

# LITERATURE

POEMS EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW.

## TO THE DANDELION

By James Russell Lowell.

Dear common flower, that grow'st beside the way,  
Fringing the dusty roads with harmless gold—  
First pledge of blithesome May,  
Which children pluck and, full of pride, uphold;  
High hearted buccaners, o'erjoyed that they  
An El Dorado in the grass have found  
Which not the rich earth's ample round  
May match in wealth—thou art more dear to me  
Than all the prouder summer blooms may be.

Gold such as thine ne'er drew the Spanish prow  
Through the primeval hush of Indian seas,  
Nor wrinkled the lean brow  
Of age to rob the lover's heart of ease.

'Tis the spring's largess, which she scatters now  
To rich and poor alike with lavish hand,  
Though most hearts never understand  
To take it at God's value, but pass by  
The offered wealth with unrequited eye.

Thou art my tropics and my Italy.

To look at thee unlocks a warmer clime;  
The eyes thou givest me

Are in the heart and heed not space or time.  
Not in mid-June the golden-couraged bee  
Feels a more summerlike, warm ravishment

In the white lily's breezy tent—  
His fragment Sybaris—than I when first  
From the dark green thy yellow circles burst.

Then think I of deep shadows on the grass,

Of meadows where in sun the cattle graze;  
Where, as the breezes pass,

The gleaming rushes lean a thousand ways;  
Of leaves that slumber in a cloudy mass  
Or whiten in the wind; of waters blue  
That from the distance sparkle through  
Some woodland gap, and of a sky above  
Where one white cloud like a stray lamb doth move.

My childhood's earliest thoughts are linked with thee;

The sight of thee calls back the robin's song,  
Who from the dark old tree

Beside the door sang clearly all day long,  
And I, secure in childish piety,

Listened as if I heard an angel sing  
With news from heaven, which he could bring  
Fresh every day to my untainted ears,  
When birds and flowers and I were happy peers.

How like a prodigal doth Nature seem  
When thou, for all thy gold, so common art!  
Thou teachest me to deem

More sacredly of every human heart,  
Since each reflects in joy its scanty gleam  
Of heaven and could some wondrous secret show  
Did we but pay the love we owe  
And with a child's undoubting wisdom look  
On all these living pages of God's book.

## NOTES.

It is probable that a memorial to Carlyle will be erected in Edinburgh at an early date. So far, nothing definite has been decided, though a replica of Doehm's statue is suggested, as well as a medallion or brass in St. Giles' cathedral. Meanwhile, subscriptions will be received by Mr. James Marchbank, 45 York place, Edinburgh, the honorary secretary to the committee appointed for the purpose.

Mr. Max Pemberton has, we learn from London, resigned the editorship of Cassell's Magazine after holding that position nearly 10 years, during which he secured for it a high place in the English periodical press. Mr. Pemberton now expects to have more leisure for serious work and the telling of stirring tales of adventure. Some 20 years ago Max Pemberton was one of the band of young journalists who helped Alfred Harmsworth to make an answer to a success. One day Mr. Harmsworth sent back to "Max" all the articles he had written that week. "I like your work as much as ever," he wrote. "I should like to print every line, but I should not be able to pay you for your work. Perhaps you can use it elsewhere." Mr. Pemberton sent the articles again to the paper, telling his friend that he was ready to take the risk, and answers turned the corner and became a success, the foundation of many more successes for all concerned. Mr. Pemberton's first novel, "The Diary of a Scoundrel," appeared in a society paper. As Stevenson wrote "Treasure Island" for boy readers and it made him famous with older folk, Mr. Pemberton wrote the "Iron Pirate" for the boy readers of Chums, of which he was the first editor.

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## LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS.



SUSA YOUNG GATES.  
Well Known Utah Literary Woman as She Looked in Childhood—Half-tone From a Tinted Photograph.

graphical literature is so often one and the same that it is of double interest to hear of them, according to Mrs. Williamson, "bumping and jolting about Spain" in a motor car. After the royal wedding in Madrid, they will go to England until September and then in the fall for a brief visit to Venice before returning to their Chateau Pins, at Cape Martin. After the appearance of "Lady Betty," which is the story of a typical clear complexioned English girl who comes to our shores in search of adventure and proves a delightful feminine Columbian, which at times suggests Maupassant, and at times Poe, is a valid excuse, O Henry is, of course, known chiefly as a humorist, but in these new stories there is evident deeper quality, says a touch of humor, sympathy, there a certain grimness, and again a flash of terror with its lightning illumination of the mystery of life. In his four years of writing, Mr. Henry has seen many old corners of New York, and he discovers an unexpected amount of romance, mystery, passion, and pathos in the life on and off Broadway.

