DESERFT EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1906.



Twenty-third Annual Meeting Begins Tomorrow in This City.

SESSION LASTS THREE DAYS.

Work Will Begin at 10 A. M .- Program for Each Gathering Has Been Completed.

The Utah Stale Baptist convention will convers in twenty-third annual meeting tomorrow at 10 a. m., in the East Side Baptist church, the sessions mission to real college work; and to contend that the agricultural college students with only two years of prep-aration should be considered college students before they are really such. o last for three days, when the following program will be observed: . TUESDAY.

Devotional services................Jesse Hyde Annual semiconmittee on arrange-ments B A. Brown, chairman,

Menne d program. Adepuiss of program. Reading of church letters. Reading of church letters. Appointent, tes three each—Enrollment, Normations, Resolutions, Audthe Place and Preachers for

Anniversay.

Sont erice. Histor of the Ogden church for a Histor of a Century...J. A. Smith gutter of a Century.... Repet of General Missionary.... Repet of General Missionary.... Sent Reports from the Field:

eduction of New Pastors and Visitors.

Nominating Committee and Election

ther business. eng servic

sepert on Home Missions. J. J. Corum ideress on Home Missions.J. H. Franklin

WEDNESDAY.

protions J. H. Franklin Suday School Session, Program Suggested by D. P. Ward. Sudding Up a Sunday School. The Cradle Roll, Miss Mary Berkley. The Home Department, Mrs. H. W.

Fratt. Special DaysH. L. Herrington Organized ClassesB. L. Corum Finary Work, Mrs. S. A. Hayworth Round TableD. P. Ward Pratt.

Report on Publication Society, J. A. Smith olporter Experiences, A. G. Sand-

Address on Publication Society, D. P.

Ward, Cal. Session of the Women's Baptist Mis-slonary Society of Utah.

Opening Exercises. Address. Miss Stella J. Ragon, Burma Address Miss Mary G. Burdette, Sec. W. B. H. M. Society.

Boll Call of Societies and their re-

President Mackay of the U. of U. Alumni Has Another Say.

Editor Deseret News: The answer school students. Since we cannot have f the Agricultural College alumni to of the Agricultural College alumni to colleges or universities, the greatest good to the "working men and women," would require the concentration of the our recent address claims that the college has 147 college students. The commission found 71 college students higher institutions into one efficient chool and the dissemination of the enrolled and 54 in actual attendance on the day of the official visit at the col-

high schools throughout the state. On Feb. 10, 1906, the commission found but none students in agriculture lege. The alumni contend that the commission erred in not allowing that in the Agricultural college above three years of high school grade. They found 159 college students present in the all students in the college above two years of high school work are college day before. Who is willing to say that there would be half as many if the school of mines existed alone in some other town of the state? Mr. and not high school students; and at-tempt to prove this contention by showing that the college freshmen course is somewhat identical, as to the names of the studies pursued, with the Porter apparently fears that the indus-try of agriculture would lose its digfreshman course at the university, which requires three years of high school work for entrance. But the nity if the study were associated with the study of other industries. Would showing is of no consequence, unless the aim is to prove that in the agricultural not the opposite effect be produced? Would not more men study agriculture. and certainly with more pride, if, instead of retiring to a small corner of the state they could study it in a greater school side by side with men who are studying other industries? Agriculture is not dignified by isola-The assumption that the univer sity would operate against the education of working men and women, is utterly without a knowledge of the facts. The university exists for the Its own students, drawn from state. the homes of the state, are largely of the industrial classes, and receive a practical training for practical, useful, and intelligent work.

> naturally comes in a city is the influence of culture, religion, and of truer subjection to law than in a rural town.

> Educators of keen observation have declared that the morality of students

in the larger town is superior to that of students in the smaller town, but the plan proposed is to eliminate high

school students from the university and to keep them under their own home in-

fluences during their youthful years. If the college alumni sincerely ques-tion, the ability of students of col-

lege grade to conduct themselves properly in a city, they question the propriety of the existence of such uni-

versities as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Chicago and others. The

supposed increase in the cost of board in a city as compared with a rural

town, if it be a fact, is exaggerated in Mr. Porter's letter, and in any event would be cheerfully paid by the

college student for the educational ad-

DUPLICATION OF COURSES.

Mr. Porter's letter revives a matter

vantages of a city.

MORAL INFLUENCE.

