Salt Lake's Need For Public Swimming Baths

The question pending of a grant of franchise for private control of the Warm Springs property recalls the vital necessity of consideration of the public need and demand in the case. Few cities have had the natural facilities possessed by Salt Lake for the provision of this popular convenience and most of the American ones now are struggling with difficult problems in this line forced upon them by increasing popular. by isal lance for the product of the American ones now are struggling with difficult problems in this line forced upon them by increasing popu-lation and sanitary and healthy prob-

forced upon them by increasing population and sanitary and healthy problems. St. Louis, for long in the throes of this question, has been trying to solve it in her own way, and her newspapers give some interesting datas in relation to this effort. Says one of them: St. Louis has awakened to the fact that she is behind many other cities in this respect, and aggressive work has been done and is now going forward to meet the urgent need of public beats in a city of almost 1.000,000 explicitly of almost 1.000,000 ward to meet the urgent need of public free bath in a city of almost 1.000,000 ward to meet the urgent need of public beats in a city of almost 1.000,000 baths are taken by the people every day. Chicago has inaugurated the "floating bath houses" for the poor: New York has set an example with an elds of the set of the

TYPICAL BATH HOUSES.

Typical BATH HOUSES. There are several different types of public bath houses founded upon the experiences of such institutions in other cities, which, might well be studied. An up-to-date, modern and, thoroughly equipped house, where, during certain hours, men, women and ohildren are able to secure a bath for nothing. The tubs are of porcelain the floors are mezzanine and the entire building is perfectly sanitary, a vital need in an institution where such a diversity of patrons assemble. This hath house was the first to be erected in St. Louis after much discussion and in St. Louis after much discussion and delay.

On the first afternoon of the opening of this bath house, the children of the two nearest playgrounds wero marched to it. They were given a bath and this started the steady stream of patronage which has encouraged the establishment of additional insti-

tutions. The bath house is open from 9 a. m to 9 p. m, on week days, and from 9 a. m. to 12 noon on Sundays. The cleaning is done by the night attend-ant after 9 o'clock. The disinfecting is very thorough, a solution of carbolia acid being sprayed on every part of the walls and floors very night, the hose used afterwards. The attendance record is kept by a system of checks. Each person as he enters comes to the office window and receives a check, which at the same time gives him his bath in his proper turn, and records the number of baths

turn, and records the number of baths taker

For the purpose of keeping records

Overstock Sale

on Saturday, The total attendance of 69,394 was di-vided between 42,199 men and boys, and 26,675 women and girls. On the men's side there are 21 showers and one tub; on the women's side eight showers and on the women's side eight showers and two tubs. Therefore, each compart-ment on the men's side was used 1.918.1 times to 2.866.5 times for those on the women's side. The average dur-ing the eight months, for a dar of 12 hours, was 328, an average of 27.3 per hour. There are many types of bath nouses as has been stated before. In cities where there is blenty of fresh water at hand the "swimming dier" is popular. There are also enclosed "float-ing" bath houses which are barges roofed over and which are barges roofed over and which are moored in shallow water, offering an excellent natatorium and also protection from the hot summer sun. St. Louis has no agitation for either the recreation pler or the floating bath house owing to the inadequacy of the river at the present

nadequacy of the river at the present time.

ON PLAY GROUNDS.

Another method of public bathing which will soon be popular here will be the installation of showers and pools at the principal playgrund sites. There is one bath house now nearing completion at Seventh and Soulard streets, which will have a pool, lockers for clothes of bathers, showers for the men, women and children. To enter the pool it is compulsory to

To enter the pool it is compulsory to first go under the shower. This is made necessary to maintain the clean-liness of the water.

The public bath house is closely link-ed with the industrial welfare of any community. In Europe the public bath house became a metropolitan institution 25 years ago. In Berlin, Vienna, Lon-don, Paris and even the cities of Japan, there are elaborate systems of bath houses built along the lines adopted in St. Louis by the public recreation com-

It is commonly said that in Tokio the small boy will spend his "penny" for a bath in preference to candy or toys. The Japs, in this respect, are undoubtedly the cleanest race in the

undoubtedly the cleanest race in the world, and the daily bath is a national characteristic. The public bath house where every-thing is free reaches a spot untouched by any other charitable institution. Health officers may furnigate homes, social workers may give food to the hungry, but who offers the poor man a good, clean bath? Very few of the old houses in the tenement district have running water in them, let alone bath tubs. The man who works hard all day hasn't the inclination to go down all day hasn't the inclination to go down to the river and take a plunge. He has no alternative and must remain filthy, not from choice, but from neces-sity as has been conclusively shown in the work now being carried on under

the direction of Charlott Rumbold, sec-retary of the St. Louis Public Recreation commission.

