

# Conversion of Salt Lake's Wayward Boys into Embryo Men



BOYS AT WORK.

BOYS DORMITORY.

IN THE DINING ROOM.

AT your food with a fork, and sometimes a spoon, but never with a knife. Thirteen pairs of unfamiliar eyes read this daily from the blackboard set up by Mr. Brown and Mr. Palmer in the dining room at the Detention Home down in the old Utah school house. There are other rules too, legibly written out in white chalk, and the insistence of good table manners among the waifs cared for at the institution is only one of the good things being done there by the superintendent and his assistant.

That the table rules are being digested together with the food, is known by bits of conversation heard from the boys at their meals:

"Say, it wouldn't hurt you to get up and read No. 4," or "It looks like you haven't got No. 7 by heart yet," and so on, all showing that a much neglected branch of good breeding is to be the heritage of the orphans and waifs on parole at the home. Think of this for children to whose parents even the moral decencies are nil, to say nothing of all the other good influences at work for their advancement during their detention at the home.

## MR. BROWN'S GOAL.

"I am going to give them the best environment possible," said Mr. Brown. "Nearly all of them have known destitution and poverty enough, and I want to get them used to something better, something that they will eventually feel they can't do without. I want to line these halls with copies of good pictures, and the artesian with porters to make it homelike and cozy. I have given them good beds, and I am going to keep on giving them good things as fast as I can get them. Once used to them and their influence a boy is going to work hard to keep them in his life. That is my belief and policy."

To prove the righteousness of the establishment of the home, one should go down and see the results of its short duration. It homes 18 boys absolutely in need of its shelter and influence; and within its walls, besides food, roof and clothing, are being dis-

persed the fine influences of discipline, purposeful occupation, and the moral tone that tonics the entire regime.

For these boys are not drones; each has his stunt, and to look about at the handiwork of this little colony of untamed waifs is to gain pertinent hint of the value of idle hands trained to habits of industry. In the eating room a group of a dozen small tables show as the work of the boys made from a model put up by Mr. Palmer, and about the building, in store room and pantry are lines of shelves deftly handled by these unskilled carpenters; outside an embryo lawn is in evidence, the dirt dug, hauled and packed by the boys. In the kitchen a pair of them did the dish-washing for the evening meal, and each takes his shift at the bed making and the rooming, which is done entirely by the boys under Mrs. Brown's direction.

"I never knew before how hard work was had to work to keep house," it was the bread mixer who said it, fresh—if that is the word—from the task of making 18 loaves—the colony's bread ration for the day. That is domestic science, if you please, and taught to boys whose chief occupation was formerly to lounge about home or the streets in environments sapping their moral as well as civic and industrial forces to the dregs.

## GONG SYSTEM.

"I want you to notice especially our gong system here," said the superintendent, "because it is an especial credit to the boys." He read from a written list the number of bells governing the regime of the day—rising, retiring, meals and the various "chores," ending with "lights out and no talking" at a o'clock, and stated with satisfaction that these rules had hardly an infraction from day to day.

"We put the boys on honor in most things here, and have very little trouble under the rule. I told the boys that if any of them wanted to run away, I would give them 48 hours to get ready—if they would only tell me beforehand; but if they sneaked away, I would bring them back and punish them. Right at first one or two of the

boys 'sneaked,' and I had them back within 10 hours in punishment as I had promised. This meant 48 hours' imprisonment alone in one of the rooms here, on bread and water rations. Since then, I have had no trouble; and I can trust those boys now to go up town, or anywhere else, and come back of their free will.

"The school building as a home," he went on, "was a sort of chaos at first; there were partitions, and any number of things needed to make it habitable; and all these and other necessities depend on the country or such help as the benevolent can give. The place at present needs painting, and I have set the boys at sandpapering the woodwork in readiness for the paint. I'm not sure, either, but we shall let the boys do the painting. A little instruction will serve and they are a mostly all capable and willing. There's no reason why we shouldn't have some chairs made for our best room, too. I guess we'll start them on a Morris for a model."

"A manual training teacher could give a few hours gratuitous instruction here with fine results" was commented, and the idea had been already mooted.

## BOYS AS SINGERS.

A sound of young voices singing came through the open door.

"There, I want you to hear our boys' chorus," said the superintendent. In voice, and we listened while the strong young voices piped out a piece of melody, immaturely to be sure, but with enough sense of harmony to promise better things. Again the thought of the need and call for some free teaching came up; a task of little pains to one gifted, but with unguessable promise of future good.

