back of all the flying wheels stands the great Father God in the silence, keeping watch above His own. These laws of nature through land and sea and sky, through all the fruits, through all that lends us beauty and fruthe they are the volces of God through all that londs us beauty and truth—they are the volces of God speaking to us. Then you find a man that has visions like Moses, who takes off his shoes when the acacia-bush flames in scarlet and burns like a sheet of fire. When Paul, with his visionary power, looks up he perceives that God is speaking to him. Trenny-son understands that God is nearer than breathing, and closer than hands or feet. We never can escape from Him. The angel of His goodness goes before us; the angel of His mer-cy follows after us. God is not a bun-dle of thunderstorms; God is not a ember 5. dle of thunderstorms; God is not a sheath of red-hot thunderbolts; God is not upon the track of a sinner to overwhelm him for his sins; God follows after sinful men to recover them

lows after sinful men to recover them out of their transgressions. We are camped in the heart of God; we set up our tent in the midst of God's mind. We can no more lift ourselves out of the presence of God than a man can jift, himself out of this universe by—excuse the cxpression—his boots. That is our hope. The way to fly from God is to flee into His arms. This world is so beautiful—this world, steeped in God's wisdom, colored with His love, flaming with His beauty— it is the voice of God. If we have a mind that is sensitive to His over-tures of love, then the manifold voices tures of love, then the manifold voices of God in physical nature is the mar-velous fact and event of human life,.... Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., in The Homiletic Review (October).

A Child's A great review is being Thrilling held in Vienna in the Experience. presence of the Emperor and Empress in honor of the fiftleth anniversary of the founding

of one of the principal military orders Thirty thousand cavalry, hussars, lan cers, dragoons, glittering in burnished cuirasses and resplendent helmets, and arrayed in gorgeous uniforms of azure blue with scarlet facings, one pure white with facings of blue or red, or other resplendent hues, are drawn up in line awaiting the order to charga. Aides-de-camp gallop furiously to and fro as is their wont, and the massed bands of a number of the regiments present play martial airs, while around the review ground, and pressing up to the barriers is a vast crowd of on-lookers. The Emperor and Empress, mounted on magnificent chargers, now take their stand beneath the unfurled royal standard; the army of bandsmen retire into the center of the ground; an alde-de-camp conveys to the gen-eral in command the royal order to charge. In a moment the vast host wildly sweeps onwards like a tornado, the pennons of their poised lances flut-tering in the wind, and the rays of the sun flashing from twenty thousand

drawn swords. On, on they come, as on the wings of the wind, and in a few moments are saluting the monarch as they sweep past to: royal enclosure. But suddenly the Empress utters an agonized shrick, and a cry of horror surges up from the multitude. For a pretty little child has run out in front of the advancing squadrons, and is almost under the feet of the gal-loping horses. And now a stalward

hussar in the front rank, without slack ing speed or spolling the align-ment, at the risk of his life, throws himself over his horse's side, reaches down, seizes hold

How God Geology copies God's Speaks handwriting on the pages To Man. of His rocks; astronomy copies God's handwriting and voice on the pages of His stars; physiology copies God's handwriting and voice on the pages of His stars; physiology copies God's speech ut-tered through the human body; psy-dhology—it is a copy of the laws of the human intellect; art—it is a copy of God's beautiful thoughts; tools— they are God's useful thoughts or-ganized into terms of steel or iron or wood, and they give us these marvel-ous textures. This universe of ours is simply a great wheel, a wast complicated in another wheel, a vast complicated in chanism—never a lever getting out of place, never a wheel slipping a cog. Making this a more homogeneous nation is, among the achieveaccident of his personality. It has come about through his abound-ing vitality, the strength and variety of his human sympathies. Quite apart from personal con-tact with him, by reason of his public utterances on morals, man-ners, and a wide extent of subjects far apart from the business of the Presidency, many kinds of people have felt the strength of his encour-agement and the stimulus of his in-terest. More than any other man, he has looged the collar of parizan loyalty. If he had been the recent candidate for President, the Solid South would have ceased to exist. He has made a Confederate soldier Sec-retary of War. His letter about Taft's religion contained nothing new for the broad-minded; but thousands who believe in him will accept his message the broad-minded; but thousands who believe in him will accept his message that bigotry is wrong, and ten years hence the amount of suspicion and harsh feeling among men will be less by reason of one episode in Roose-velt's administration. The sort of service, in its broadest aspects, is especially used in a country whose national character must finally be determined by a fusion of different races and creeds.—Collier's for Dec-ember 5.