CLEANER CITIZENS. Great reformers have advocated the

installation of public bath houses, "soa and water being excellent civilizers, of attendance which will be of value in later undertakings, the day is divided into three periods of four hours each, 9 n.m. to 1 p.m., 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. It has been found that, contrary to expectation and the according to one writer. Next to the industrial training in the schools where the poor man's son is taught a useful trade, the bath house tones him into a

"White Fawn Flour 🐐 **Eads Them All!** Here is an item that isn't mere news! White Fawn is the Flour that

clever cooks use, they use it for making fine Bread they are baking. And it is the Flour that you, too, should choose. SALT LAKE & JORDAN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

Visitors to the public bath house of St. Louis have been greeted with the laughter of children in the halls and bath rooms as they enjoyed the advan-tages of the institutions, many of them tages of the institutions, many of them never knowing what a tub looked like until the public institution threw open-its doors. There has been a flattering response to this forerunner—the No. 1 Bath House on the North Side; an institution, which, it was thought; must close down in the fall, ran through the wintor with an was hearen better winter with an ever increasing patron age and loyalty on the part of the poor POOLS FOR PLAYGROUNDS.

One of the most important branches of the hathlouse work is the pools which are being planned for play-ground sites where bathing suits will be supplied for a very moderate cost and where the advantages of both shower and tub will be supplied. Of all municipal institutions the shower and tub will be supplied. Of all municipal institutions the bathhouse is one that is created and run for the sole benefit of the poor and needy. People who have baths in their homes do not use them. The parks, while primarily set aside as recreation spots for the people of little means, have been greatly monopolized by the wealthy motor cars making roadways have been greatly monopolized by the wealthy, motor cars making roadways and walks dangerous; but the public bath, like the public playground, hits the heart of "social unrest." They are places made for the workingman and his family who regard personal clean-liness as a desired thing. In many of the foreign cities, it is said, the public bath houses have not been pat-ronized as well as might be expected and a certain class of people remain away from them; but such has not been the case in St. Louis. It has rather been a matter of care for the crowds that swarm around the doors, men, women and children. Many of these bring towels and soap with them in which event the bath is absolute-ly free.

y free. The hundreds of unemployed and The hundreds of unemployed and homeless men in the lodginghouse dis-trict who would find their only chance of getting a bath by a dip in the icy river, have sought out the initial in-stitution of St. Louis and gladly paid the small sum for towels and soap to get a good wash in a clean tub with clean hot and cold water.

To avoid serious results take Foley's Kidney Remedy at the first sign of kidney or bladder disorder such as backache, urinary irregularities, ex-haustion, and you will soon be well. Commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy today.—F. J. Hill Drug Co., (The never substitutors) Salt Lake City.

GENEALOGY

All communications for this department should be addressed to the secre-tary of the Genealogical society, Elder Joseph F. Smith, Jr., Historian's office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

AGAIN THE MACK FAMILY. As another evidence of the profound spiritual interest taken by all family lines associated with the House of Isand a solution of the result of the result of the result of the recent pleasant dis-covery made by Elder B. H. Roberts, concorning the Mack family, which was published recently in this department. Almost simultaneously with Elder Rob-erts' findings, another friend of the Smith and Mack families was in Boston and while in the New England Gene. Smith and Mack families was in isoston and while in the New England Gene-alogical and Historical library, this friend asked if there were any data there connected with the Mack family in that library. Three great books were at once produced, two of them be-ing companion volumes written by Mrs.