As for the building itself and its needs, a number of suggestions present themselves for its embellishing—the cost of a bridge prize at an afternoon tea; a voluntary donation of a book or picture or pair of portieres; that if any of them wanted to run away, I would give them 48 hours to get ready—if they would only tell me beforehand; but if they sneaked away, I would bring them back and punish them. Right at first one or two of the

On the question of the school's utility, both superintendent and assistant are enthusiastic. "Nothing can compare in importance with this rescue of young boys from immoral influences and the chance of a right start. It means the making of good citizens in the future, and the cost of its maintenance is a bagatelle compared to the cost to the state of the possible criminals into which they might otherwise develop. No other reformatory and constructive work compares with it in value."

## IDEAL LOCATION.

As to location both were no less enthusiastic. "It is an almost ideal location, and the grounds, if secured to the home, will serve for splendid purposes. I have already a tennis and basketball court in mind for that spot to the right; and there is fine soil here for gardening, and almost any purpose. I am hoping the county will secure all the ground possible for the home."

Mr. Brown, who has charge of the school, is an ardent believer as well as practical worker in his cause; and the fitness of his permanency in the position is evidenced already by his work, his connection with the juvenile court making him the logical overseer of the place to which the waifs and incorrigibles of the court are assigned—a connection which keeps him practically in touch with the needs and possibilities of the institution.

The boys themselves seem eminently happy in the place. At sunset when the reporter visited the home a group of them were out in the big field in front of the home, flying kites, good kites, too, which were soaring away up as far as the supply of line permitted, and then on beyond out of reach, where they hung like white pictures against the far up sky.

"What do you do to have fun, boys, besides kite-flying?"

"Oh, ball, and marbles, and working around the house," was the answer.

And that is of work means out there to that colony of little boys, banded together in an institution which puts them on honor for everything and shows them the detention home is there only for their good.

# Southern Pacific's Battle With The Salton Sea.



THE SALTON SEA.

Poles Show Where the Railroad Once Was.

Special Correspondence.

MOCOA, Cal., July 9.—A sea below the sea is the novel attraction which Southern California is now able to show the tourist. Lying well off towards the Mexican boundary, and yet hard by the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, this body of water 45 miles in length by 12 miles in width attracts a great deal of attention from travelers. Five years ago those making the trip across this section of country by rail looked out upon an arid waste from behind double sash windows made as nearly air tight as it is possible to construct, but which have proven ineffectual in preventing a certain amount of fine sand from sifting through. In those days the main line of the railroad traversed the bed of an ancient sea, dropping to a depth of near 200 feet below actual sea level, while the greatest depth of the basin was some 180 feet lower. Around the edges of this basin and well defined on the sides of the mountains was the shore line showing where the waters had reached. Nearer at hand on the more fertile portions of the desert were dense growths of chaparral and mesquite trees, while on the sterile ground there was a scant growth of cacti and greasewood. Near the bottom of the basin was located a plant for mining the deposit of salt that had been left by the receding waters, while India, 20 feet below sea level, was a division point for the railroad. The men employed at these two places together with the few health seekers at the latter place during the winter months, and the railroad employees along the line, constituted the sole white population of this section of the world.

## HOW BASIN FORMED.

It is interesting to note how the waters that originally filled this basin were cut off from their source of supply, ages ago—even beyond the tradition of the Cocopah, Yuma or Cochilla Indians, who inhabit the desert sections of California, Arizona and northern Mexico. There are several theories of how this was done, but it is now generally conceded that the strip of land which lies between this basin and the Gulf of California was deposited by the Colorado river as sediment carried down from the highlands of Colorado and Wyoming. Whether this be the correct theory or not, at all hazards this portion of the Gulf was cut off from its source of supply and time dried up completely, leaving it as one of the most arid portions of the earth's surface. And thus it was when the first settlers came to California. Then follows the story of how the white man, by his eagerness to put all of the fertile portions of the earth to work for himself, turned the waters back into the sink and came

near causing damage which it has been estimated would eventually have reached the enormous sum of \$700,000,000.

## WOULD RECLAIM THE DESERT.

It was in 1896 that the California Development company started work on its project for the reclamation of about a million acres of then worthless land, the same constituting what is known as the Imperial country, situated exactly between the Colorado river and the Gulf of California, or in other words a part of the strip of land that originally cut off the Salton sea from its source of supply. This land had been found to be immensely fertile, and being located in a sub-tropical climate it was seen that the application of water would result in a veritable hot-house growth for vegetation. All of which has been proven true, and now there are shipped from this section the earliest melons in the world, cantaloupes having been sent out this spring by the middle of April. When it is considered that the most of this country is situated on the south slope of the Salton sink and below sea level, it can be seen that an immense amount of damage would result should the basin be allowed to again fill with water. About 15,000 people would have been rendered homeless.