The fact that Salt Lake City offers many more opportunities for the needy student to earn money, the college alumni does not attempt to controvert. General fund for agricultural But they retaliate with an attack upon but they retainate with an attack upon the moral influences of a larger city. Travelers often compare city and rural groups of young people similarly train-ed, under the same home influence and church life. 512 students of high school grade at \$45 per capita....\$23,040.00 This taken from the gen-eral fund, \$150,500, leaves \$127,460 to be divided equalchurch life. In personal life, refine-ment, self control, and freedom from compromising altuations, the advanly among 464 college stu-dents, which would be for each student tage is invariably in favor of the city groups. There is evil in a city or in 274.69 small town, which a student or anybody else may find if he seeks it; but the influence under which the student.

chool grade at \$45 per capita 19,215.00

college preparatory school the students learn as much in two years as they

do in other similar schools in three

years. All schoolmen know that three

years beyond the district school is bare-

ly sufficient (most universities and colleges require four years) for ad-

is to beg the question as to the num-ber of bonafide college students in each school, which was all the com-

COST PER CAPITA.

mission aimed to show.

Total\$21,785.00 "This amount taken from the general fund \$101.250) leaves \$79,375 to be divided among 71 college students, which would be for each student \$1,117.43." Mr. Porter proceeds to criticise these figures of the commission by an at-tempt to show that the cost per capita for college students in the Agricultural college is only \$206.95. The answer maintains that:

The salaries paid for instruction in work of college grade amount to \$17,-476,44, to be divided among 147 col-lege students. This is \$116.85 for in-struction for each student of college grade. The cost per student for buildings, equipment, improvements, and miscellaneous expenses, is \$90. added to the cost of instruction (\$116.85) makes \$206.95, the total cost per annum for students of college grade. This is somewhat less than \$1,117.43. It is an honest representation of facts."

The insinuation that the commission is dishonest and that the college alumni alone are "honest" in their representa-tions, is sufficiently refuted by looking at the figures of both parties. For since the college receives \$101,250 per year for general maintenance, and since it has a total of 663 students, if the 147 students claimed to be of college grade cost only \$206.95 each year, or a total of \$30.421.65, then the remaining students (383 high school and 133 district school) cost the remainder of \$101,-250 per year, or \$70.828.35, which is \$137.26 per capita for district and high school students at the Agricultural c lege, or more than six times the usual cost of district school students and more than three times the usual cost of high school students in other schools. The commission showed that the per capita cost of 71 college students was more than four times as much in the college as in the university. The col-lege alumni try to amend this by giving figures which show the cost of each one of 516 high school and district school students to be over three times as

university on the same basis would be \$126,000 from the state and about \$20,-000 from the land fund, a total of \$146.-000. Yet the Agricultural college has one school and the university has three. In Colorado these schools are separate. For the two years pre-ceding January 1901 the Colorado ceding January, 1905, the Colorado university received \$280,000 the state school of mines, \$189,854.86; the state normal school, \$130,000,-a total for the three schools of \$549,554.86. The funds of the three schools of the university of Colorado have to the funds of the Colorado Agricultural college about the proportion of four to one (130,844). Yet the Utah College Alumni propose incomes of \$146,000 to the university and \$116,000 to the college. The uni-versity is not one school, but threethe college of arts and sciences, the state school of mines, and the state normal school. Either of these should be as important in this state as the Agricultural college, while the third should be more so.

COMPARISON OF INCOMES.

Mr. Porter maintains that the university, while it receives from the state nearly twice the amount received from the state by the college, has only had an average of 33 per cent more students than the college. Both state-ments are misleading. The second ig-nores the distinction between the grade of students, considering which the university has six times as many college grade students as the college has. The first ignores the amount re-ceived each year by the college from the federal government: \$25,000 for instructional purposes, \$20,000 for ex-perimental purposes, and over \$6,000 in interest from the land fund-a total of \$51,000 annually, while the amount from the last named source will rapid. ly increase. Add this total to the amounts received from the legislature. it is clear that the college has had far more in proportion to its work than the university, which has never yet asked the state for as much as it has reasonably needed for higher education, but has done its best with what the regents have estimated the state could reasonably afford.

