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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 17, 1909.

TEACHERS IN SUMMER.

With between 600 and 700 Utah teachers taking courses in the present session of the summer school at the University of Utah, the question as to what teachers ought to do "in the good, old summer time" seems to be solving itself in a very satisfactory manner.

It has always seemed to us teachers should attend summer schools, rather than engage in other work alien to their vocation.

The trustees and the school patrons in any district have a clear right to demand that the teachers whom they employ shall keep abreast of the times.

The rapid evolution now going on in educational thought and methods makes it impossible for a teacher to keep up with the changes and growth of the newer educational ideals without attendance at regular courses, unless, indeed, the teacher can put forth extraordinary efforts toward self improvement and so acquires a knowledge of the new methods in other ways. And this may be done in some cases, but for the large majority of even good teachers the help of specialists in courses laid out expressly for aiding the teacher in his work, seems indispensable.

The supply of teachers has tended for some years to be somewhat less than the demand, while the State laws have been making higher requirements of teachers in the matter of both general education and professional preparation for the work. The result has been that many of the schools have been unable to secure the services of teachers fully certified according to the strict letter of the law, and such schools have been conducted by persons holding temporary certificates good for only one year.

The State Board of Education decided over a year ago that those holding these temporary certificates must take certain special professional work during the summer, before their certificates could be renewed for the ensuing year. The Board, therefore, promulgated a resolution requiring all holders of temporary certificates and all other applicants for positions as teachers who could not meet fully the requirements of the law, to take work amounting to eight hours of credit in the University summer school as a prerequisite to the granting or extension of a temporary certificate for the year.

The result is that practically all un-certificated teachers are now taking summer courses; though it must not be supposed that fully accredited teachers are not also at work in the present University session. On the contrary, there are many principals of schools, professors, and others, who are attending in higher or special courses for their own purposes, without any reference to the securing of State certificates.

The action of the State Board is spoken of with great approval by the leading schoolmen of the State, and the public can hardly fail to approve, and appreciate the movement for better qualified instructors, even while not fully understanding the details of it.

As the law now stands, candidates for the five years' State certificate must show proficiency in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, elementary algebra, United States history, civil government, physiology and hygiene, two years of English of high school grade, physical geography, elementary physics, botany, history of education, elementary psychology, drawing, nature study and pedagogy.

Candidates for the grammar grade life diploma take in addition the subjects plane geometry, reading and elocution, rhetoric, general history, English literature, physics, science of education, and psychology.

For a high school life diploma the candidate must show a high degree of scholarship in the subjects listed below. The State Board of Education interprets a "high school degree of scholarship" to mean at least three years' work of college grade, a year of college work representing thirty units of credit.

For the high school diploma, all candidates must show proficiency in writing, arithmetic, algebra, plane and solid geometry, drawing, reading, elocution, orthography, English grammar, rhetoric, English literature, United States history, civil government, general history, political and physical geography, nature study, physiology, physics, botany, history and science of education, pedagogy, and psychology. They must also present three of the following branches, namely, Greek, Latin, French, German, trigonometry, chemistry, geology, biology and mineralogy, and in addition sufficient work which, with these, will make up eighty hours of credit.

The minimum requirement in each of these subjects is a high school course in that subject.

These are substantial requirements, and should guarantee to our schools well qualified teachers. Many teachers, doing well in their vocation, would find it practically impossible to present academic credit from the records of any institution for all these subjects were it not for the provision of accredited summer courses.

The summer school of the State University is now so fully recognized that

its credits will be accepted by the State Board of Education. By doing a sufficient amount of prescribed work in the summer school, therefore, teachers may receive legal certificates and diplomas without taking the regularly required examinations.

The Regents have accorded to the summer sessions of the University similar recognition.

Students who satisfactorily complete work in the summer school will receive credit for such work on the books of the University. All the collegiate courses may be counted towards a degree. All the preparatory courses may be counted towards admission to the University.