The plan of the Development company was to dig an immense canal from the Colorado river to the Imperial country, which is about 75 miles distant. The canal was dug, the Colorado being tapped a short distance below Yuma, Ariz. From this point the big ditch took a southerly course, crossing into Mexico and then turning westward, ran parallel with the international boundary for some 60 miles when it entered the United States, and from which point its waters were distributed to the Imperial settlers. Nature was very kind to the projectors of this irrigation enterprise, too, for the Colorado river during one of its periodic overflows had cut a channel in the desert for some 50 miles in the direction that it was desired to convey the waters, and this of course, was taken advantage of by the company. A boudigate was put in at the point where the Colorado was tapped and for several months everything went well. Meantime the Imperial country was enjoying a genuine boom.

## TROUBLE BEGINS.

But as so often happens in new countries trouble was brewing from the very start, for as soon as the muddy waters of the Colorado were diverted into the irrigating canal they began to deposit their silt, of which they carry an abundant supply at all times, in the bottom of the ditch, and it was not long until the deposit had become so great that it was with difficulty that enough water could be carried to the settlers for irrigating purposes. Then it was that the development company did a very bold and foolish thing. In the hope that they could thus aug-

ment their supply during the low stages of the river they cut another canal some four miles below the intake, connecting their main ditch with the river. The opening was 50 feet wide, 11 feet deep and a mile in length.

But this canal also filled with silt. It was opened again but soon filled up. The third time it was opened and this time the river kept rising, and an immense flood coming down just then and in a short time most of the waters of the turbid Colorado were flowing into the irrigating canal. Then commenced one of the fiercest conflicts ever waged by man against the sultry forces of nature. On the one hand was all that human skill and ingenuity, backed by countless resources, could do. Pitted against this was the mighty strength of the Colorado.

## THE FIGHT BEGINS.

Of course all of the flow of the Colorado, estimated at 120,000 second feet at Yuma, Ariz., during the flood periods, could not be carried across a flat and well populated country in a comparatively small ditch without doing great damage to property. And so it happened that at Calexico, Cal., and Mexicali, Mex., border towns, where the canal forms the dividing line, the flood waters were forced to run in places where they were not intended to. On the one hand was all that human skill and ingenuity, backed by countless resources, could do. Pitted against this was the mighty strength of the Colorado.

The first attempt to control the flood was made at the intake in January, 1905. Poles were driven into the bottom of the stream at intervals of three feet and the intervening space filled with brush, which was ballasted with bags of sand. This effort, which otherwise might have proven successful, failed because the supply of bags gave out at a critical time and all the labor was lost.

Attempt number two was made in May of the same year at a point just below where the first effort was made. Practically the same methods were employed as before, but about the only result secured was to deflect the

stream out of its course. After a month's work this effort was abandoned.

## RAILROAD STEPS IN.

At this stage of the fight the Southern Pacific railroad took over the work, the development company having by this time exhausted its resources. The railroad was thus obliged to enter the struggle for the very existence of the main line across the desert was threatened by the filling of the salton basin. Four times they were compelled to move their tracks to higher ground, until at last they were several miles from their original course and there was no doubt but that they should have been forced to move again had the waters not been soon brought under control. Ordinarily they should have been obliged to build through the mountains at an enormous cost. It was thus a problem for the United States government or the Southern Pacific company to undertake, and as the government was averse to stepping in, the railroad was forced to act independently.

Col. Epes Randolph, assistant general manager of the railroad, was in charge of the work as superintendent. He was well qualified for the task, being one of the foremost engineers in the country and having fought flood waters before, besides which he has the distinction of having constructed the first bridge across the Ohio river. But the undertaking was also worthy of the man. Some idea of its magnitude can be formed when it is known that the banks of the stream as well as the bottom thereof, are composed almost entirely of silt, the sediment of the river, which, when dry is almost as light as flour. The channel was a half mile wide, and as for bed rock or hardpan in which to drive piling, they have never been found.

The third effort, but the first under the new management, was made some thing after the manner of the Eads jetties. A row of piles was driven out the channel of the river above the mouth of the opening, in the hope that sand bars would be thrown up below, thus forcing the waters back into their original channel. But it was not to be so. For the force of the river almost tore the piles out of the ground. A similar effort was made upstream, but without success.