The Modern The tree doctor is a pro-Tree Doctor duct of modern condi-At His Work tions. In ploneer days, when the country was covered with original forests, there was no thought of him; but now, when the entire country is becoming alarmed over the rapid disappearance of our trees, he has become an important personage. The profession, however, is not overcrowded; in fact, there are yet many sections of the country where he is unknown. Not infrequently the professional tree doctor is called upon to treat cases in which the cavity is large enough to allow one or even two men to stand upright in it. The

juantity of filling in such a case some-times amounts to several barrels. Fortimes amounts to several barrels. For-tunately, however, the filling used for trees is not as expensive as the gold and amalgam used by the dentist for filling teeth. That in the most fro-quent use is cement, although in ex-treme cases, where a large hollow is to be filled, rocks, brickbats, and sand and cement my be used as a bed for the top layer of filling. It is only recently that ten tons of such filling were required for the preservation of a giant tree in New Jersey, and the famous Washington elm in Cambridge, Massachusetts, now consists mainly of cement. It is not, however, always cement. It is not, however, always necessary to call in a professional tree surgeon, as most of the ordinary cases can be successfully treated by an amateur after a little experience in properly cleaning out cavilies and the correct mixing of the cement filling. When a tree is already rotten or dis-eased special treatment is required. Ab-solutely all diseased or decaying tissue must be cut out, no matter how large a wound is made, because if any decay is left it would be as bad practice as if a dentist failed to cleanse thoroughly a decayed tooth before putting in the filling, and the work would have to be done over again in order to save the tree .- Newton Forest Russell, in Harper's Weekly.

The organized laborers of America demand no spe-cial favors; no old age Rights of American Laborers.

pensions; no socialistiq egislation. They want only justice. They ask the American people for pro-tection against mediaeval conspiracy legislation. laws, under which they are impris-oned, fined, and continually intimidated oned, fined, and continually intimidated for doing, in combination, acts which every citizen of the United States has a constitutional right to do as an indi-vidual. English laborers have been given this protection by acts of par-liament. American laborers have sought it in valn from Congress for 10 years. Until they secure it, there can never be said to be really free labor in America. A combination of laborers is not like any other geonomic

Reason for In .. lecture delivered The Decline some years ago by Prof. Of Tragedy. Moulton, on "The Humor of Ben Jonson," the speaker declared that the one word that hast expresses modern life is the worl "anti-conspicuousness." We all have a horror of becoming too prom-inent in appearance and manner; we follow the fashions, not to attract at never a nonor of becoming too prom-inent in appearance and manner; we follow the fashions, not to attract at-tention, but to avoid it. The clothes that young men wear today are al-most a uniform of youth; and in speech, walk and manner they all approach closely to a certain form. It is not merely common sense and a keep nor merely common sense and a keen per-ception of the ridiculous that prevent us from being poseurs; it is in part sheer timidity. In Elizabethan days the situation was quite otherwise. In-dividualism was rampant. The con-suming desire of each way of faches suming desire of each man of fashion was to draw attention to himself, either by the splendor of his gar-ments or the swagger of his walk. Modesty was not an Elizabethan vir-tue. Today we all suspect the man who talks block of being really, inefficient talks bigly, of being really inefficient. It was not so in those spacious times. Such splendid soldiers as Melantius and Philaster roared out defiance to the circumambient air; and it was not safe for an antagonist to discount their glorying. Tamboulaine out-Heroded Herod in colossal boasting; but he was as good as his word. The twentieth century hero is so unassuming that ho not only forbears to speak of his prow-ess, but he receives praise from others with a same of shame. It is at least with a sense of shame. It is at least with a sense of shame. It is at least possible that this modern attitude has something to do with the decline of tragedy. The very word "tragedy" sounds strange to modern ears, Play-wrights in France, Germany, England and America have almost ceased to use the term; and on the rare occasions when it is employed, it generally be-tokens a historical costume drama as tokens a historical costume drama, as though the sorrows of men in evening dress lacked the dignity of protagonists in doublet and hose. It is even probable that the modern dread of ridicula makes our dramatists reluctant to call any of their works tragedies.-William Lyon Phelps, in the December Forum.