Altogether, both the schools and the teachers are to be congratulated upon the present status and prospects of this educational summer work.

THE MAFIA.

Several explanations have been offered of the meaning of Mafia, the name by which a Sicilian secret society is known. It has been supposed to be a corruption of an Arabian word "Mahias," which means a braggard or a bully, but that derivation is not now generally accepted. Another supposition is that it comes from a Sicilian word meaning excellence or perfection. A passage from a sixteenth century Sicilian poem is quoted, where a girl is called mafusella on account of her beauty.

There is another explanation which ought not to be without due consideration. The word "Mafia" is in the Arabian language a negation. One who is asked if he has a certain thing will answer "mafi," to signify that he does not have it. It stands, literally, for what does not exist, for the Latin "nihil," from which the name "nihilist" is derived. If "Mafia" is derived from "mafi" it is equivalent to "nihilist." And that seems to be an easy explanation of the origin of the word.

Signor Franchetti who in 1875, was sent to Sicily, by the government, to study the conditions there, says that Mafia means "the union of persons of every rank, profession and condition, who without any apparent continuous or regular tie strive together to promote their interests despite law, justice or public order." This definition is further explained by the statement that the Mafia is the result of the belief that a person can safeguard his life and property without the aid of any authority or law. In other terms the Mafia is founded on lawless principles, and it arises from a tendency on the part of the Sicilians to do justice for themselves.

All of which seems to prove that the Mafia consists of persons who hold views of government similar to those of the Russian nihilists.

To illustrate the peculiar ideas held by some Sicilians regarding the laws and "honor" the following story may be related:

A man from Messina killed another, whose friends prepared to avenge the murder. Meanwhile the murderer was arrested on suspicion and the evidence of the victim's friends would easily have secured his conviction. But they did not want him convicted. They gave evidence in his favor, suborned witnesses, engaged good lawyers to defend him and had him acquitted. But five days after he was released from prison they killed him and thus avenged the murder he had committed. It was a question of honor, they said, and the tribunal and the law, had nothing to do with it. When so peculiar notions prevail, the law cannot be maintained.

It should be stated that the organization of the police of Sicily at present is vastly superior to what it was formerly, and even if their efforts to combat the Mafia are not entirely successful, still they do better than their predecessors. Therefore many Mafiosi have emigrated to America from Sicily and swelled the ranks of the Black Hand in this country.

THE BOSTON PLAN.

Boston is to have a new charter, next year. Two different plans are to be submitted to the vote of the people on Nov. 1, next. One provides for:

"Mayor elected for two years.
"City Council of one member from each ward (except 20 and 24, which have two each) and nine at large.
"Councilmen serve two-year terms, except those at large, who have three-year terms.

"Ward Councilmen to be nominated in primaries; the mayor, school committee and councilmen at large by independent nominations and delegates elected in primaries.

"Party names on the ballot."
The other is more in conformity with the commission plan of government. It provides for:

"Mayor elected for four years, subject to recall by a majority of the voters.
"City council of nine elected at large.
"Councilmen serve for three-year terms.

"All nominations for city officers to be made by petition of not less than 5,000 voters.
"No party designations on ballot."

By the adoption of one or the other of these plans a new regime will begin. A number of offices will be abolished. The mayor is given concurrent powers with the council. All appropriations, other than for school purposes, to be met from taxes, revenue or any source other than loans shall originate with the mayor. The city council may reduce or reject any item, but without the approval of the mayor it shall not increase any item in nor the total of a budget, nor shall it originate a budget.

The mayor and the council are given full power to reorganize, consolidate, or abolish departments, with the exception that "nothing in the act shall authorize the abolition, or the taking away, of any of the powers of the assessing department, building department, board of appeal, children's institutions department, election or fire departments, Franklin Foundation, hospital or library departments, overseers of the poor, schoolhouse department, school committee, board of health, or any department in charge of an official or officials appointed by the governor."