Saltair bicycle races, 10c admission.

# NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

## JULY 12.

100 B. C.—Julius Caesar born.  
1894—Battle of Mannheim.  
1849—Dolly Madison (born Dorothy Payne), widow of President Madison, died; born 1772.  
1896—The supreme court of France annulled the decree of condemnation against Alfred Dreyfus which dismissed him from the army in 1895.

## JULY 13.

1793—Marat, the terrorist, was assassinated by Charlotte Corday. Marat was one of the most sanguinary of the Jacobins. With Danton and Robespierre he planned the destruction of the Girondists and when cut down by the heroines was preparing a list of victims to be sacrificed.  
1822—Modern battle of Thermopylae early in the Greek war for independence.  
1850—Gen. John Charles Fremont, explorer, soldier and Republican presidential candidate in 1856, died; born 1813.  
1906—The allied forces at Tientsin repulsed in a desperate attack upon the native city.

## JULY 14.

1602—Cardinal Mazarin, French statesman, born; died 1681.  
1793—The populace of Paris stormed and captured the Bastille, the state prison and citadel of Paris.  
1852—The Crystal palace exhibition opened in New York city.  
1894—Paul Kruger, South African statesman, president of the Transvaal republic and leader of the Boers in the war against England in 1896-1901, died at Clarens, Switzerland; born 1825.

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## JULY 15.

1567—Death of Queen Anne of England.  
1776—Anthony Wayne's force captured Stony Point.  
1775—Napoleon Bonaparte surrendered himself to Capt. Maitland of the Belleophon.  
1817—The Baroness de Staël-Holstein (Anne Louise Germaine Necker, commonly called Mme. de Staël), French woman of letters, died; born 1766.  
1871—Thomas Lincoln (Tad), son of Abraham Lincoln, died; born 1822.  
1903—Mrs. James G. Blaine, widow of the statesman, died; born 1827.

## JULY 16.

1661—Pierre Lemoine, Sieur d'Herbville, founder of Louisiana, born in Montigny.  
1729—Sir Joshua Reynolds, celebrated English portrait painter, born; died 1792.  
1832—Mary Todd Lincoln, widow of the martyred president, died; born 1815.  
1896—Ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts died; born 1837.

## JULY 18.

1674—Dr. Isaac Watts, the hymn writer, born; died 1748.  
1763—John Jacob Astor born in Waldorf, Germany; died 1848.  
1772—Charlotte Corday guillotined in Paris for killing Marat, the terrorist.  
1886—Lewis Cass, American statesman, died; born 1782.  
1898—End of war in Cuba; Gen. Tomas, Spanish commander at Santiago,

surrendered to Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter.  
1808—James Abbott MacNeill Whistler, American artist famous in England, died; born 1834.

## JULY 17.

1792—John Paul Jones, the naval hero, died in Paris; born 1747.  
1881—Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D. D., L.L.D., dean of Westminster, died in London; born 1818.  
1892—Rose Terry Cooke, American authoress, died; born 1837.  
1893—Howard G. Alger, famous as a writer of stories for boys, died; born 1834.

## WAR AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

All nations are endeavoring to check the ravages of consumption, the "white plague," that claims so many victims each year. Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs and colds perfectly and you are in no danger of consumption. Do not risk your health by taking some unknown preparation when Foley's Honey and Tar is safe and certain in results. The genuine is in a yellow package. For sale by E. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Newer Substitutes."

Saltair bicycle races, 10c admission.

MEADOW SWEET BUTTER  
In Blue Cartons Only.

DELIVERED EVERYWHERE  
Keeley's ICE CREAM  
260 SO. STATE

DEBOUZE & CO. ENGRAVING CO.  
27 W. SYMPLE

# LAGOON ROAD.

Salt Lake & Ogden Railway Co.  
Time Table in Effect May 20, 1908.  
Trains Leave  
Salt Lake:  
5:50 a.m. ....  
8:30 a.m. ....  
11:00 a.m. ....  
2:00 p.m. ....  
4:00 p.m. ....  
6:00 p.m. ....  
7:00 p.m. ....  
8:00 p.m. ....  
Sundays and holidays specials for Lagoon at 10 a.m.  
SIXTON H. BERGER,  
President and Gen. Mgr.

# BRIGHTON HOTEL

Head of Big Cottonwood Canyon  
Open Monday, July 6.  
Daily stage leaves Sugar House at 8 a. m. For terms, write telephone.  
T. C. DAVIS,  
D. H. BRIGHTON,  
At the Hotel.  
Bell Forest 4-K.

