

THE HANDSOME NEW HOME OF SALT LAKE CITY'S Y. M. C. A.

THE Young Men's Christian association exists as the servant of the young men and boys of Salt Lake City. These need, and rightfully demand that its service shall be adequate. To make it so a building second to none in arrangement and quality is nearing completion. When it is finished the young men of Salt Lake City will have a clubhouse of which they and all others may be justly proud.

LARGE RESULTS—SMALL COST.
While a splendid fireproof structure is being erected, no money is going for needless display. Without meanness yet with sensible economy the committee in charge has in some cases taken as many as three bids before letting contracts. Eight thousand dollars was saved by changing the outer walls of the first story from stone to brick. O. A. Honnold, chairman; C. P. Overfield,

S. B. Tuttle and S. B. Wood comprise the committee, with the association's efficient president, Mr. Frank B. Stephens, and the general secretary as ex officio members.
This building, handsome as it is, is but a means to an end—that end the provision of opportunities for mutual association and valuable opportunity for Salt Lake City's young men and boys. And this building will be down town headquarters and meeting place for scores daily. The interest among members and prospective members is almost surprising, so universal is it. Many are handing in their applications for membership now four months before their home will be completed.

MEMBERSHIP.
Membership is open to all, and all are welcome, all "self respecting" men or boys in the way it is printed—he who will not work and is not trying to swim



FINE NEW HOME OF THE Y. M. C. A.
(Erskine & Liljenberg, Architects, Successors to J. A. Headlund & Company)

up stream is considered other than self respecting. The annual dues will be \$12 per year, except for the boys' section. These will be \$6 per year, and those for business men's membership with private locker and bath arrangements, \$25 per year.
In the way of athletic equipment, there is nothing omitted. Other associations' mistakes and successes have been to yield profit to ours. Gymnasium with 4,200 square feet of floor space, without spot or impediment of any sort. With 29 feet to the ceiling leaves nothing for criticism. Above it is the handball court, and below are the three locker and bath rooms and best of all, in the estimation of some, a swimming pool of the right kind, and directly between the different bath rooms.

A SOCIAL PLACE.
The reception room is a large lobby, into which all comers enter, and from

which are the entrances to other parts of the building. With the wholesome lot of fellows who are now members, and those who are becoming such, the association as a social resort will be worth a few times the cost of membership. Stranger young men will be welcome here, too, and for the service of a right start in a strange city, a boarding place, a job maybe, the members have special committees. Sunday afternoons are always "open house" with the Y. M. C. A., strangers being particularly welcomed.

INDUSTRIAL NIGHT SCHOOL.
Thirty-two thousand, six hundred young men and boys are fitting themselves to better fill positions demanding efficiency. To such a place has large experience and studious foresight brought this work that its diplomas are recognized and received by more than 100 of the largest universities. This sort of practical night opportunity will be

found running full blast in the big red building at State and First South. Grammar and commercial branches will be taught, with technical drawing, fundamental engineering, the horse sense of mining, electricity and in fact everything and anything demanded by the business of the city and state, and by the lock in the equipment of the young men who will do this business.

AUDITORIUM.
For concerts, lectures and recitals the new fireproof auditorium has been provided by the management, especially planned by the architect. It will seat 450, has large foyers and separate stage entrance.

FOR THE LADIES.
A unique den and retiring room has been provided with toilet conveniences. Many inquiries about a woman's gymnasium class will probably result in some good news for the ladies of the city, as the management feels that until some clubhouse is provided for them, the young men should recognize their dilemma and also their debt to the ladies by "dividing up." Some arrange-

ment will doubtless be made along the lines found successful elsewhere.
BACHELORHOOD.
Deny it as they will, the association members are arranging bachelor quarters, which will be a mighty temptation to continue "single blessedness," for where a member becomes a bachelor he is no longer eligible to occupy one of the 45 living rooms provided. These have direct connection with the gymnasium, swimming pool and baths, and rent for prices running from \$8 to \$25 per month. Only \$3 extra is charged for an extra bed, where two occupy the same room, as the men who live there the better "we are pleased, thought the revenue be not increased."

