

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 10, 1901.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The opening of the district schools has been very auspicious. It is a delight to see the children trooping to the fine edifices, where they can receive instruction suitable to their years and degrees of intelligence. The enrollment on the opening days in this city is most encouraging, and will doubtless be larger than ever before, as the school population is increasing, notwithstanding the advancement of many pupils from the highest grade of the district schools.

We have every reason to be proud of our school system. The grading is on the best principles known to the teachers art, the principals and their assistants are qualified preceptors, the text books are selected from the best works known in school literature, the school buildings are splendid edifices adapted to the purpose for which they were erected, and the boards of education and trustees in charge of the school work, are devoted to the cause of education and the general welfare.

There never was a time in the history of Utah, when there was so much interest taken in educational affairs as now. It is very gratifying to witness the desire of parents for the proper instruction of their offspring, and the eagerness of the children to advance as rapidly as possible in their studies. It speaks well for the growth and progress of the State, for its coming greatness depends upon the present culture of the boys and girls, who are to be prepared for its development and the duties and responsibilities which, with its growth, are to be increased in importance. Every child should receive the tuition of the district schools, and all who are capable of further advancement should obtain it according to their capacity and the means in reach of their parents and guardians.

One thing should not be lost sight of in the push for juvenile intellectual progress. That is, it should not be overdone. This crowding of too many studies upon the youthful mind is an evil to be remedied. Cramping is cruelty and a mistake. Keeping children at brain work until late hours at night, is wrong and highly injurious. Let them "hasten slowly." Give them a little time for recreation and plenty of time for rest and sleep. There is too little instruction in the school room, and too much study at home, as a rule under our present system of tuition.

Don't force the mental growth of the little ones like hot-house culture. Do not insist upon the same lessons for a full pupil as for a bright scholar. Deal out lessons according to the evident capacity of the child. Teachers are to explain and expound and draw out the talents of the little ones confided to their care, and some need much more patience and explanation and repetition than others. The best teachers are those who gain the love and the interest of the children, and who make plain that which is desirable to learn.

We do not wish to find fault with any of the ladies and gentlemen who have been chosen to teach in our public schools. But a reminder to them will not be out of place, that the daily routine and the drawing of salaries are not all there is in their work. The varied capabilities and dispositions and characteristics of the pupils should be studied, and instruction be imparted accordingly.

We wish and hope for the success of the school year just commenced, and assure the superintendents and all who have the oversight and training of the children of Utah, that they will have our hearty support in the grand work in which they are engaged. The fruits of their labors will be seen in after years, but eternally only can display them in all their glory and immeasurable worth.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Our friend Christian A. Madsen of Gunnison, Utah, writes to us concerning the subject of teaching agriculture in the public schools. He speaks highly of a book called "Elements of Agriculture," which he thinks adapted to country schools as a text-book. He also comments very favorably on an article in the Improvement Era by Prof. Widdowson, of our Agricultural College, called "Some Properties of Soils." Bishop Madsen thinks that such subjects ought to be made part of the regular teaching in the district schools, especially in the rural regions. And he answered in the affirmative, the question submitted to him from Richmond, Va., by the author of the work first here alluded to. "Can agriculture be taught in the public schools?"

We believe he is right in his opinion, and that it would be an excellent thing if more of our young men were trained in the science and art of agriculture, and our young women in domestic science and the art of housekeeping and kindred utilities. The idea, constantly impressed upon the youthful mind by modern pedagogy, that only "the best places" in the world are to be struggled for, as though ordinary labor was not honorable as well as essential, is fallacious and detrimental to society.

When the great aim of all learners is to enter what are called "the professions," and the idea is inculcated that to be hewers of wood and drawers of water would render them despicable, great damage is done to many minds and the community is made to suffer in consequence. It ought to be understood and recognized that a good mechanic, or agriculturist or stock-raiser or worker in any branch of human industry, is as necessary a feature of the body politic, and is as admirable and praiseworthy according to the measure of proficiency, as a lawyer, doctor, legislator, dentist, merchant or other factor in the sum of society.

The Agricultural College of Utah makes a specialty of teaching some useful arts. There are departments in the Brigham Young Academy and the Brigham Young College devoted to similar manual training. They should be part of all our Church educational establishments. The State University also embodies some of them. And we see no reason why our district schools should not teach the elementary principles of agriculture and mechanics, and use the best text books on those subjects that can be had. This is worthy the attention of our lawmakers, boards of education and school trustees, and we hope the suggestion will find favor throughout the State.

