DESERET EVENING NEWS MONDAY DECEMBER 14 1908



## AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: (In Advance.) \$9.00 Six Months 4.50 Three Months 73 One Month 73 Prof. Stewart's brief but pointed explanation , to the inquiry of the Massashusetts Agricultural College in reference to the manner in which our own State Normal prepares its eachers to give instruction in elemen-2.00 tary science, agriculture, and nature Correspondence and other reading mat-ter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR. study, as an important contribution to what has been and still is a very live issue before the legislative as-Address all business communications and all remittances: THE DESERET NEWS. Salt Lake City, Utah. sembly of Utah.

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THE CHRISTMAS "NEWS."

however, sure and so definite that no

one can forstall it, nor any human in-

fluence set it seriously at naught. Much

of our growth is unconscious, coming

quietly and producing social revolutions

without the least flare of trumpets or

show of banners. Such is the power of

arid farming upon our small villages.

Once these villages were surrounded

by sagebrush wastes, and seemed with-

out hope. Now, they are suddenly sur-

rounded by an assessable wealth of

tilled acres, and the benefit to the vil-

lages is greater than most people real-

in the fact that payements are re-

placing dirt paths, that public libraries

are being installed, new schoolhouses,

often high schools, are being built,

and that the wormy orchards are feel-

ing the ax, that newer growth may

To be one factor in this onward prog-

ress has been an aim of the "News"

carried out always to the best ability

of its staff members. This year they

have had many new matters to look in-

to, seeking to find their meaning.

Whatever degree of success they have

achieved will be reflected in the Christ-

mas issue, to be delivered from the

press at the end of the present week.

anual industrial review that may ap-

pear in the future, a feeling of cer-

tainty exists that none will duplicate

this in its particular qualities; it sings

the song of the onward march of a

great State and a capital city alive to

the thrill of life, and opportunities.

Apart from all the interest in the pa-

per for its own sake, those who have

prepared it will have an abiding joy

in their hearts that through it they

have been able to express the senti-

ments of the present as to the future,

on the threshold of which Utah is

stancing. Compensation here will be

found far greater than that of any

other character that will come from

having done their work steadily and

The issue will be one that will carry

a particular message to all people in-

terested in the new forces working for

the uplift of conditions in the country

JOSEPH, THE TEACHER.

in which we dwell.

Regardless of all issues of this an-

be given its opportunity.

We gather something of its meaning

plex and always a difficult task.

1. Prof. Stewarts letter appeared in Friday's "News." The gist of his thought is contained in the answer given to question number two, in relation to the place in the school curriculum which agricultural instruction should occupy. It is as follows:

2. We regard the subject of agri-culture entitled to a place in the high school currfculum as an independent science; but in the elementary schools we think it should be a supplemental part of the science work taught now stream. To speak with point and proper emphasis of progressing Utah is a com-The development of our State is, given.

Upon this proposition, there will probably be comparatively little difference of opinion, and that little will consist mainly as to the relative amounts of agricultural study or practice that should be allotted respectively to the common and the high schools; for that this subject should be in some way provided for in the public school system is at present very generally admitted,

As to the method of approach, Prof. Stewart explains that in the State Normal the subject of Agriculture is reached through nature study in which by co-operation with the Agricultural College, it is possible to give especial emphasis to this work as part of the prescribed Normal work in nature study and in methods

of science teaching. The Professor opposes the proposition recently advanced to have a parallel set of industrial and agricultural high schools established along-side of the present system of public schools. He argues that the agricultural student needs the cultural influence of regular high school training quite as much as the present high schools need the practical phases of agriculture and other subjects; that the socializing influences of community life in the high schools would be minimized and in part lost if agricultural students should be in any way separated from the other students of high school grade and that such a separation would undoubtedly result in a duplication of work leading to a contest between the two systems of high schools for appropriations. It is precisely here that opinions differ most. Some maintain that the industrial system of education should not be part of, but should be parallel with the present system of public schools. As to which would really be the best course to pursue, we must await a full presentation of the facts and conditions that confront us in this important movement.

## A WORD IN REPLY.

The Tribune had a characteristic outburst on Friday against the "News." and its trouble has continued ever since. We stated, in substance, the day pre-

## SALARY OR NO SALARY.

Editor Deseret News .-- I have just | the fellow who drinks it-including the read your editorial in your issue of

the 11th, "Salary or No Salary.' The controlling thought after reading the same is, what an awful struggle it seems to be to find an heacst man! I have been deeply interested in this question since I evoluted into the light and as I grew in powers of observation, the awive fact has been forced

upon me against my will, that the :my-word-is-my-bond" sort of men are few and far between, and that we as a race are not growing in integrity The thought is still worse, and impressed more emphatically on one s mind, when he thinks of the supposed civilizing infraences which have been

civilizing inclunces which have been in operation for so many thousaids of years. It surely is discouraging to the few earnest thinkers and honest men who dwell somewhere on God's green earth. To be optimized does not mean that we shall since our eyes to the do-praved and vile life all about us. Our penitentiaries, juils, insame asylums, reform schools are all crowded, and we are now originating judicial fathers known as juvenile courts to act in-stead of parents who have lost con-trol of their young, and men are now seeking these lobs in political selfish-ness.