A UNIQUE LUNCH ROOM.
Opens off the lobby. It includes a soda fountain for summer, and a kitchen immediately beneath supplies the rest. The best of short lunches will be served at all hours. Hot and cold soft

drinks being the feature. This plan is used to accommodate the differing hours and conveniences of large membership.
FOR THE "FATHER OF THE MEN."
The whole expense of the building would be justified by the institution of a real boys' club in the city. That is being given for the exclusive use of boys. The "boys' section," such reading rooms, game rooms and at stated hours the use of its own gymnasium and swimming pool. An will be installed. The rooms will do double duty as school boys may use them in the day time and employed by self-governing, as the boys elect officers and appoint committees for the actual doing of the many things which interest its members.



SECRETARY COX OF THE Y. M. C. A.

A DIPLOMAT'S VIEWS.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet, the Dardanelles and the Projected Canal to the Baltic Sea.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Undoubtedly Russia has done all in her power to come to an agreement with Turkey to allow the Russian Black sea fleet's passing through the Dardanelles. For a considerable time the European cabinets were greatly agitated by the possibility of such a step, which might even at this late hour turn the fortunes of war in favor of Russia. If the powerful Black sea fleet were enabled to join the two Baltic squadrons now on the way to the theater of war in the Chinese sea the Russian naval supremacy over the brilliant but smaller Japanese navy, which at best must have been sorely tried by the great nine-months' naval campaign, would be insured. Since the final success of the entire combat rests almost solely upon the domination of the sea, both warring powers strain their resources to the utmost, one to maintain, the other to win back the domination over the waterways between Japan and the Asiatic continent. Only in this light the desperate task of sending the Baltic fleet on its immense mission around the world under the most difficult circumstances, without coaling stations, depending simply upon coilers, can be explained.

It is realized, therefore, of what supreme importance some secret agreement between Russia and Turkey, which would make the passing of the Black sea squadron through the Dardanelles a fait accompli, would be not only for the belligerent, but for all the great interested powers. It has been suggested in several quarters that Turkey might simply connive at the Russian sortie and plead her inability to prevent it. No one who knows the topography of the Bosphorus and the absolute military control of the straits by Turkey would consider a breaking through of the Black sea fleet against the sultan's will possible at all. Numberless Krupp cannon of the latest type in open and masked batteries at every curve of the strait dominate this waterway so completely that not a single cannon boat could push through without permission. The fact that both Baltic squadrons have sailed and have not been reinforced by one single Black sea vessel is proof sufficient that the Russian advances at Constantinople have failed. The true nature of these negotiations will probably never be known, but they were surely entered upon by Russia, although the excitement over the exit of several ships of the volunteer fleet through the Dardanelles and their subsequent attacks against British and German ships of the volunteer marine has already made a great and universal stir. Russia was actually forced to withdraw the converted volunteer ships to her Baltic ports, as they could not return to the Black sea, having once unmasked the armament after their passage. They were short of being branded as pirates and would surely have led to active complications with England had they not been withdrawn in time. As to the sultan, he certainly received a strong protest from the ambassadors of the neutral powers, and therewith his future action in refusing any further aid to Russia was prescribed. According to the Paris treaty of 1856 "no ship of war belonging to a belligerent power shall be permitted to pass into the Dardanelles while the ports are at peace."

The sultan recognized that any abeyance on his part in favor of Russia, his hereditary enemy bent upon the destruction of his empire, would put him into the anomalous position of a practical Russian ally, and that in this event Great Britain would be enjoined to represent actively Japan's interests in the Mediterranean. He understood that the passage of the Russian fleet from the Black sea would forever vitiate the contention of the

British Mediterranean fleet being debarred by the above treaty from passing through the Dardanelles to the Black sea. Indeed, the latter possibility in the event of a central Asiatic war between Russia and England India is pregnant with the most direful apprehensions on the part of Russia. It would mean not less than the bursting apart of Russia from the south, where she is weakest, where Turkey borders on her territory throughout its length, where the many millions of her Mohammedan subjects form a solid mass of alien, disaffected population, ready at any time to throw off the yoke.