O. Henry spent four years collecting the material for his new book of New York stories, "The Four Million," just published by McClure-Phillips. A good many more years went to the gathering of the material in his earlier volumes, "Cabbages and Kings," which dealt more or less with Central America. It is rarely that a humorist's product is so long in the flowering, but the perfection of O. Henry's workmanship, which at times suggests Maupassant, and at times Poe, is a valid excuse, O Henry is, of course, known chiefly as a humorist, but in these new stories there is evident deeper quality, says a touch of humor, sympathy, there a certain grimness, and again a flash of terror with its lightning illumination of the mystery of life. In his four years of writing, Mr. Henry has seen many old corners of New York, and he discovers an unexpected amount of romance, mystery, passion, and pathos in the life on and off Broadway.

Maxim Gorky, an estimate of whose life and work by E. J. Dillon has recently been published, is now in this country, feasting his eyes on the high buildings of New York, and being interviewed by New York Newspapers. Mr. Gorky does not speak English, but the American Socialists and intellectuals are doing him, and among the first of our literary people that he met was Mark Twain. Gorky declares that it is part of the national education in Russia to read Mark Twain, and says that considering the illiteracy of so large a number of the people probably Mark Twain has more readers in Russia than in America. A committee is being formed among the literary people of New York, -Howells, Mark Twain, Robert Collier, and others—to assist in raising funds to aid the movement for Russian freedom.

## BOOKS.

The Book and Newsdealer, the official organ of the American Booksellers.

## WHAT THE BEST MAGAZINES CONTAIN.

We have heard a great deal about the work of Gov. Folk, of Missouri, in the various magazines recently, but until the current number of Smith's appeared we have not heard a single word from Folk himself. "We Are at the Beginning of a Movement for Higher Ideals" is the title of the paper which appears in the current number of Smith's, and it contains the personal views of Gov. Folk on our public policies, and is an interesting and hopeful comment on present conditions. For a year at least magazines have been making an effort to get Folk to contribute to their pages. He represents the clean and honest public feeling of a large part of the community, and anything that he has to say on public questions is of paramount interest. The enterprise shown by the publishers of Smith's in securing the first authoritative article from a man likely to be a candidate for the presidential nomination later on lifts the magazine at once to a position among the leaders in the field. Hitherto Smith's has been interesting as a magazine of an entirely new sort, notable for its cleverness and interest of its contents as well as for its rapidly growing circulation and influence. This new step in its progress places it in line as a model of public opinion. The article by Folk is followed by another article telling just what he has accomplished in his state, and how he has done it. The editors promise in later number an article by Tom Johnson.

Besides its special features, this number of the magazine contains a number of short stories of unusual charm and merit. The story by Elmore, "The Revival at Hog Back," is funny—really funny; the humorous verse by Wallace Irwin, "The Lighthouse-Keeps the Paunch," is even funnier than the greater part of his verse; the Tiddles-Toddles tale, by Edwin Sabin, is charming in every line. Altogether this number of the magazine shows the force and energy characteristic of a growing publication.

"The Downfall of a Boy" is the title of the opening story in the Youth's Companion for this week, and is illustrated with an excellent front page drawing of the two heroes of the tale. There are two of the other tales, and the agricultural department has an article on "Improving the Corn Crop," by W. M. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington, D. C. The magazine also contains a number of other useful features, and an interesting issue.

## Sale of Rare Manuscripts

In Philadelphia the sale of the season was that of the second part of the library of Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, governor of Pennsylvania, held at David & Harvey's auction rooms on Wednesday and Thursday, April 25 and 26. The second part of the sale consisted of personal association books, manuscripts, illuminated vellum missals and church books, Washington, and a unique collection of war maps of the Revolution and Confederate imprints. Of the Washingtonians, the most interesting item was a Virginia almanac for the year 1767, used by Washington as a journal. It contains 22 pages of manuscript in his handwriting, relating to the weather, farm affairs, church matters, slaves, etc. It is unnecessary to state that of the journals of Washington prior to the Revolution, a known, with this exception, are in public repositories or in the hands of those who are likely to leave them to institutions, so that this was the last opportunity to obtain such an intimate and personal memento of Washington. Of the books from Washington's library the most interesting and important was a volume of pamphlets, with his autograph on the title of the first one, and his armorial bookplate on the inside of the cover, and containing the unique copy of "A Prayer, Composed for the Benefit of the Soldier in the American Army. To Assist Them in Their Private Devotions, and record the agricultural Particular Use by Abel Leonard, A. M. Chaplain to Gen. Putnam's Regiment, in Said Army. Cambridge: Printed and Sold by S. & E. Hall, 1775."

Sold by S. & E. Hall, 1775."

This was preserved by Washington on account of his own personal regard for the author. Another interesting item is a copy of a privately printed pamphlet, "The Constitution, Particularly Representing the Seat of the Federal Empire, the first suggestion of the present national capital, and the work in which Gen. Washington is called 'The Father of His Country' for the first time."