#### **RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

The holiday number of the Red Book Magazine is beautifully illustrated. The following is the list of contents: 'Photographic Art Studies," by White and Bangs, New York; "Frontispiece," drawn by W. H. D. Koerner; "The Men Who Can't Come Back," James DeConlay; "Bridge-Whist and Drink," Gertrude Atherton; "What the Buyer Bought," Anne Warner; "A Day of Discipline," Isabel Ecclestone Mackay; "The Hold Up," Clarence E. Mulford; "Service," Richard Washburn Child: "The Pursuit of the Present," Charles Date U "The Pursuit of the Prosent," Charles Battell Loomis; "The Object Lesson," J. O. Curwood; "Appearances Are ---" Beatrice Hanscom; "With a Little Help from Beulah," Margaret Busbee Shipp; "Honor at Pawn," William Gilmore Beymer "What the Colonel Wanted," Una Hudson; "Parisian Modes," Reutlinger, Parls, and "Some Dramas of the Day," Louis V. DeFoe. A lady reader and admirer of art says of this magazine: "It grows more and more beautiful as the years roll by "-more beautiful as the years roll by."-The Red Book Corporation, Chicago.

The Red Book Corporation, Chicago. The following are features of Harp-er's Bazar for january: "Worry: It's Cause and Cure" Rev. Samuel Mc-Comb, D. D., associate director of the Emmanuel church movement. "The Messenger," a poem, William H. Mayne;" "The Black Silk Gowns." a story, Eleanor H. Forter; "The New York Climbers," part H. Alice Duer Miller: "The Master," a poem, Clinton Scollard; "Peter, Peter," a novel, chap-ters III, and IV, Maude Radford War-ren; "Melodrama, or Recitation with Music," David Bispalm; "The Months and the Jewels,' a poem, Tudor Jenks; "Genevieve Maud's Mission," a story. Elizabeth Jordnn; "The Housemother's Problem," Bazar Readers; "Furs and Cloaks;" "French Lingerle, "Evening Gowns," "Toilet Accessories," "Econo-mical Mourning Fashions." Maris Oli-ver; "The Girl Who Comes to the mlcal Mourning Fashions." Maris Oliver; "The Girl Who Comes to the City," a symposium; "Making Toys or Clothes-pins," Lina Beard; "Beds and Bedding," Martha Cutler; "How Ho Learned to consult his wife," A Minister; "Sweet Lavender Bags," Ada C. McCormack; "The Finances of a Single Woman," Cecella Henry; "The New Etamine Embroidery," Gaille Alan Lowe; "The Complexion in Midwinter." "To those who are Engaged." Lillie Hamilton French; "A Choice, a poem, John Kendrick Banga; "I Count the Hamilton French; "A Choice, a poem, John Kendrick Banga; "I Count the Days," a poem, Charles Hanson Towne; "Steam Cooking Without Fire," Myra Emmons; "A Diet List," a poem, Priscilla Leonard; "The Sale of Wo-men's Hair,... W. G. Fitz-Gerald "Menus for a Month." Josephine Gren-ion "Common the Menu Yachi Stear." "Menus for a Month." Josephine Gren-ier; "Gowns on the New York Stage," Illustrated; "Receipts for a Christmas Hamper," C. B. Jordan; French Re-colpts," Maria Blay; "With the Editor," and "Ir Jocund Vein."-Harper & Bros. New York.

ers, changing rooms from time to time. The museum specimens are crowded into many rooms, boxes and cupboards, and are neither fully available for inspection, nor properly housed, It follows beyond question that the great need of the school is more room and that another building is the only solution of the present difficulty, And since it will require about two years to convert the loans into money, it is not possible, if begun next summer, to complete the new building inside of two years from now. Hence, if the Legislature fails at this session to provide for the new building, it must be at least four years before one can be erected.