All these considerations make it evident that Russia failed in her cherished plan to avail herself of her Black sea fleet for the reinforcement of the two squadrons that are nearing the eastern seas. It is hard to decide whether to admire more the dogged heroism of this step, or to wonder at the desperateness of the Russian situation in the far east, which made this step necessary. Small as the chances for this fleet are, it is surely doomed if before its arrival in the spring Port Arthur shall have fallen, and the Russian warships in that harbor shall have been destroyed by their own crews, for it is not to be assumed—according to the military code—that the Russian commanders will allow them to fall into Japanese hands. The desperateness of sending that fleet around the world is, however, intelligible and excusable if there is one chance in a hundred to destroy the Japanese naval force even though at the expense of every Russian warship that reaches the orient, for such an event would successfully cut the arteries that feed Japanese strength in China and Korea. But the defeat of the Russian fleet will end the czar's dominion in Vladivostok (with its proud name signifying "ruler of the east") as effectively as in Port Arthur or in Dalny.

But, to return to the Black sea fleet, what is to be its mission in the future Russian economy of war? Is it to be bottled up there forever, simply to cover the coastlands of Asia and Europe, pre-eminently Constantinople? Was this the original intention when it was built up as powerfully as it really is? By no means. When Russia attacked the czar's dominion in 1870, while France was at war and England isolated, the provisions of the treaty of Paris in 1856 that no warships should be permitted her in the Black sea, and to no military or naval arsenal on its coasts, and to sign the building of a powerful fleet, which for the sooner or later Constantinople would be in her hands, and therewith the straits of the Dardanelles, a splendid asset to let out her Black sea fleet into the seas of the world, and not to let in any other fleet, which for the above-mentioned reasons would be doomed to immediate destruction in any such attempt.

The terrible awakening process which Russia is undergoing at present must surely convince even her most optimistic statesmen that the hope for the conquest of Constantinople has been eliminated for an incalculable time, and that if Constantinople is ever to fall it will fall in the hands of the greatest naval power in the world, rather than to her, in which event the Black sea fleet would soon become an asset to that naval power, without any means of escape.
During the last few months, and especially since the outlet through the Dardanelles for the Black sea fleet has proven so thoroughly impracticable, the question of an immense Baltic-Black sea canal has been broached in Russia again and again. The tremendous task of the Siberian railroad, which, though imperfect as yet, has nevertheless proved the only feasible salvation of Russia in the far east, encourages also to this great enterprise which appears a like question to European Russia. The new waterway is to connect Riga, the great seaport on the Baltic, with Kheron, on the mouth of the Dniester. Three streams are to be utilized for this purpose—the Dvina, the Beresina and the Dniester—all three of which pass with a slow current through the Sarmatian plain. A small canal already connects them, but the deepening would still constitute an enormous task. The diggings would extend at least over

160 kilometers, and the depth would have to be 25 feet, since the 25 feet of depth in the Suez canal is sufficient even for the largest war vessels. The opening of this canal would permit the warships and cruisers stationed near Sebastopol to traverse European Russia, as it were, at will, to find a free outlet through the Baltic.

Already, twelve years ago, a syndicate of French capitalists and engineers offered to build the canal at the expense of \$100,000,000. The Russian government was to insure an interest of 4½ per cent of the capital invested, and was to receive one-third of the capital stock and the complete control of the canal after 66 years. An American syndicate, too, is said to have offered the building of the canal at the expense of \$150,000,000, while Russian engineers estimated the expense at at least \$200,000,000.

All these offers were, however, rejected by the Russian government, which did not foresee the necessities of the future resulting from a disastrous war, but there is scarcely a doubt that the canal will be undertaken after the

Japanese war, together with the whole inner reorganization requisite to retrieve the disasters of the present defeat.