The original autograph fee book of the law firm of Lincoln & Herndon, for the year 1847, is written on 38 pages, 12 of which are the handwriting of Lincoln and 26 in that of his partner, W. H. Herndon. This book shows that the fees for the year amounted to \$2,124.00, which a considerable portion are not marked "Paid." There was also a special plea and an assignment, both in the handwriting of Lincoln. An interesting item was a collection of 237 visiting cards preserved by Dolly Madison and neatly mounted in an album. There is Henry Ernest Muhlenberg's copy of the first American book on botany, Marshall Humphrey's "Arbutus Americana," bound by a Philadelphia binder, in 1785; Melancthon's copy of Virgil, from the library of Dr. Kloss; Thomas Mifflin's copy of the Journals of Congress, 1774; Cadwalader Morris' autograph journal, 1784; an autograph presentation copy of Payne's Lover's Vows, Baltimore, 1809; several books from the library of William Penn; Alexander Pope's copy of a poem on tea; Robert Froude's autograph autobiography; a copy of the second edition of Church's King Philip's War, with the portrait of Benjamin Church engraved by Paul Revere, from the library of Richard Stockton, the signer of the Declaration; Lord Stirling's copy of St. Clair's Court Martial; an original manuscript of Bayard Taylor, "The Two Head Boys," 1871; a manuscript by John Wesley and the autograph autobiography of Benjamin West; Thomas Moore's copy of the Odes of Anacreon, and his "Select Collection of Sacred Hymns," with 40 pages of manuscript music, part of it in Moore's autograph. This evidently was the copy used in the production of Moore's Irish Melodies.

There are also a number of copies of Confederate publications, including "Abram, a Military Poem," by A. Young Rebelle, Esq., which contains a poem on Lincoln, and of which a copy

was sold in the Penny sale for \$24. Of the utmost importance was a collection of unique and valuable plans of American Revolutionary battlefields and encampments, some of which are the original plans used by Lafayette in his campaigns. One of these is the only plan of the encampment at Valley Forge, depicting the position of the various divisions of the Continental army under Lafayette and Lord Stirling, which was not published until 1898, when Gov. Pennypacker allowed the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution to make a facsimile of it. There is also an unpublished map of the "Reconnaissance of the King's Bridge," and curiously enough there was sold at Libbie's in the Appleton sale, a letter of George Washington in which he refers to this campaign.

Of the manuscripts on vellum there was a beautiful specimen of a fourteenth century antiphonal, bound in old calf, with oak boards and brass bosses and leather clasps. It contains several large initials enclosing miniatures, several miniatures and 60 capitula in gold and colors. Another piece is an illuminated vellum "Book of Offices, the Preparation before Mass," of the fifteenth century, and there is a "Book of Hours," with 150 leaves, decorated on every page, and containing a record of the ownership of the book in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There was also a vellum manuscript of about 1450, a missal in Dutch of the fifteenth century, and John Delivier's Astronomical Almanac for the year 1340, written on eight leaves of vellum in black and red, with a written astrological treatise of eight leaves on paper, written in English and Latin, at the end.

Mr. Henckels also had a sale on Monday afternoon, April 18, of rare Americana, including early American broadsides, scarce Philadelphia directories, a large collection of colonial and continental paper money, etc. On Thursday and Friday, April 19 and 20, the elegant library of William H. Kemble, Esq., of Philadelphia, was sold. This was a miscellaneous library, but it comprised a copy of the original edition of Audubon's birds, five volumes, and Audubon and Bachman's quadrupeds, three volumes. There are also sets of Joseph Ritson's works, notes and queries, the Shakespeare society publications, together with many standard sets of English and American authors.

## Doyle Asks English Motorists To Organize for War Time.

Our London Literary Letter.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, May 2.—Excepting Rudyard Kipling, there isn't an author in this country who takes a greater interest in military matters than Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and probably not even Mr. Kipling spends as much time in considering how Great Britain can best be defended in case of another war as does the Barby doctor who would a little rather not be reminded, nowadays, that he created the redoubtable Sherlock Holmes.

No one, for instance, has taken a more prominent part than Sir Arthur in the movement that is now on foot to increase the number of effective fighting men by encouraging rifle shooting in all parts of the United Kingdom. By making many speeches, and writing frequent articles on the subject, the author of "The White Company" and "Brigadier Gerard" recently set a practical example by having a miniature rifle range built on his picturesque estate at Hindhead and inviting the young men of the neighborhood to use it, and the result is that a regular rifle club now exists in the locality of which the novelist is said to be one of the best marksmen, and one of the "hottest members" generally.

