

## EATON ADDRESSES STATE TEACHERS

(Continued from page one.)

less it be a mission of pure philanthropy? GOOD TEACHERS SCARCITY.

"The result of these conditions is that the supply of good teachers is becoming smaller year by year, and this deficit will be more apparent in the immediate future than it has been in the past, unless steps are taken to counteract this deteriorating influence. The question, then, resolves itself into two divisions, namely: What should be done and how can it be done? There is no doubt in the mind of anyone as to the answer to the first part of the question, and so a simple statement will suffice. There should be an adequate monetary remuneration to the teacher for his work. This service is of the highest importance, and it is the duty of his hire. This could be brought about by a gradual raise in teachers' salaries coincident with a gradual advancement of proficiency. Then there should be provided a retirement fund for teachers. This latter suggestion was not fathered by the so-called Eastern theory, but has its reason for existence in the necessities of the case, and in the minds of the best thinking people of our country today. Adequate compensation for service rendered can only be realized when the amount of the fund at the disposal of the board of education is sufficient to permit this. If it is not sufficient for this end then the tax levy for school purposes should be made higher. The legislature alone can do this and so it becomes our part of the program, and as educators, we should be able to do something with the fathers and mothers of the children as well as with the children themselves. It wouldn't be a bad idea to get into politics a little. There are many more things in politics today than the school teacher in politics."

### PENSION SYSTEM.

"The retirement fund should be considered alongside of and part of adequate compensation. This is not a theory for in several states and cities of the union as well as in Germany, Great Britain, France and the United States, notably the Argentine republic the pension system is in practical operation. As states in this country where successful pension legislation has been enacted may be mentioned New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and California. There are many things in politics today that are dependent enactments looking toward the betterment of the teacher's condition are in vogue, the most important ones at present being New York, Detroit and San Francisco. The effect of this legislation will not be apparent in all its fullness until the system has been in operation for a reasonable time, but already the results are measurably shown by an increased number of applications of strong teachers for positions in the teaching corps of the cities above mentioned."

### RETIREMENT FUND.

"As to what constitutes the retirement fund for teachers in these cities, that of New York will afford a good illustration. It consists of (1) All money, pay, compensation, or salary, or any income thereof forfeited, deducted, reserved, or withheld for any cause from any member or members of the teaching or supervising staff of the public day schools of the city of New York, or of the normal college and training department of the normal college of the city of New York. (2) All moneys received from donations, legacies, gifts, bequests or otherwise for or on account of said fund. (3) Five per cent annually of all excise moneys or license fees belonging to the city of New York. (4) One per cent of the salaries and salaries of members of the teaching and supervising staff of the public day schools of the city of New York, and of the normal college and training department of the normal college of the city of New York. (5) All such other methods of increment as may be duly and legally devised for the increase of said fund. After five years from the date of operation the receipts to this fund from the above mentioned sources were:

Excise Money	\$265,917.78
Deductions of Salaries	160,635.67
Donations	41,306.77
Unclaimed Annuities	300.00
Total	\$468,160.22

In that year (1905) when this estimate was made, the distribution of annuities amounted to \$420,026.39 or 90.25 per cent less than the income. These are facts and figures and they tell us something."

### WHAT SYSTEM ACCOMPLISHES.

"It is doubtful if any citizen of New York recognized in the slightest degree any additional drain on his income by reason of this diversion of a small percentage of his taxes. On the other hand, there is no doubt as to the immense amount of good that has come from this novel disbursement of a part of the public moneys. "Principal Frederick Allison 'Tupper' of the Brighton high school, Boston, in an excellent article in A Retiree's Fund for Teachers, has most aptly summed up the situation in these words: "Pensions are merely a part of adequate compensation. "2-They relieve the teachers' minds from the fear of an old age of poverty or dependence. "3-They tend to elevate the profession of teaching by attracting able men and women, and by retaining them during the period of efficiency. "4-They make possible the retirement of the aged and the disabled without hardship, and so promote the dignity and general efficiency of the corps. "5-They tend to enable teachers to spend more money for travel, for books, for additional professional training, and for all those means of improvement so conducive to the welfare not only of