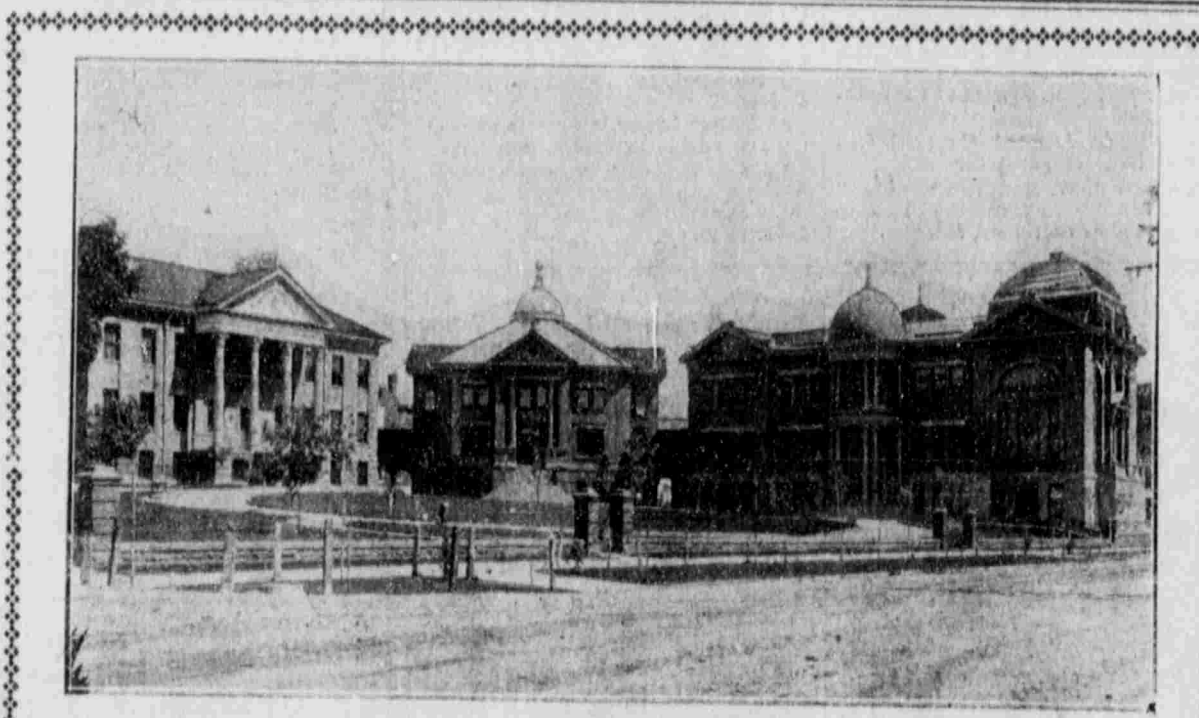
HOW YULE DOLLIES ARE MADE.

These are old Christmas sweets for children: Cream together one-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, add gradually two well beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of rich cream or milk, one teaspoonful of vanilla and three cups of flour with which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Stand for an hour in a very cold place. Have ready a tin cutter in the shape of a doll about five inches long. Take a portion of the dough out, on the board at one time, roll out one-half inch thick and cut into dolls. Brush each over with milk and dredge lightly with powdered sugar. Use currants for eyes and bake in greased pans in a moderate oven. When cold decorate the skirt of each doll with ruffles of frosting. Wrap separately in

sheets of waxed paper. In packing place the doll in a long shallow box, pack first with tissue paper and before closing the box add a sprig of holly, tying the box with red ribbon.

HOW TO MAKE FIG PUDDING.

The pudding is quite as delicious as the regular Christmas pudding and is often served in its place. It is made of half a cupful of chopped figs, one-half cupful of chopped suet, two cupfuls of white bread crumbs, one-half cupful of sugar, one cupful of milk, one-fourth cupful of flour, one-half cupful of chopped almonds, four eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder. It can be flavored with extract. Flour the figs and suet, soak the bread crumbs in milk and add the sugar, then the egg yolks and beat it well. Then add slowly, stirring all the time, the figs, suet, almonds, flour mixed with the baking powder, flavoring and, lastly, the whites of eggs beaten very stiff. Turn it into a covered pudding mold, filling it three-quarters full. Steam for three hours. Serve with a pudding sauce.



THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS UNIVERSITY, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

THE buildings shown in this picture are on Main street, facing the Temple block. They are the beginning of a group to which two more will be added, completing the arc. These fine structures, solidly built, modern, beautiful, convenient, readily accessible from all parts of the city are in frequent public use for literary, musical, and educational meetings of all kinds, besides those conducted by the institution itself. To all these affairs the students have access, so that those attending the Latter-day Saints university have opportunities for a kind and degree of general culture not usually found except in connection with the great universities of the world.