AS TO MOTIVES AND HONESTY

We deprecate the attempt of the advocates of separate maintenance to cloud the plain issue by the arts of de-traction and slander. They try to make it appear that this movement originates in alleged hypocrisy and dis-honesty on the part of individuals, or in the imaginary lack of henor in the state commission, or in the asserted greed of the people of Sait Lake, or i the supposed hostility of the university to the college. We beg to assure out esteemed fellow-alumni of the college that we are not enemies, but friends, and that if we knew of or suspected any attempt to "assassinate" or even to injure the college, we should resent it quite as emphatically as they them, selves do. Nor do we believe that the proper training of college students i consistent with arousing in their minds the worst passisons of jealousy and rivalry to which young people are sus-ceptible. We regard this question as the greatest yet placed before the peo-ple of Uiah, since the results of the decision they make will be far reaching, and will increase with the years. therefore welcome all information, from whatever source it comes that will enable the people justly and well to decide a question of such mc-ment. JOHN C. MACKAY. President Alumni Association of the University of Utah.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE. Was the greatest General the world has ever known. Ballard's Snow Liniment is the greatest Liniment. Quickly cures all pains. It is within the reach of all. T. H. Fointer, Hempstead, Texas, writes: "This is to certify that Ballard's Snow Lini-ment has been used in my household for years and has been found to be an excel-lent Liniment for Rheumatic pains. I am never without it." Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 12 and 114 South Main St. B

Specially Registered to You Consider how the United States Government protects a letter registered to you, guaranteeing its delivery safe and in good order.



CONBICONRECONBICONBICO

ONBK

The NATIONAL BISCUIT, COMPANY exercises even greater protecting foresight in delivering its Biscuit and Crackers to you. Fresh from the oven, they are enclosed in a dust tight, moisture proof package, on each end of which is affixed this trade mark in red and white.

ZU ZU CINCER SNAPS-Crisp, delicious, golden-brown morsels of sweetness and spice that everyone loves. CHEESE SANDWICHES - Thin crackers enclosing a layer of creamy cheese-a delicate bite to tempt an epicate.

OCONTROCTOR OCONTROCTOR OCONTROCTOR OCONT





brown and blue. Only 24 in all, so come sarly,

...... 19c

Regular 150 Sup-

Dorter ...

NHIODNHIOD

Reports of Committees, Election of losing words by Utah State Secre. Song Service Report on Foreign Missions, Miss Mi-nerva Tailman, Address on Foreign Missions, Dr. I.

N. Clark, Dist. Sec. THURSDAY.

teports of officers and committees. J. J. Nunn stowardship reasurerE. Ben Brown Auditing. lesslutions.

Next Anniversary.

Quiet Hour. J. H. Franklin United Effort in Evangelistic Work, D. A. Brown General Discussion and Action.

Open Hours Devotional Service.....J. H. Franklin loging Business Appointment of Standing Committees.

Meeting of the Final adjournment. state board. Business session of the B. Y. P. U. of Utah. Evening is charge of the B. Y. P. U. of Utah, H. L. Herrington. Address. Rev. George T. Webb, gen-eral secretary B. Y. P. U.

AT UNITARIAN CHURCH.

services Resumed-Sermon by Rev. F. F. Eddy.

The Unitarian society resumed yesterday its services for the coming year, and Rev. F. F. Eddy preached on Life's Meaning-How Derived." The speaker said in part:

The serone genius of Jesus best expresses liself, perhaps, in the calm aswance with which He put aside the things of small or secondary importthe in order to do justice to those of reat and universal importance. It a spirit of flippant ignorare He bade one questioner to Ren-er anto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, nor was it in mere tactful masion of a difficulty He admonished be one who sought His Intercession in ist division of an estate to 'Take heed and howare covetousness, for a man's life consisteth not in the things which he possesseth.' Likely enough His judgment on a matter of political fealty or family inheritance would be of little value. Fortunately for pos-terity, He was not interested in these things. He lived to a higher atmosphere and found life's meaning in the subine and universal. So in the text tited above He turns from the unimfortant and temporary question to the esential and eternal truth that life toes not consist in the things which the possesses. This is expressed from cother side in saying that what a man reseases is secondary in importance the thing which possesses him.

The fact has been illustrated re-tently in a series of articles in a popuis magazine in which a number of isominent and interesting people tell what life means to them. interesting to see how maning of life to each the meaning of life to each results from their being caught up in he power of some large thoughts which move the life of man. This is the law I tpiritual progress. It applies to every tuman life, to common lives as well as those of the great."