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**During**

**1907.**

teachers personally, but of their pupils. The importance of the great law of imitation, whether conscious or unconscious, in the relation of pupil and teacher, cannot be overestimated. "6-They tend to enable teachers to live in a manner to some extent becoming their extremely important and useful profession. "Pensions afford a slight compensation for sacrificing all the emoluments of other more financially profitable but less useful professions. "8-By the substitution of teachers on minimum salaries for those retiring on maximum salaries the cost of a pension is greatly reduced, while the general efficiency of the teaching force is promoted. "9-As the welfare of the children is the supreme law of the school, and as the pension system promotes the efficiency of the teaching force, it is evident that the welfare of the children, largely dependent as it is on the efficiency of the teaching force, demands this system."

### AN INJUSTICE.

"It is unjust on the part of the community to expect that, whereas it has to pay for value received in the case of roads, bridges, police and fire departments, salaries of officials, etc., it should reward that class of public servants which has to do with the mental, moral and physical development of the material out of which the future state is to be built, by a remuneration which the ordinary mechanic would disdain. In most cities of our land today the janitor of the school receives a salary far in excess of that of the average teacher. Then compare the offices of the two, and you have a genuine 'reductio ad absurdum.' "In our work for the greatest good of every child, then, we must strive to pay for value received, and honorable means for the general uplifting of the teaching profession. In this resume I have not touched on any of those specific formulas of pedagogy which have their application to the direct work of the school room, or to the sociology of the school problem, but rather to the material, or if you will, the monetary phase of the question."

### MERIT SHOULD RULE.

To summarize: "1-Teachers should receive adequate compensation based on merit and not on accidental tenure of position. "2-Because the teaching profession is the greatest and most important public utility service in existence. "3-Because, as being such, it should enlist the very best mental, moral and physical material in the way of young men and women. "4-Because it is a service that from its very nature is extremely devaluated. "5-As part of adequate compensation there should be provided a retirement fund for superannuated teachers. "6-Because it is just from an ethical point of view, as in the case of firemen, policemen, soldiers and other public servants. "7-Because it would act as an attraction and incentive to the best young men and women to induce them to take up the profession of teaching. "8-Because it would take away that element of despair for the future, which necessarily present in the life of the ordinary teacher and thus is more optimistic, and more able to accomplish what will then surely be her ideal purposes."

The greatest good of every child! The next number on the program was a solo by Mrs. Bessie Dean Allison, which was rendered in the popular singer's characteristic pleasing style, after which short addresses were delivered by the special guests of the convention, Prof. E. G. Cooley, superintendent of schools of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons college, Boston, Mass. The remarks of both speakers were enthusiastically received by the assembly. After the appointment of committees and the rendition of a selection by the orchestra, the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

### WILL ENTERTAIN TEACHERS.

Choice Program and Grand Ball for Ogden Visitors Tonight. (Special to the "News.") Ogden, Jan. 2.—The social feature of the Utah state teachers' convention, which convened in Ogden this morning

for three days' session, will take place this evening when a grand reception and ball will be given at the auditorium.

The teachers of Ogden have made great preparations for the event, and promise the visitors a most pleasant evening. The auditorium has been profusely decorated for the occasion with evergreens and bunting.

The program will begin at 8:30 o'clock with music by Short's orchestra. An address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor E. M. Conroy of Ogden, which will be responded to by Prof. George A. Eaton, president of the State Teachers' association. The principal talk of the evening will be made by Gov. John C. Cutler. These exercises will last about one hour and the grand march will be called at 9:30. This will be followed by a ball, for which an enlarged orchestra will furnish the music under the direction of Prof. Squire Coop, who is director of music in the Ogden public schools. The floor committee which will have charge of the ball are Fred Massa, E. G. Norse, M. O. Blakeslie, James F. Burton, L. L. Reynolds and Joseph C. McFarlane.

All passenger trains coming into Ogden yesterday brought some of the pedagogues and school trustees who are interested in the great educational work of Utah and by last evening several hundred teachers had arrived and were quartered either at some of the hotels or private homes. Headquarters was established at the Hotel Ogden, where members of the committee received and directed them to rooms. This morning the trains were met by Nicholas band, giving the visitors a hearty welcome with sweet music. All were directed to the Grand Opera House, where the opening session commenced at 10 o'clock.