ing companion volumes written by Mrs. Sophia Smith Martin. This book was found to contain all the information of this family? found to contain all the information given by Elder Robert's book and a vast deal more; among the long and interesting items given concerning our beloved Lucy Mack Smith, and her prophet-son, Joseph Smith, Jr., was a fine pen-portrait of Donnette Smith-Kesler, clipped from the New York pasecretary of the Genealogical society. A VITAL POINT. A VITAL POINT. The most delicate part of a baby is it's bowels. Every aliment that it suf-fers with attacks the, bowels also en-dangering in most cases the life of the infant. McGee's Baby Elixir cures diar-rhoea, dysentary and all derangements of the stomach or bowels, Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Mtain Street, Salt Lake City. B pers of 10 years ago. The other gene-alogy was published also by Sophia Smith. And now, most singular of all, Smith. And now, most singular of all, while this very article, which was pub-lished in this department only last week under the family heading of Apos-tle Hyrum Smith, came this identical Mrs. Sophia Smith Martin from her dis-tant castern home in Vermont to knock at the door of the Historian's office, TEACHERS AND SUMMER EX-CURSIONS EAST. Chicago and return \$55.00. St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$52.00. Dates of sale June 4th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 26th, July 2nd, 3rd, 23rd, 24th, Aug. 13th, 14th, Sept. 10th and 11th, final return limit Oct. 31st. Diverse routes via the Chicuiring if she could see some of the escendants of the famous Mack fam-ly, never so famous as in their one reatest representative, the Prophet Joly, never so famous as in their steph Smith. And thus do we not see the eagerness of spirits behind the veil to communicate the fact of their readicago & Northwestern Ry. For partic-ulars address C. A. WALKER, General Agent, of the gospel? Can we not fancy the daring and dauntless boy-soldier, Jason 38 West 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah. Yes, Go to Saltair Today. Mack, who calmly picked up the grid-dle of frying pancakes and completed the job left by the frightened woman, Every day a big day. Bathing su-perb. Thirty attractions. Round trip 25c. who fled in terror when the English bullets and cannon-shots crashed through her roof in those perilous days of "77" which brought us "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as our common heritage under the Stars and Stripes-can you not fancy this splendid strips—can you not takey this splendu soldier-boy, Jason, bombarding the ramparts of his cousins' hearts away down in this mundane sphere, trying to wake them up to the fact that he and his fearless Scotch progenitors are eagerly awaiting the work to be ac-complished for them in the temples of our Father! We congratulate the deour Father! We congratulate the de-scendants of Lucy Mack Smith and wish them God-speed in this new and fascinating line of family ancestors. THE WENDS AND VINLAND. The following interesting letter explains itself. More in relation to the origin of the Winder name and family ine will appear in next week's depart-Noticing in the Deseret News some time ago an article treating upon the name "Winder," I trust you will excise me for calling your attention to the following facts which are perfectly au-thentics. thentic The ancient name of the "Wends" was "Vindar," and that part of Germany which they inhabited was called "Vind-land." The Vindars are referred to ocland. casionally in the Icelandic sagas, es-pecially in that famous work of my own ancestor Snorri Sturluson Heimskringla. After the battle of Svoldur A. D. 1000, in chapter 120, we find this, in regard to Windland or Vindland: MEN'S OXFORDS in regard to Windland or Vindland: "As mentioned before, Earl Sigvald joined King Olaf in Vindland. He had ten ships, and the eleventh whereon were the men of Astrid, the king's daughter, who was the wife of the earl. But when King Olaf jumped over board the whole people shouted a shout of vletory. Earl Sigvald and his men took to their oars. But the ship where the Princess Astrid and her men were, went up to the coast of Vindland. It The Oxford season is here again, and what a season it will be! A good pair of Oxfords will mark the well groomed man. We are showing the latest models, made by makers that know Ties, Button or Blucher style. went up to the coast of Vindland. It when up to the coast of vindiand. It is the general opinion that King Olaf who was an expert swimmer, pulled his coat of mall off while diving in the sea, then swam under the warships till he reached his wife, the Princess Astrid's when where he was taken as Astrid's ship, where he was taken on board, and brought safe and sound ashore in Vind-

land. There be many who claim to have seen him afterwards." I feel satisfied that the name "Win-der" is from this origin. In the anci-ent Norse, or rather the Icelandic tongue "Vindar" is plural and signi-fies the whole people known in Eng-lish as "Wends." but I do not find the singular anywhere in the Sagas. It must have been "Vindari" or "Vindi." In words of Anglo-Saxon origin where occurs the modern Eng-lish ending "cr" the ancient languages used "ur" or "ir" as does the Ice-landic still. I am well aware that the Wends became—as it were absorbed into the Germans, but many must have gone to England and other places, and those probably took a name, or were given a name, that would identify them. The ancient Northmen and Icelanders were used to that, so to preserve their national identity, for themselves and their descendants. RICE FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

RICE FAMILY OF ENGLAND. Is any one working on the genealogy If so please



Blacks, blues and all shades included in this remarkable two-price sale. Many splendid heavy weights included-all are strictly the newest fabrics. I'll make any style of a suit(except full dress, Prince Albert and walking coats)-any style you choose-any pattern-any texture, and at prices in many instances half the regular.

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