The surface

Drop by drop the offensive discharge sused by Nasal Catarrh falls from the back of the nose into the throat, set-the up an inflammation that is likely is mean Chronic Bronchitis. The cer-sin rational curve for Catarrh it. Elv's ain rational cure for Catarrh is Ely's ream Baim, and the relief that folors even the first application clanot a told in words. a fold in words. Don't suffer a day larger from the disconfort of Nasal Atarth. Cream Balm is sold by all ruggists for 50 cents, or mailed by Bros. 55 Warner of Market Bros., 54 Warren street, New

Our little folders are the best ever. 1.56 the dozen. Monroe Photo, 36 W.

great as in other high schools and over ix times as great as in district schools. Wherein does this showing improve their case?

EFFECT UPON AGRICULTURE.

They quote in full, along with certain references to the alleged unfairness of the commission in abridging this letter in their report, a letter from Prof. Brand, which says: "Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada and Cali-

fornia are conspicuous examples of western consolidated schools. In the institutions of these states you will find yery, very few agricultural students. Idaho has less than a half dozen, and California comparatively few considering the agricultural wealth and popu-

lation of the state." This is quoted as a great and overwhelming argument in favor of separation; but are our esteemed friends sure that the above quoted attendance is not for students of college grade, so that, had Utah, a "conspicuous example" of western separated schools been added to the list, the Agricultural college of Utah would have proudly stood out with just nine students!

From the same letter they quote a table showing that the consolidated agricultural schools of certain states named have the following number of agricultural students: Illinois, 406; Minnesota, 163; California, 168; Nebras-ka, 342; Ohio, 297; Tennessee, 40. While the separate schools of agriculture in the states named below have the folthe states named below have the following relatively greater attendance; Iowa, 961: Michigan, 409; Washington, 218: Kansas, 655; Indiana, 330; Mississippi, 155. But the comparison proves nothing unless accompanied by a statement of the relative amounts of money devoted to agriculture in each of the schools named and also a statement as to the classification or grade of the stu-dents in the schools compared.

On the other hand scores of similar letters, "the overwheiming majority." in fact, were received by the commission, and similarly abridged, favoring consolidation of the higher schools. President Van Hise of Wisconsin, for example, says that the agricultural col-lege of that state, united with the university, has more than 1,000 students.

EFFECT UPON ATTENDANCE.

The college alumni attempt to show that fewer students would attend the schools if united than if kept separate. because: "The students in any college come from a radius of a few miles." This statement is perfect if applied to district schools, is fairly but by no means wholly applicable to high schools, and has least application to real college students, who number in Utah scarcely 500. Undoubtedly if there were three higher state schools instead of two, this number might be increased to say 600. But if, instead of making three or more higher schools, as the arsument of Mr. Porter would indicate to be the best course, we should establish a large number of local high schools

and limit the sudents of college grade to one institution, we should multiply the number of students receiving high school training by about the exact number of high schools so established. And since the college, on its own show-ing, is mostly high school, then by establishing the more usual kinds of schools in many towns instead of maintaining one unusual form of high school in one town only (Logan), the ratios of gain would be measured by the number of high schools so brought within the reach of the people. A college in each county would increase but little the number of college students in the state, for one college could do all the higher work; while a high school in each county and in each of the larger towns

Mr. Porter's letter revives a matter which was fully considered and set-tled by law during the last session of the legislature. While the school of mines did not by separate name exist as a department of the university till 1901, yet courses in engineering were given in the university as early as 1892. By the Enabling Act approved July 16, 1894, the university was grant-ed 100,000 acres of land for the estab-lishment and maintenance of a state school of mines which was excludeded school of mines which was established with mining and electrical engineering courses in pursuance of that provision. The courses in civil and mechanical engineering grew out of the courses in mining and electrical engineering because of the absurdity of leaving them out. Dr. Merrill, director of the school of mines, proved before the legislature that the additional cost to the university of courses in mechanical and clyfl applications. equipped to give courses in mechanical equipped to give courses in mining and electrical engineering "was not more than \$500" per annum, for the reason that the services of not a single additional professor or instructor would be needed. It was further shown that with the single exception of a three-hour subject in irrigation, all the en-

gineering and other work prescribed by the Agricultural college in its courses in civil and mechanical engineering was given at the university. If it be insisted that the engineering ourses are older in the college than in the university, then we have this interesting fact: The school of mines, after only five years (according to Mr. Porter) has 165 college students; Porter) has 165 where the Agricultural college in all its departments, after 15 years, has only 147 college students, and a third of these would not rank as college

students in the school of mines. LAND FOR AGRICULTURE. The college alumni assert that if

combination were effected the univer-sity would not have enough land for the work of agriculture. The Agricul-tural college now has 111 acres of partly hilly and gravelly soil in a climate that is not representative of the state; the university has \$2 acres, every part but one or two acres level, all fertile, available for any agricultural use whatsoever, and now supporting substantial lawns and thrifty trees of many varieties. Mr. Horace Cum-mings, director of nature study, states that the soil is of the highest fertility. well adapted to all purposes of experiment and investigation.