### WHAT IS A COUNTY SEAT?

Summit Gets Its Answer From Atty. Gen. Breeden This Morning.

Atty. Gen. Breeden returned today an opinion holding that all county officers in counties having more than \$500 population must maintain their offices at the county seat. In reply to a query from County Atty. Evans at Coalville, and the attorney general says: "I am in receipt of the following proposition upon which I wish to give my official opinion, to wit: 'Whether the county officers of Summit county are required to have their offices at the county seat, the county having more than \$500 population; also, may the county recover the rents heretofore paid for offices maintained in a town other than the county seat, and if so, upon whom does the duty devolve to compel a compliance with the statute and to recover rents.' "In reply to this inquiry, I beg to direct your attention to Sec. 545, Rev. St. of 1895, which reads as follows: 'The clerk, recorder and treasurer of all counties, and except in counties having a population of less than \$500, all other county officers, shall have their offices at the county seat.' The requirements of this section are so plain that there ought not to be any misunderstanding by any county official of his duties in this respect. Practically all of the counties in the state have provided county buildings at the county seats, at the county expense, for the accommodation of the various county officers, and when they are elected and qualified, the statute directs that all county officers of counties having more than \$500 population shall maintain their offices at the place provided for them by the county, at the county seat; and such offices being maintained elsewhere is without authority in law; and any rents or expenses paid out of the county funds for the maintenance of such offices is void; and by Sec. 556, Rev. St., the county attorney is authorized and directed to institute suit against the county commissioners and their bondsmen to recover any amount thus illegally paid out. "It must be understood that the main office must be kept and maintained at the county seat, for the accommodation and convenience of all the people of the county having business with such offices. There would be no legal objection, if the county commissioners deemed it advisable, to authorize a county officer to have a deputy at some locality other than the county seat, so he be maintained without expense to the taxpayers of the county. (Signed) "M. A. BREEDEN, "Attorney General."

### ATTY. NEWTON GETS BAIL.

Police Court Lawyer is Now Out of The County Jail.

Atty. William Newton, who was arrested New Years morning on the charge of grand larceny, and who was detained at the county jail pending the furnishing of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, is now free from duress vile. Although under arrest, Newton did not eat his New Years dinner at the county jail. He partook his dinner with his wife and daughters, and after the feast returned to Sheriff Emery's domicile. This morning he appeared before Justice of the Peace Dana T. Smith and was arraigned on the charge. He pleaded not guilty and the request that the bond be reduced to \$500 was promptly granted by the court, and within an hour after this action was taken, the bond was furnished and Newton was released from custody. That he will make a vigorous fight against the accusation against him is certain from the array of counsel for his defense. He will be represented by Atty. Soren N. Christensen, A. J. Weber and Fred McGurkin. Date for the preliminary hearing was not set but will be agreed upon within a few days.

### CATHERINE BROWN DEAD.

A Well Known Resident of the Eleventh Ward Goes to Her Rest.

Catherine Knight Brown died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Matheson, 109 north Second West street, today, at 11 o'clock a. m. She was a native of England, and was the widow of the late Benjamin Brown, formerly of the Eleventh ward of this city. She leaves eight children to mourn her death. Arthur W. Brown of the superintendence of Sunday schools of the Eleventh ward, Mrs. John Matheson of the Eleventh ward, Benjamin Brown now residing in Mexico, Mrs. Joseph Christensen, wife of Bishop Christensen of the Tenth ward, Gertrude Brown, Ernest E. Brown, Frank E. Brown and Daisy Brown, all of this city. She also leaves six grandchildren and one great-grandchild. The remains may be viewed by friends at the residence of John Matheson, 109 north Second West street, Sunday, from 10 to 11 a. m.

### JUDGE DIEHL'S RECORD.

Two Felony Cases Wound up in One Minute Two Seconds.