# A Volume of Business

Was given us as a result of the outings on July 4. People everywhere placed with us their dainty summer gowns and suits that had been slightly soiled, and every article will be returned spotless, without a bit of injury done the fine fabrics.  
We can do your work just as well. Call for our card.  
Bell 2607, Ind. 2083  
ChicagoCleaning Co  
37 P. O. Place.

# Western FuelCo

Now located in their new yard at 550 South 3rd West  
Office at the same old place  
73 S. Main. Phones 719.

# WALKER BROS., Bankers

(Incorporated). Established 1857.  
Capital ..... \$250,000.00  
Surplus ..... \$200,000.00  
Absorbed the Salt Lake Branch of Wells-Fargo & Co's Bank.

# THE DESERET SAVINGS BANK

DIRECTORS  
W. W. Ritor, President; Moses Thatcher, Vice President; Eliza A. Smith, Cashier; L. S. Hill, John R. Barnes, John C. Culter, David Eccles, A. W. Carlson, George Romney, J. W. Windham, George Sutherland, Reed Snaout, W. F. James.  
4 per cent interest paid on savings.

# McCORMICK & Co. BANKERS

SALT LAKE CITY .....UTAH.  
Established 1871.

# J. E. COBBRIFF, H. P. CLARK, President, Cashier.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH  
Commercial National Bank  
An Exponent of Conservation Combined with Enterprise.  
A. H. FEABODY, Asst. Cashier.

# NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

U. S. DEPOSITORY.  
FRANK J. ECK, President.  
JAMES A. MURRAY, Vice President.  
W. F. EARL, Cashier.  
Capital and Surplus ..... \$450,000.00  
A thoroughly modern savings department, conducting in connection with bank. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

# Established 1883.

# UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK

WM. F. ARMSTRONG .....President.  
BYRON GROSS .....Cashier.  
Commercial Banking in all its branches. Four per cent interest paid on savings deposits.  
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

# The State Bank of Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
Established in 1890.

Solists accounts of Banks, Firms and individuals, and extends to customers every reasonable courtesy and facility.

Joseph F. Smith .....President.  
Anthon H. Lund .....Vice President.  
Wm. B. Preston .....Vice President.  
Charles S. Burton .....Cashier.  
H. T. McEwan .....Asst. Cashier.

# U. S. DEPOSITORY.

# DESERET NATIONAL BANK

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
Capital ..... \$500,000.00  
Surplus ..... \$250,000.00  
MOSES THATCHER, Vice President.  
H. B. YOUNG, Cashier.  
L. W. BURTON, Asst. Cashier.  
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

# W. S. McCornick, Thos. R. Cutler, Pres., Vice Pres.

# UTAH NATIONAL BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY.  
Pays interest on deposits. Safe deposit boxes for rent.  
Capital and surplus ..... \$250,000.  
Rodney T. Badger, Cashier.

# Mr. Man, YOUR ATTENTION!

## A Tailored Suit to You Right Cheap!

# End-of-the-First-Season-Sale Because we do not care to carry over woollens from one season to another.

As strangers we came among you—from Chicago—and, in our line, are taking foremost place, for we have studied for years the science of man-tailoring and man-styles. At first some sample suits were made as forerunners of the character of work we purposed and for means of inspection. Then, for newcomers, followed a very satisfactory business.

# Now comes End-of-the-First-Season Stock-Reducing Sale

Of necessity, we open with a large, new stock comprising the choicest woollens we could buy; the snappiest patterns.

# THE HEAVY SURPLUS OF GOODS

And likely a Dull Summer, influences us to do things at striking prices—not cheap work—just high-grade tailoring:

\$60.00 for \$40.00 \$40.00 for \$30.00  
\$50.00 for \$35.00 \$35.00 for \$25.00  
\$30.00 for \$22.50

No odd stock—not one piece—not one detail in cutting and making will be slighted. The linings will be first class.

The highest conception of tailoring will prevail. Besides reducing our stock, the making of these additional suits will serve to advertise us, and that's what we want, to have our work known.

We will strain a point to give every man a little extra attention—for, ON THE SUITS WHICH WE SHALL TURN OUT THIS YEAR DEPENDS OUR FUTURE GROWTH.

An opportunity for a brief period for the man who is particular about his apparel.

# The Globe Tailoring Co., WILSON HOTEL ANNEX.

Toward Main Street, on Second South.

Those Sample Suits of which we spoke will be sold during the sale. They are worth seeing—for they are the embodiment of tailoring art, and it's a sin to sell them at the price we have determined upon.