The school has had a remarkable growth. It enrolled 1,231 students last year. A few years ago it occupied the top floor of the Temple building. Now it has six buildings. The three large new buildings shown in the cut are the (1) Young Men's building, containing the first and second year classrooms, the biological laboratory, the typewriting, and the art studios; (2) Barrett Hall, containing the assembly and study room, and the third and fourth year classrooms; and (3) the Business college, containing the departments of bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, and telegraphy. In addition there is the (4) Gymnasium building, which contains also the large and modern chemical laboratory; (5) the Lion house, which contains the studio for voice culture, the departments of cooking, mechanic arts, kindergarten and normal training; and (6) the Social Hall, the old building on State street in which the school was first held, and which is still used for special

work in athletics, etc. There are also janitors' houses on the grounds. The success of this institution is due to the broad and liberal policy which it pursues, the number and ability of its teaching force, the characteristic thoroughness of its courses, and the perfected strictness of its daily work. Most of the work at present is that of the high school, the normal, training department, and of the business college. The scientific, classical, domestic science, commercial and mechanic arts courses belong to the first group, and represent the latest conclusions of scholarship as to work in these lines. The normal and kindergarten training courses now provide actual practice in the schools known as business colleges, by the thoroughness of its work, methods and facilities. It is the largest and most perfectly equipped business school in this entire region, occupying three entire floors of one of the new university buildings. It is the Salt Lake & L. D. S. business colleges combined into one large school. It had over 600 students last year. The ladies' work in law is adapted to the needs of general bookkeepers, office help, stenographers, assistants in law offices, banks and other firms. The instruction covers elementary, commercial law from a model text (re-quired of all bookkeepers), followed by contracts, sales, bills and notes, each from a practitioner's text by a practicing attorney for those who desire to know the law. Commercial law is repeated in the night school.

The training is said to be so arranged as to duplicate the actual business work of banks, stores, business offices of today, whether in bank accounting, the commission houses, the

real estate office, or the clearing house exchange. The principal lines are: Bookkeeping, thorough, systematic, fascinating; penmanship—plain, rapid, businesslike; shorthand—easy, progressive, complete; typewriting—automatic, perfect; telegraphy—modern, scientific; rapid calculations—direct, accurate; business correspondence—polite, abbreviated; grammar, punctuation and spelling—simplified, practical, and useful.

A striking feature of all the work in this institution is its reality. There is nothing that is merely bookish and theoretical. The students are trained—not told—to do things. In domestic science they make dresses, etc., precisely as they do in the best dressmaking establishments. In cooking they prepare food for the table—not mere specimens—and give stated meals or suppers. In music they make cabinet furniture, in woodwork they make cabinet furniture without additional cost. In biology, they work daily with the microscopes, and prepare slides and specimens. In chemistry and physics the laboratory work is all-important. And while thoroughly imbued with the modern spirit in all the technical work, "the chief aim and object of the institution," is declared by its articles of incorporation to be, "to make its students and graduates worthy citizens and true followers of Jesus Christ, by fitting them for some useful pursuit, by strengthening in their minds a pure attachment to the Constitution of the United States and to our republican institutions, by teaching them the lessons of purity, morality and upright conduct, and by giving them as far as possible an understanding of the plan of salvation revealed by our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." The spiritual is reached through the medium of the temporal and practical, the excellence of each depending upon the worth of the other.

Little Bits of Yeast Make the Bread Rise.

WE COLLECTED \$1.67
FOR J. D. WOOD, the Farmington grocer. Trial took three days. Costs were \$3.

WE COLLECTED \$5.15
FOR J. W. DONKIN, the Eleventh East grocer. Bill was twelve years old. He had forgotten all about it.

WE COLLECTED \$12.65
FOR E. BRADY & SON, the Ninth East grocer. It was thirteen years old. We found the man in Chicago.

We Can Collect Some for You if You Turn Them In.
Merchants' Protective Association
Scientific Collectors of Bad Debts for Everybody.
FRANCIS G. LUKE, General Manager.
General Offices: Top Floor Commercial Block.
Some People Don't Like Us.