It is not known for a certainty whether or not Judge C. B. Diehl of the criminal division of the city court, and Assistant County Attorney John Lyon tried to establish a record in the first day's court session of the new year, but the fact is they wound up two felony cases in this manner: "The first case was one minute and two seconds, by the stop watch. Both probably felt tired over the constant complaint about the law's delay. "The cases in question were the Common People vs. William Smith, charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do great bodily harm to the person of a Brigham citizen, and Ed. Redman, accused of grand larceny. In each case the complaining witness failed to materialize at the proper moment, and an order dismissing the cases was promptly made upon motion of the prosecutor.

## A THIRD SALOON UNDER THE BAN

The Bingham Buffett Which Only Gave \$25 to the "Fund" is Now in Disrepute.

OTHERS DON'T CARE TO TALK.

But It Is a Positive Fact That Men Who Wouldn't Contribute Had Their Saloons Closed.

Saloon keepers who have been violating the Sunday liquor law, and who have been refused a license for their offense, may yet have an opportunity to renew their business, but it will all depend upon the action of "American" party bosses and what they will consider to be the "right policy." The "right policy" pertains to the matter of certain saloon keepers who "dug up" for campaign purposes before the recent election, and those who refused to be bled by the "American" "reform" party. That many did "come through" with generous contributions and have received protection therefor, there is no doubt, and that certain ones who refused absolutely to be separated from their money were marked, and did not receive protection, is equally certain.

### REFUSED TO DIG UP.

The proprietors of the White House bar, recently refused a license, did not make a contribution. In fact they positively refused to do so. It is said in semi-political circles that one T. Homer, "patriot," and another "American" party worker, called on Welman and Metcalf and demanded money for the campaign, but were refused with a flat refusal. Since they were refused a new license they, and many others, believe their non-compliance with the "come through" rule is responsible for their present trouble. The White House proprietors declined to discuss the matter today, as their attorney advised them to say nothing, but that they emphatically refused to pay money into the "American" party graft-bag can be stated positively.

### THE BRUN CASE.

In the case of the Austrian saloon keeper, Cassius Brun, a different set of conditions prevail. His place of business, 155 west Second South, was placed under the ban when Chief of Police Sheets did not approve Brun's application for a new license. Brun was arrested and convicted on the charge of Sunday liquor selling, but his attorney, William Newton, appealed the case and the matter will finally be settled in the district court. Atty. Newton stated to the "News" today that he was quite sure that Brun made a contribution to the "fund," but that it was hardly likely that the saloon man knew for what purpose he was giving his money.

### ANOTHER CLOSURE COMING.

Inquiries concerning these two cases brought to light another one: not a case of a saloon already closed but one which will most likely be refused a license when application for the same is made within a short time. The place in question is the Bingham Buffett, conducted by one O'Neil. His license will expire in a few days and it has been stated semi-officially that he would not be permitted to conduct the business in the future. The place is situated on the corner of Third and Broadway. Atty. Newton said he the "News" today that O'Neil "gave up" \$25 when a demand was made upon him by the hungry boosters of the "reform" party of the home brigade. That, however, was not enough for them.

### "PARDON US, MR. MAYOR."

But the saloon men may be able to overcome the difficulties now in their path, and may be able to resume business. This depends entirely upon the action of Mayor Thompson with reference to a suggestion which will be made to him, namely, that he pardon the violators of the Sunday law "for this one offense," but that the pardon shall serve as a warning that if they do not observe the order in the future, they will be refused a license. In support of this proposed suggestion, it is claimed by attorneys for the saloon men that the order to close up came with a great shock and suddenness to the liquor dealers and therefore they should be given another chance.

### RAISULI'S CAPTURE DENIED.

Tangier, Jan. 2.—There is no truth in the report that Raisuli had been captured.

### NEW YORK CLOSING STOCKS.

Wednesday, Jan. 2.  
Atchafalpa ..... 105 1/2  
Atchafalpa pfd ..... 99 1/2  
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## Pure Food Candy.

It will not be necessary for us to make any change whatever in our formulas to comply with the National Pure Food Law.

Our Products always have been and always will be as pure as the purest materials and cleanly methods can make them.

### SWEET CANDY COMPANY,

Manufacturing Confectioners

Our Products always have been and always will be as pure as the purest materials and cleanly methods can make them.