THE POPE ON ANARCHISM.

The announcement is made from Rome that the pope is about to issue an encyclical on anarchism, looking to some joint action by the so-called Christian powers. The time is opportune for such action. The rulers of the earth and the nations are stirred to the depths of their souls over the dangers that confront civilized government. They are willing to listen to practical suggestions, no matter from what source, and they are ready for concerted action as never before.

The pope has given much thought to modern social conditions, and is capable of speaking on the subject, as but few are able to speak. Incidentally he has touched on it on former occasions. In January, 1899, in his encyclical on "Americanism," he contended that the authority of the apostolic see was given by the Most High expressly to safeguard the children of men against the dangers of the time, and those dangers he pointed out, viz: "the confounding of license with liberty, the passion for discussing and pouring contempt upon any possible subject and to set them forth in print to the world, have so wrapped minds in darkness that there is now a greater need of the church's teaching office than ever before, lest people become unmindful both of conscience and duty."

This indicates sufficiently the view of the Roman pontiff of the cause of anarchism, and the only effective remedy. The cause is the prevalent abuse of that liberty which was given birth by the Reformation, and further developed by the revolution. The remedy is, from the Roman point of view, a return to the fold of an infallible church. Rome has more than once spoken in this vein, but perhaps never before to as many attentive listeners among the thoughtful, as she will have this time. The world is becoming tired of the ever rising tide of crime. It is commencing to realize that the "liberty, equality and fraternity" that became the war cry of the French revolution are not sufficient for redemption from the chains of error and darkness. It is felt that there must be a "better way," and many are inquiring for it.

THE CANTEN QUESTION.

Ever since the army canteen was abolished by congressional action, the subject has been discussed with considerable earnestness on both sides, and many have testified to the evil effects of the removal of the beer shops from the posts. Gen. Aaron S. Daggett, who has retired after forty years' service, does not share this view. He believes the canteen is a greater evil than the saloons that always spring up in the vicinity of the camps, and he gives his reasons for this opinion.

In a letter to a New Jersey minister, published in the New York Evening Post, he argues that the canteen presents the soldier to the recruit, in its least objectionable form. Many of the recruits, he says, come from rural districts, where they have never seen a saloon; at the army post they find the canteen, managed by officers of the army; they soon are made to feel that it is the correct thing to spend money there, if only to help the company mess, and they then form the beer habit.

Then, at the canteen the credit system prevails. The soldier obtains checks and soon runs into debt to the amount of a larger part of his pay, and this has to be settled on payday. He receives his money at the canteen, and immediately goes to the canteen officer, and pays a large part, perhaps all of it, to the canteen. In a few days he is out of money again, and repeats the same process, month after month, during his term of service. He enters the service free from the drink and debt habit. He is discharged with both fixed upon him.

All this the friends of the army canteen generally admit, but they claim that the absence of that institution only aggravates the evil, because the substitutes for the government liquor shops are so much worse than those. They maintain that the canteen is the smaller evil of the two and therefore preferable.

Against this General Daggett argues that the saloons that take the place of the canteen outside the government reservations are of such a vile character that no respectable soldiers will enter them. Four-fifths of his men, he

says, when he commanded a company, would not visit those places. The drunkards would have their pay day spree, serve their sentences, and then be sober the rest of the time. "The vile outside den of iniquity is, the better for the morals of the garrison, because they keep respectable men away, and the majority are respectable."

The general concludes his letter as follows: "The canteen system, in my opinion, resolves itself into this question: Is it best to keep a constant temptation before the total abstainers and moderate drinkers for the purpose of controlling the few drunkards? Many of our railroad companies and business firms require total abstinence of all their employees. Only imagine their establishing canteens for them! Trainsmen slightly dazed with beer! I believe the government should require the same of the army."

It has been charged that the measure abolishing the canteen was rushed through Congress in a fit of hysterics, and that many of its advocates had no idea of what an army canteen was. It is therefore only fair to give publicity to the views of an experienced commander of soldiers, whose opportunities for observation as to the workings of that institution have been exceptional. Undoubtedly the matter will again come up in Congress. It should then be discussed on its merits and be disposed of according to unimpeachable testimony. The chief point is the preservation of the morale of the army, as far as can be done under the anomalous conditions of life soldiers live. If it can be proved that the canteen is a greater evil than the low grade saloon, it should not be reinstated. It seems to be entirely a choice between two evils.

LYNCHING FIGURES.