No contract for public lighting or the collection or disposal of refuse, extending more than a year, shall be valid without the approval of the mayor and

the city council after a public hearing by the city council, and the city council may at any time request the mayor for specific information.

The governor of Massachusetts, it seems, already has the authority to appoint the police commissioner and the excise commission, and the new charter extends the power of the state over the city government still further. It makes it the duty of the governor to appoint, with the consent of the council, a finance commission of five persons, who must be voters of Boston, to serve for not less than three years. The chairman of this body is to get \$5,000 per year, but the others are supposed to be public-spirited enough to serve without compensation. This finance commission may investigate any city department at any time, and may spend \$25,000 a year in its work, which is similar to that of the old finance commission which has gone out of existence.

The mayor is given authority to appoint, without consulting the council, all heads of departments, the street commissioners and members of all municipal boards except the school committee, the excise commission and the police commissioner. But they must be experts. No question must be asked as to their politics, but they must have a certificate issued by the Massachusetts civil service commission as to their education, training, and experience.

Everywhere there is dissatisfaction with the old conditions that are based upon the spoils system. Everywhere progressive citizens are trying to reform the municipal government. This Boston charter is an effort in that direction. The experiment will be watched with interest by other cities.

And now it is safe to take off your flannels.

Better an old suit of clothes than a new law suit.

When a man goes broke he loses interest in stocks.

Those who are the salt of the earth are never in a pickle.

Some summer girls seem to be of the century plant variety.

There was no preaching in President Taft's message.

A man who gives himself away very often finds few takers.

What's in a name very largely depends upon whose name it is.

Beware of the man of one book, especially if he is the agent for it.

Summer is the season when some sunshine falls into every one's life.

When an automobile cannot run over a pedestrian it runs over the road.

Colonel Roosevelt has written an article on the "Thrall of Names."

Katherine and Petruccio never led such a life as Katherine and Howard did.

So stringent is the State game law that one must secure a license to hunt fess.

Hurrah for the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill!

These days the fisherman's luck is to be caught by the game warden without a license.

When, if ever, will the world know what the Czar of Russia said to the Kaiser of Germany?

The still small voice of conscience might have more influence if it would speak a little louder.

The word with the bark on it is the one that should be used in advocating preservation of the forests.

It must be coagulated blood that is thicker than the water that comes through the pipes these days.

The Senate's progress with the tariff schedules reads like a hungry man's progress with a bill of fare.

"Back to the farm" it will be with those who cannot afford to spend their vacation in the mountains or at the seaside.

President Taft proposes a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution. But Congress and the state legislatures dispose. How will they?

"The way for a woman to manage a man is not to be married to him," says the Bachelor. The married man knows that the Bachelor speaks as the fool speaketh.

The opposition to placing U. S. Steel common on the Paris bourse is very largely political, it is said in New York. Such a thing could never be in this country where politics and business are never mixed, that is, hardly ever.

BOSSES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Leslie's Weekly.

Among newspaper men, and especially the publishers of small dailies and weeklies in the West, the direct nominations law is particularly favored. In former days the newspapers were the party leaders. Then came the era of the party boss, and the newspapers took a back seat. Under the direct nominations law the newspapers once more assume the leadership, for nominations are not dictated by the bosses, but must be obtained through public favor, and this is most easily secured by appealing to the voters through the newspapers. In all the states where direct nominations prevail the newspapers are full of announcements of candidates, paid for at legal rates. This has added largely to the income of such publications, and especially of the smaller weeklies. No one will regret the passing of the party boss, more especially if it brings the newspapers into their own again.

TE DEUM LAUDAMUS.

Los Angeles Times.

Down in the diocese of Lexington in the State of Kentucky a gathering of clericals has certainly covered itself with glory. This has added largely to the income of such publications, and especially of the smaller weeklies. No one will regret the passing of the party boss, more especially if it brings the newspapers into their own again.