THEIR PLAN EXAMINED.

The College Alumni say in conclu-"The assessed valuation of the state is now about \$140,000.000. A one and A one and one-half mill tax on this property would yield \$210,000 annually. This This would provide for both institutions. Can we afford it? It means that every taxpayer would pay \$1.50 on every \$1.000 of assessed valuation of his property for the support of the two schools: and if it were decided that the university should have nine-tenths and the Agricultural college six-tenths and the Agricultural college six-tenths of a mill, it means that 90 cents of the \$1.50° would so to the support of the university and 60 cents to the college." No: a one and one-half mill tax would not be sufficient, neither should the division be nine-tenths of a mill to the university and six tenths of a to the university and six-tenths of a mill to the college. The college asked for \$282,190 at the last legislature; the for eres. No at the maxi registrature; the university for \$295,431 exclusive of the Branch Normal, which asked for \$40.-000. A total of 621 for two years, or \$308,810 per year needed at that time, to say nothing of the growth of these schools in the future, which will far outstrip the growth of wealth and population. The college estimate of population. The college estimate of Mr. Porter for the great future is ex-

actly \$114,190 less than was asked for by the college for the present two years. The total annual income of the. college, according to their plan, would be about \$116,000. The income of the *******************************

Heart Failure

is often induced by

coffee drinking.

POSTUM



Walter East, a Delivery Boy, Nabbed While Committing Burglary.

A Palace Meat Market delivery boy named Walter East was arrested late Saturday afternoon on a charge of burglary. The young man made a delivery at the residence of Marshall Boley, 361 East Fifth South street, and finding no one at home, he entered the house and was in the act of ransacking an upper room, when Mrs. Boley returned. She spled the intruder and summoned her husband from the barn. East was held until the arrival of the who took him to the station and locked him up. He offered no excuse for his conduct, except that he had been drinking all afternoon. The youth resides with his parents at 668 Third East street.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION. Is worth a pound of cure. There are many poor sufferers, Consumptives, who are hopless of getting well-who. if they had taken care of themselves, would now be well. A cough is the foundation of Consumption. Bailard's Horehound Syrup will cure that cough. Mrs. S-, Great Falls, Montana, writes: "I have used Bai-lard's Horehound Syrup in my family for years-my children never suffer with coughs. Sold by Z. C. M. J. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street. B



"Peace be Unto You" His Subject in Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. W. M. Paden preached yesterday morning in the First Presbyterian church from the text, "Peace be unto you." The speaker said in part: "This expression came originally

from the time when the salutation was used, when civilization was in its in It was used then when people fancy. passed to allay any suspicion of their being hostile to each other. But that time is passed. It is not used in that sense any longer, but to convey a feeling of faith, of good cheer. It is the saying of the songs of the gospel-it is the song of the angels: 'Peace ou carth, good will to men.' The Mas-ter used it in saluting his disciples and His followers. He used it after the crucificion, when He came down to His disciples. It means, in a sense, no more than the formal 'good morning,' yet it carries a benediction, a feeling of fellowship, of concern in an-other's welfare. It is the spirit of Jesus, and He regenerates men. It re-juvenates them, but not their language. It gives a new vitality to our heart, and the peace that He spoke and speaks brings peace unto us.

"The words of Epicurean stoles were the same. The epicure got as close as possible to nature and foraged for provender. It was a pleasure, unhe-role, true, but on the other hand, he could withdraw into the situdel of this own sufficiency and defy attack. Flato was at his best when he was not run to the wall, and was more Christianlike than Epicurus or the stole." The soloisi of the morning was Mrs.

Ragg of this city, who appeared as the soprano in place of Mrs. Anderson, who is ill. Mrs. Ragg made an exellent impression.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY ACTS ON NATURE'S PLAN.

The most successful medicines are those that ald nature. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. Take it when you have a cold and it will allay the cough, relieve the lungs, ald expectora-tion, open the secretions and aid nature in restoring the system in a healthy con-dition. Thousands have testified to its cough excellence. It counterers superior excellence. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. Price, 25 cents. Large size, 56 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Harsh physics react, weaken the owels, cause chronic. constipation. Doan's Regulets operate easily, tone stomach, cure constinution, 25c.



sglo.