The Chicago Tribune has a table showing the number of murders by mobs in the United States for the last sixteen years. The total is 2,516. And of this number 2,080 occurred in the south and 436 in the north. Of the victims, 1,673 were negroes; 21 were Indians, 9 Chinamen and 7 Mexicans. There were 891 white victims of various nationalities, and 51 were women.

Utah is one of the states in which there were no lynchings during the period covered by the grim statistics. The other law-abiding states are Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. With regard to the other states the figures are as follows: Three lynchings occurred in Maine, one in Connecticut, one in New Jersey and two in New York. Counting every state outside of the south as a northern state, Indiana leads in the north with 36 "illegal executions"; then come in order Kansas with 35, Nebraska 33, Colorado 30, Wyoming 29, California 27, Illinois 14, Ohio 13 and Iowa 12. But during the past five years (not including 1901) there have been no lynchings in Nebraska in six years none in Iowa; in three years none in California; in two years none in Illinois and Wyoming. In the south there were 253 lynchings in Mississippi, 247 in Texas, 223 in Louisiana, 219 in Georgia, 219 in Alabama, 169 in Tennessee, 164 in Arkansas, 139 in Kentucky, 109 in Florida, 84 in South Carolina, 75 in Virginia, 65 in Missouri, 51 in North Carolina and 35 in West Virginia. In Maryland there were 29 lynchings. Oklahoma Territory has a record of 36 since 1892; and Indian Territory 63.

As to the causes of these executions by mobs, murder and criminal assault are the most common, but by no means the only ones. The Tribune says: "One man was lynched for slapping a child, another for hitting a girl, another for drunkenness, another for throwing stones, another for colonizing negroes, another for enticing a servant away, two paid the extreme penalty for sloping, two for writing insulting letters, three for being unpopular, two for practicing 'voodooism,' three for keeping saloons, five for swindling and two for gambling. Ten persons while ninety-two were lynched for unknown causes."

This is a terrible record. But there is evidence that a reaction has set in in favor of more civilized warfare against crime. The Southern press has proved that mob law is no deterrent of crime. The Columbia, South Carolina, States some time ago pointed out that the "fearful examples" set by lawless multitudes always were followed by a series of new crimes and other Southern papers took a similar view.

Political parties sometimes get together to get to gather.

The days of the shirt waist man are numbered, and let there be thanks that the number is less than ten digits.

The New York Times has formed a news alliance with the London Times. This shows that the Times are not out of joint.

The wheelmen having organized a protective league it might be a good idea for the pedestrians to organize a protective league.

Mrs. Nation says that Coney Island is the vilest place yet. By the time she reaches her home she will be of the opinion that Kansas is really a paradise of virtue.

Under the new conditions of international trade it will be proper to say that the country getting the larger part of it, which is the United States, is getting the eagle's share rather than the lion's share.

Deep down in the ventricles of Mr. Lawson's heart can doubtless be heard a surge of rejoicing over the fact that the Columbia and not the Constitution is to defend the America's cup. Nothing surpasses the enjoyment over the disappointment and humiliation of our rivals.

Vice-President Roosevelt never expressed a more truly American sentiment than when he said, in answer to the question:

"Are you not afraid of being shot?" "No, sir, and I hope no official of this country will ever be afraid. You men are our protection, and the foul deed done the afternoon of Friday will only make you the more vigorous in your protection of the lives of those whom you elect to office. Such men as you can work with the ballot.

the salvation of the country, without resort to violence."

That has the true ring and will find an echo in the hearts of all Americans. We would soon become a pusillanimous nation should our public officers be continually in fear of the assassin's attack.

Judge McAdam of the New York supreme court expresses the opinion that naturalized anarchists may be expelled. If they have renounced allegiance to the natural sovereign, and that sovereign has accepted the doctrine of renunciation of allegiance, to what country will they be expelled? They could scarcely be foisted upon the country allegiance to which they had forsaken and certainly not upon any other country. There is no difficulty in the case of an anarchist who has not been naturalized. But what is to be done in the case of a native born anarchist like the would-be assassin Czolgosz? The problem of the domestic anarchist is quite as difficult of solution as that of the foreign one.

The burning of the Oregon Short Line building this morning was a most unfortunate and regrettable affair, but it is a matter of congratulation that the High School building was not consumed, though it was rather badly damaged. It is also a matter of congratulation that it was not filled at the time of the fire. The fire emphasizes as nothing else could the notorious fact that the High School is badly located for more reasons than one. The lease having been made for a period of ten years change may not come until its expiration. But before that time arrives the Board of Education should make preparation for its removal from the present location. And the public should be fully advised and notified of contemplated changes that all who desire may have a chance to bid for furnishing site and building.