## SWEET CANDY COMPANY,

Manufacturing Confectioners

Canadian Pacific	194 1/2	Sugar	123 1/2
Chicago & Northwestern pfd.	230	Tennessee Coal & Iron	135
Colorado Southern	37 1/2	United States Steel	48 1/2
Illinois Central	42 1/2	United States Steel pfd.	100 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande pfd.	53	Western Union	83 1/2
Erie	42	Northern Pacific	180
Louisville & Nashville	142 1/2	Great Northern pfd.	180
Mexican Central	26 1/2	Int. Met. pfd.	73 1/2
Niswonger Pacific	13 1/2	Markey	60 1/2
New York Central	91 1/2	Mackay pfd.	67 1/2
Pennsylvania	133 1/2		
Reading	59 1/2		
Rock Island	13 1/2		
St. Paul	18 1/2		
Southern Pacific	42 1/2		
Southern Railway	32 1/2		
Union Pacific	179		
Union Pacific pfd.	90 1/2		
Wabash	18 1/2		
Wisconsin Central	24		

### DIED.

FISHER.—In East Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, Jan. 1, 1907, James Madison Fisher, Sen. of pneumonia. Deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Utah in 1859. The funeral will take place from the East Mill Creek ward house, on Saturday, at 11 a. m. Friends invited.

### R. E. Evans, Florist, 36 S. Main St.

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STARTS TODAY, and is a genuine cut of 1/3 and 1/4 off the price of the highest grade, most fashionably made clothes in America. Stein-Bloch have been for years and are now at the very head of the wholesale tailoring business. Their cloths are all wool (proven by chemical test); their garments hand made by the best tailors to be had, designed by artists who make the styles for the men who follow the fashions.

Your chance is now, this week and next, to get this kind of merchandise, in colors, at one-third, 33 1/3%, less than regular price.

Blue and black suits, fancy vests and extra trousers, at one-fourth less. Stein-Bloch smart clothes sell regularly at \$18.00 to \$40.00. We have other makes to sell for less, \$10.00 up. They're marked down one-third, like this:

\$10.00 Suits and Overcoats .. \$6.65	\$22.50 Suits and Overcoats .. \$15.00
\$12.00 Suits and Overcoats .. \$8.35	\$25.00 Suits and Overcoats .. \$16.65
\$15.00 Suits and Overcoats .. \$10.00	\$27.50 Suits and Overcoats .. \$18.35
\$18.00 Suits and Overcoats .. \$12.00	\$30.00 Suits and Overcoats .. \$20.00
\$20.00 Suits and Overcoats .. \$13.35	\$35.00 Suits and Overcoats .. \$23.35

\$40.00 Suits and Overcoats ..... \$26.65

## A. H. CRABBE CO., 220 Main St.

## HAMILTON'S

### SMART SHOP

## 1-2 OFF SALE

<h4>COATS</h4> <p>All velvet, cloth and fur coats, hand-some evening wraps—</p> <p><b>1-2 OFF.</b></p>	<h4>Shirtwaist Dresses</h4> <p>In silks, velvets, fancy wool and cloth—</p> <p><b>1-2 OFF</b></p>	<h4>WAISTS</h4> <p>All silk waists, evening waists, fancy wool waists—Every waist in the house—</p> <p><b>1-2 OFF</b></p>
<h4>GOWNS</h4> <p>Dinner dresses, evening gowns and fancy dresses—</p> <p><b>1-2 OFF</b></p>	<h4>SUITS</h4> <p>Handsome cloth tailor-made suits in velvets, cloth and mixtures—</p> <p><b>1-2 OFF</b></p>	<h4>NECKWEAR</h4> <p>All the latest novelties in neckwear and belts—</p> <p><b>1-2 OFF</b></p>

ALL RAINCOATS, SILK PET-TICOATS AND HOSIERY

## ONE-THIRD OFF

*Hamilton's*  
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN.  
216 SOUTH MAIN ST.

If you didn't get enough Ties for Christmas to complete your wardrobe come in and buy some here. With all the Christmas selling the assortment is still the best to be found in town, Prices always were.

*Richard D. Adams*  
172 SOUTH MAIN STREET.