The next most pressing need is that of a larger teaching force. Additional teachers are required for student instruction alone, but it is also highly desirable that some of the specialists be doing research work in aid of the state as a whole. The benefits to be derived from a university are not confined to the students who receive the instruction. Field work in geology, for example, in the form of surveys and reports on the geology and minerals of Utah, should be undertaken at once. Such work would be of the greatest direct value to the mining industries, but would also be of benefit to the state industries as a whole. Similarly, an experiment station in connection with the school of mines ought to be established for the advantage of public road-making and public sanitation as well as for the aid of Utah's great mining and milling interests. The University already has a fine metallurgical plant, a large mechanical laboratory and other similar facilities. With these equipments thorough investigations could be conducted in determining the character of, and the best methods of treatment for, our more abundant ores; in testing the durability of cement, rocks, and other road materials; and in determining the strength, durability, and relative values of the greater classes of common building materials.

Such investigations would easily save every year to the builders of homes and roads throughout the State more than enough to pay the entire cost of the experiments and their publication. Together with the medical school, the most approved methods of sanitation could be both tested and made known. and various important problems relating to the health of the people could likewise be investigated. All this could be done at a small additional cost devoted to expert investigations in the laboratories already established.

The immediate improvement of the University grounds chiefly by the planting of forest and shade trees in quantity, is a step that all citizens will be strongly inclined to approve. Many of the States now support their higher schools by reserving for this

them a united community, an Ottoand methods? man nation under one political institu-We referred recently to the proposition, shared by everybody, participated tion to establish separate agricultural in by Christian and Moslem alike.

high schools for this purpose; and The first notable result of their work stated that just here the opinions of was the proclamation in 1853, by Sultan educators might be expected to differ. Abdul Medild, of a charter granting a But we are gratified to observe that measure of equality and liberty to all there is no apparent division of opin-Turkish subjects. In 1876 a constituion as to the main idea. As to whether tion prepared by Midhat Pasha was the schools for industrial subjects promulgated. At that time Herzegovishould be separate, or whether they na, Servia, and Bulgaria were in reshould be made part of the present volt. On December 23, 1876, the amsystem of schools. Our readers may bassadors of the European powers held recall that was the subject of a recent a conferênce in Constantinople to draw comumnication to this paper by Dr. a reform program and demand of the Wm. M. Stewart of the State Normal. Sublime Porte that it be put into effect He took the ground that industrial immediately. On the first day of this education must be made part of the conference, with firing of one hundred regular system of instruction and cannons, suddenly a constitution was should not be atempted in a separate proclaimed. This meant to notify the and necessarily competing system of powers that a representative, parliaparallel schools. He urged the enormentary Turkey was able to inaugurate mous expense and the rivalry, keen and reforms, to establish justice and peace unpleasant as well as the social detrifor all, that there was no need of forment to pupils resulting from such a eign interference. Soon, war with Russegregation, as reasons why a separsia was declared, and Sultan Abdul ate system of industrial schools should Hamid, who was not in sympathy with not be established. the progressive program, seized the op-We felt convinced even at that time,

nortunity to abolish the parliament and that Dr. Stewart had advanced the do away with all the patriotic Young right solution, but withheld our views Turks. Midhat Pasha was exiled and until we could learn what might murdered, and others imprisoned. said on the other side be Young Turks, after the disastrous of the question. Thus far everywar with Russia, were forced to seek thing we have been able to refuge abroad. They established headhear from those who should best unquarters in Paris. From there literaderstand the merits of this question, ture was circulated, but the movements has served only to deepen our first conwere so secret as to attract very little viction that two sets of public schools attention. The party is divided into should not be contemplated. factions, but their programs are almost First President Kingsbury of the identical. Their aspirations are: The University maintained before the Utah abdication of Sultan Abdul Hamid; res-'Teachers' association that it would be ervation of the Ottoman dynasty; the one of the gravest of educational and re-establishment of the constitution of economic mistakes to undertake to du-1876; the development of the country's plicate the present system of public industry, commerce, and natural reschools with a parallel system for agrisources; the spread of education and cultural and mechanical pursuits. civilization among all the classes, and No adverse opinion could be found through absorbing all the elements mong all the vast body of assembled within the country into one strong naeachers who heard the statement, Had tion, neutralization of all the foreign the question been put to vote, we have intervention in the internal affairs of no doubt that there would have been the Ottoman empire. unanimity of opinion in support of the