THE COMING YACHT RACE.

Sacramento Bee.
In one way, the coming yacht race between America's cup defender and the Shamrock will be a fraud. It is not a competition between the United States and the rest of the world. It is a race between the New York yacht club and a challenger. No yacht not owned by a member of the New York Yacht club is allowed to enter for the honor of defending the cup on behalf of the United States.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.
We shall all wish, of course, that the defender may maintain unbroken the chain of American victories which for so many years has baffled all attempts to rescue the queen's cup from the clutches of her "racing up." Her performances in British waters give no assurance that she is enough better than Shamrock I to "lift the cup," but she is a dangerous antagonist.

New York World.
Shamrock's precise degree of superiority to her predecessor depends upon the thoroughness of her "racing up." Her performances in British waters give no assurance that she is enough better than Shamrock I to "lift the cup," but she is a dangerous antagonist.

San Francisco Chronicle.
The New York Yacht club has been served with a notice that if the America's cup is won by Shamrock II in the forthcoming race with the Columbia, an injunction will be sought from the United States Court to prevent the club from turning the trophy over to Sir Thomas Lipton. Fifty Bostonians are said to be associated together for that purpose. The reason assigned for their intended action is because of the exclusion of the Boston yacht independence from the trial races for the selection of a defender. The Bostonians are evidently influenced by the conviction that the forthcoming yacht race is not an international contest in the sense implied in the deed of gift of the trophy to the New York Yacht club, but that it has degenerated, as the Chronicle stated some time ago, into a contest between the craft of a club and a foreign challenger.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Columbia, which successfully defended the America's cup against the first Shamrock, has been chosen to defend it against Shamrock II. The decision was not unexpected and will be generally considered wise by those who have followed closely the course of the numerous trial contests between Columbia and her successors. Constitution. The new boat has many fine points, but she has proved less reliable under all conditions than Columbia. The old cup defender has improved distinctly since her memorable race with Sir Thomas Lipton's first yacht and in the trial races has been admirably handled.

Chicago News.
The situation is of interest as an indication that the yacht builders have nearly approached the point of perfection in the making of racing craft. For once the designers of cup defenders have failed to improve on their own models, although guided by all the experience gained in previous races and by the accumulated wisdom of years of study of successive changes of design. Should the Columbia beat Sir Thomas Lipton's boat there would be good reason for supposing that the limit of achievement in this direction has very nearly been reached. Should it fall, the American yacht builders will have before them the problem of finding it is possible to build something better than the challenger.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The illustrated stories in The American Boy for September are The Grocer's Test, A Proper Penance, Three Boys in the Mountains, Rob's Gymnasium Ticket, and Bravery That Made History. Leading articles bear the titles: Notable Naval Cadets, How to Learn Drawing, A Boy's Building at the St. Louis Exposition, Proposed, Boys as Money Makers, Turning Points in a Boy's Life, The Boy's Library, A Boying Skiff for Boys, The Order of the American Boy, The American Boy Shut-In Society, Boys' Exchange, Boy Stamp and Collectors, New Orleans Home for Walt Dogs, The Boy Photographer, Indian Boys and Their Band, The Boy Journalist and Printer, The Amateur Association of Young Naturalists, September in American History, Tangles and Puzzles—Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

The September number of Atchae's Magazine opens with an illustrated article by Richard Linchicum on "Chicago, the Most National City." "The Biggest Camp Meeting in the World" is described by Eugene Wood. "Great Types of Modern Business" deals with hotels of the present day. Then there are several short stories, by Rafael Sabatini, Abraham Cahan, Joseph C. Lincoln, Murray Baker, and others, and a number of poems. "Topics of the Theater" is always an interesting feature of Atchae's. The cover design is by Egleston.—235 William St., New York.

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We have a special assortment of Double and Single Shawls in our new stock. Also a lovely line of White Wool and Silk Mixed Shawls for Babies, and a beautiful array of Infants' Long Cloaks, Wrappers, etc. In fact we have

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BY R. C. CARLTON.

1st Seat Sale Wednesday.
FRICTION—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
Matinee—2nd Circle, 50c; 1st Circle, 50c and 75c; Parquette, \$1.00; Boxes, \$1.50.

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