Now Sir Arthur has been struck with the idea that the motorists of this country should be able to render an important service in case Great Britain were invaded by a foreign enemy. Like Mr. Kipling, the creator of "Brigadier Gerard" is an ardent devotee of the motor car—having been fined once or twice for exceeding the speed limit—and he has just written a letter to the London Times in which he explains his reasons for suggesting that the motorists of Great Britain should be organized in case a foreign army had landed on the coast.

"Supposing," says Dr. Doyle, "that such an event had happened. Everything would depend upon swift action so as to prevent any cavalry that force might possess from pushing on in small parties, cutting wires, blowing up bridges, and generally disorganizing the defence." So Sir Arthur goes on to suggest that 1,000 English motorists should pledge themselves on the first day of an invasion to instantly fill up their cars with picked riflemen drawn from their own immediate neighborhood, and to convey them with a week's food, their rifles and their ammunition to the danger point. "Food, rifle and motor car," he says, "are already to hand and the only factor missing is the ammunition. 2,000 rounds of which should be kept by the government for the use of the motorists who signifies his willingness to serve—such ammunition to be stored in his garage in time of peace."

"In this way," says Dr. Doyle, "within a very few hours, such a fringe of irregular, self-supporting riflemen would be formed round the enemy, that they could not push swiftly on, and could supply without their patrols being cut off, and an immediate line of resistance would be formed behind which the regular defence could be prepared, all this without putting any strain on the regular army."

Dr. Doyle adds that, once the motorists of Great Britain had been organized in this way, it would be easy to test their efficiency, and evidently the author is interested in learning how his idea appeals to his fellow automobilists, for he has asked those that approve of it to communicate with the secretary of the League of Frontiersmen, the newly formed voluntary organization of which the author of Sherlock Holmes is an enthusiastic member.

It must be admitted, too, that Dr. Doyle is not the literary fashion with his new plan of defense for England, for at no previous time have so many authors on both sides of the channel been occupied with "antipathies" of coming great war between this country and some Continental power—Germany for choice. There is William Le Queux, for instance, whose story of the "Invasion of 1910" is now running in the columns of the London Mail—not to mention two German novelists, "Seestern" and "Beowulf" who have recently published romances dealing with a supposed conflict between Great Britain and the Fatherland. But these writers and one or two others either made England successful in the coming war, or else made the struggle indecisive, and this condition has been denounced as "false, misleading and humiliating for the German nation" by still another Teutonic romancer—"Morturris" by nom guerre—who has just published a work of his own which is called, "With the German Army via Paris to London."

Here we have an attempt to depict the real course of an Anglo-German war, and this, according to "Morturris," is as follows: Germany,

first involved in hostilities against the combined forces of England and France, inflicts defeats so crushing on French army that the French government is obliged to abandon its alliance with Britain and unconditionally to accept the German terms. Germany thereupon compels France to join her in war against Great Britain, and the united German and French navies annihilate two British fleets in two successive engagements, thereby enabling the German army to carry out a successful invasion of England. After the occupation of London, the German emperor dictates his own terms of peace to the humiliated English nation. So if Teutons generally have not been satisfied with the anticipatory war conducted by "Beowulf," "Seestern" and the rest, they ought to be enchanted with that which has been provided in something over 400 closely printed pages, by the triumphant "Morturris."

Every now and then there comes from South Africa, a hint as to the source from which Rider Haggard drew his stories of that land which were thrilling us all 10 or 15 years ago. The latest came the other day, in connection with the pursuit of the rebel Bambata, when a venerable Zulu chief, named Siganda, declared that he remembered the underground river that was told of by "the white man who was always writing"—otherwise the author of "Allan Quartermain" and Siganda, who led the Zulu impi under Dugan and Cetewayo, said that it was he who told Rider Haggard the story of "Nada the Lily," which was a common legend among his people.

HEYDEN CHURCH.

## NEW LIBRARY BOOKS.

The following 50 books will be added to the public library Monday morning, May 14:

- BIOGRAPHY.**  
Bunch—Daughters of the Puritans.  
Binns—Life of Walt Whitman.  
Carpenter—James Martineau.  
Gibbon—Memoirs.  
St. Cyprian—Francis de Fenelon.  
Vasari—Lives of Painters, Sculptors and Architects (five volumes).  
Vedder—Balthazar Hubmaier.
- MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Dawsey—Psychology.  
James—Question of Our Speech.  
Nassau—Lectures (10 volumes).  
Prince—Dissection of Reality.  
Skeats—Primer of Philology.  
Wilde—Poems (two volumes).
- REFERENCE.**  
Ancestor (12 volumes).  
Field—Concordance to Burns.
- FICTION.**  
Alexander—Judith.  
Cheney—The Chalmers.  
Gibson—Miss Pym.  
Howells, ed.—Their Husbands' Wives.  
Huntley—The Dream Child.  
Jones—Babbles We Buy.  
La Motte Foulque—Mistic Ring; Mistic's Love; Romantic Love; Lynde—The Quickening.



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