United States and all others in authority, was a stroke of ecclesiastical wisdom and an act of Christian charity which can only be duly celebrated by a Te Deum, followed by a Gloria in Excelsis and closing with a Te Deum. "Think of it! The Apostle Paul, when he went forth to free man from the thralldom of sin, proclaimed that his resolution was to know nothing but Christ crucified. He tells us that he had made himself all things to all men, that by all means he might bring some to the knowledge of salvation. In this gathering in Kentucky the gospel was not the theme. Christ was not the thing lifted up before the eyes of the world, and eternal salvation was not the aspiration. Politics, politics, politics!

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Leslie's Weekly of June 17, is an Alaska-Yukon exposition number. It has a splendid color cover, with much news inside. Of special local interest is the editorial and poem on the great exposition. There are several pages of sharp, bright photographs of the Exposition building, the surrounding country, with scenes of the Alaska-Yukon Territory. Judge company, 225, Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.

American heroism is the subject of the opening article in Harper's Magazine for June—the heroism of military scouts, secret service men, during the Civil war. William Gilmore Heymer tells the story of "Howards," a scout, in the first of a group of true tales of gallantry and reckless daring. Howard Pyle has made the paintings to illustrate it. In the same number appear some delightful pictures by Castaigne, illustrating Marie Yvon Vorst's charming account of the Danube river. Another well known artist, Thornton Oakley, contributes striking pictures to accompany his own article on "The Shipyard." Elizabeth Shippen Green has made the pictures of Richard Le Gallienne's fair-story, "The Stolen Mirror," and there are a number of reproductions in sepia of Frank W. Benson's paintings, accompanying an article on that artist's work by Charles H. Catlin. Still another artist, Charles W. Furlong, contributes drawings to illustrate his own exploration article on "Southernmost People of the World." "Prof. Leonsbury" of Yale writes on what he calls "Wardour Street English." There are capital short stories by Alice Brown, Roy Rolfe Gilson, Olivia Howard Dunbar, Richard Le Gallienne, Mrs. Wilson Westrow, H. B. Lancaster, and Justus Miles Forman, and in the Drawer a monologue by Carolyn Wells. The last instalment of the anonymous novel, "The Inner Shrine," appears in this number and satisfactorily ends a most successful series. Mr. Howells discourses wittily in his Easy Chair of woman's position in republics and monarchies—and politics, and the editor, Mr. Allen, contributes some valuable discourses in form in art, and uses some of our most recent plays to exemplify what he means by the implicit rather than explicit effects in modern literature.—Harper & Bros., New York.

In the June Woman's Home Companion there are ten stories—not heavy, psychological diagnoses of world-worn minds, but breezy stories of love and fun. Among the writers in this issue are Edward Everett Hale, Maude Radford Warren, Cyrus Townsend Lord, Marion Hamilton Carter, Mary Hastings, Ernestine Winchell, Georgia Wood Fensholt, Frederick M. Smith, Marion Hill, Annie Hamilton Donnell and Rosa Naomi Scott. The stories are illustrated by prominent artists. Naturally, much is said about weddings in this June issue. In addition to the lighter, joyous preparations, handling that most serious of subjects, marriage. In a very clever way the Companion demonstrates how marriage should be a success if conducted on a business basis and if the "Junior Partner," does her share. In connection with this, there is a particularly bright article by Katherine Eggleston, pointing out some great dangers in our present methods of teaching girls. But the emphasis on marriage is not neglected, and there are in this issue stories of weddings, the inexorable laws of fashion regarding them, and suggestions for charming original and inexpensive weddings. The regular Fashion Department, Children's Pages, Girls' Pages and Puzzle Page are as complete as usual. The Embroidery Department is especially attractive, with designs and ideas to make fingers fly in the long summer days—Madison Square, New York.

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C. S. B.,

member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church in Boston, will be delivered in the

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