The party, it seems, was not pre view that it is better to supplement the pared for the coup when it fell, but present school system with desired and events took their own course. The head practicable improvements than to atof the gendarmerie at Salonika was tempt to create a new and distinct sys-Nazim Bey, a palace spy, who haptem for the purpose of introducing pened to be related to Ahmed Bey, another phase of education. Dr. Widtsoe, president of the Agrithe head of the Young Turkey party. Nazim Bey made himself very obnoxcultural college, took the same view ious and was shot at on the day of a while discussing the aims of introfete. Then he fled to Constantinople ducing agriculture into the schools. and reported that he was no longer His argument was that it is a diffisafe in Salonika. The leader of the cult thing to get men interested in farm life after they have passed the grade revolutionary party was suspected of complicity in the attempted murder, school and high school stages, and that we must start early and get them and he was invited to come to Constantinople, but as he knew what that interested, while they are yet young, meant, he saved himself by flight. The in the lower branches of learning. He belives that there comes a time in the standard of revolt had been raised at Resna, so Ahmed Bey went there, and lives of all men when they must earn the constitution was first proclaimed in a living for themselves, and if they purpose a definite part of the state the hills near that city by a small as have been trained in the agricultural will not be increased.

Between the cold weather and short weight how the coal does go!

Pennsylvania Knox down the biggest persimmon in the Taft cabinet.

On Christmas morning there is no place like home, and there never will

In the Turkish parliament would it be less majestel to call the speaker czar?

Analyzed Mr. Carnegie's testimony was a beautiful example of how not to tell it.

Castro feels both put out and resigned. How conflicting his emolons must be

The new comet has six tails. Does have any more use for them, though, than a cat has for two tails?

Hazardous as is the oil business, still t is safer than fooling with dynamite or playing with unloaded pistols.

Sentencing of Ruef has again been postponed. How justice does seem to hate to grapple with that man.

A man who really doesn't wish to run for the presidency doesn't have to. Washington's example is proof of this.

A man may have contempt of court but he never has contempt of imprisonment after once having undergone it.

The ammunition for the African exedition has been purchased. What a temptation it must be to shoot up the town.

Mr. Rockefeller says that he has never lived beyond his income. And he will never live beyond his allotted time.

If the lid were taken clear off Pittsburg there is no telling what a terrible condition of corruption would be exposed.

Gomez starts out as though he intended to make Venezuela's name respected among the nations instead of being a hiss and a by-word among them.

The appraiser in charge of customs mails at New York is trying to determine whether or no English plum pudding is dutiable. A still more important question is, Is English plum pudding digestible?

In his reply to the House and Senate resolutions on that part of his annual message dealing with the secret service and Congress, the President, it is said, will mention no names. This means that membership in the Ananias club side, reaches down, seizes hold of the little girl, and places her in safety on the saddle-bow. Thunders of applause greet the gallant deed, the halt is sounded, and the grave soldier is brought before the Emperor, who re-moves a glittering order from his own breast and affixes it to that of his gallant trooper-doubtless afterwards promoting him to a commission-while the Empress in broken tones sobs out her gratitude. And we, too, like that little child, madly straying into temp-tation, risk the immolation of our im-mortal sculs by disobeying the behests of our Creator. But there is One who not only risked His life, but gave it up, in order to rescue us from perdition. For by dying for us He has satisfied the Empress in broken tones sobs out the demands of Justice for all who are willing to become His servants, and has prepared for all such a glorious inheritance in the great hereafter .- A Banker.

laborers is not like any other economic combination. For this reason; a labor combination does not sell iron, steel, cloth-inanimate things; it sells the power to labor, and that power can never be divorced from the laborer-living fiesh and blood, which suffers from heat and cold and accident; a hu-man being, with all the qualities and rights and privileges of the rights and privileges of the Individual citizen. This is a free coun-try: and every citizen has certain in-alienable rights of freemen. None of these are more fundamental than the rights of association, of free speech, and a third right-less often considered -the right to work for whom you please, for any reason you please, or for no reason. If a citizen could not do this, it would mean that some one else has a right of property in his la-bor, which would mean slavery,--Gom-pers in McChure's. pers in McClure's.