Large population and big nomber-ship in cities and in sociaties seens to be the greatest "want," not quality, not true manhood. Our shelves are filled with books of

laws and our country is swarmed with lawyers, judges, and policemen riding in automobiles and living on the fat of the land. At the slightest suggestion we run to the capital and frame a new law, and the people are left in care of a pollceman's club. To stop whisky drinking and gam-bling, we aim to kill by public clamor the galegeter into the solution of the galegeter into the solution.

the saloonkeeper, but not a thought of

Fabulous wealth-counterfeit money. To broaden the scope of dentistryopen the mouth wider. Things look dark for General Simon

in the Black Republic. Representative Perkins wants publicity on the secret service.

The addressing of a letter is no more mportant than its prompt delivery.

What shall it benefit the House to hange the rules and not the ruler?

Uncle Sam is short \$58,070,201, and yet he is generally considered very long headed

Pat Crowe has turned evangelist. Otherwise Pat Crowe has turned another trick. Chicago is to have six weeks' revival

services. This is to offset the effect of "Three Weeks." Revision of the rules of the House is

about to become as pressing a question as revision of the tariff.

The greatest collector of the port of New York or of the United States is J. Pierpont Morgan. If Ruef's sentence is as long rela-

tively as his trial was, it will not be less than life imprisonment. The awakening of China will be announced by the yell of those who are in

constant fear of the yellow peril. Let those who would depose Speaker Cannon remember that a House di-

world

unnecessary.

which I suggested." His confidence has been abundantly vindicated. The Pres-ident's message to Congress recom-mends "the very thing which I sug-gested" and which Mr. Harriman was so confident that it would recommend.

handle a rifle, presumably to increase their efficiency as potential soldiers. The idea is wholly to be deprecated; its general adoption would be nothing less than a reprehensible. It is, however quite in keeping with the president's belief that the way to preserve the peace is to go perpetually armed.

Pittsburg Gazette. The most important section of this view the paper in detail within the nar-row compass of an editorial column.











The many-sidedness of the Prophet vious that the infamous stockade pro-Joseph whose mission was to found the Church the central forces of which are now established in the valleys of the Wasaten mountains, has ever been a matter of wonder to those who have approached a study of him from any point of view.

Long the subject of fierce attack, his work has stood in its enduring stability as accense enough from outside encmies. 'Inere comes now from the press a volume by President Brigham H. noberts, illumined with a deep love or the Prophet, and written in an unquestioning belier in the aivinity of his unssion upon the earth. It is not a defense of him, but an exposition in vigorous language of the character and results of his work.

Fir I could attain the full desire of my heart," begins the introduction to the volume which is entitled "Joseph Smith the Prophet Teacher, "I would like to set before you the value of this man as a teacher of great truths. I desire to speak of him as a Prophet acting in his capacity as Teacher, a Propnet's highest and noblest office." The volume approaches the life of Joseph, the Prophet from the back ground in which he lived and worked. It considers the sectarian religious beliefs into which his own were projected while still a youth among his elders. His great pronouncement which is the central philosophy of the Church: "The Glory of Gon is Intelligence," is thus shown forth in the light of its surrounding circumstances. The history of nations is traced to the creation of one that was free, whose constitution was inspired of God, and under whose starry flag there arose an American Prophet, speaking to Americans, and creating a work that has lived and flourished in a land of liberty.

For a guarantee that his work will be permanent Elder Roberts advances proof that the Prophet's teachings were grounded deep in eternal truth, and that this will give them vitality beyond all power of opposition to undo. "He influenced his countrymen," the little book concludes, "more than any other historical American of his time." "How unworthy indeed," runs another concluding paragraph, "seem the attempts of men to stay his work, or defame his character by their silly misrepresentations. We hear a babel of confused voices coming up from the past. 'pelting his memory with their unsavory epithets,' but all in vain; he may not be disposed of in such a man-

The manuscript from which the book is made, was used as the basis of a sermon preached in the Tabernacle upon the occasion of the one hundred and second anniversary of the Prophet's birth December 23, 1905. Mechanicaliy the book is a masterplece. It is from the "News" press and is done in red and black ink, with Marginal headings

position was first officially recognized by a so-called "American" police chief; that there was no "American" protest until later, when it became apparent that public sentiment was against it; and that the Mayor undoubtedly had reason to believe that the removal of the "district" would meet with the approval of the party leaders. All this the Thibune denies in its choicest vocabulary. But it is true for all that, and the fact that the organ hisses and spits only confirms the truth, the plain statement of which causes it to fly into a rage. The organ maintains that immediately on the publica-tion of Chief Pitt's message to the council it registered its condemnation of his stockade plan.

It is true that the Tribune on the 22nd of January, this year, commented on that report and its infamous recommendation, but it is also trueand this our irrascible contemporary neglected to state the other day-that its adverse cricticism was confined entirely to the municipal ownership idea of the chief. It had no word of condemnation for the stockade plan itself. The protest against that came, said, later, when it became evident that the voters revolted. Furthermore, the Tribune tried to shield the 'American" Chief by its usual infamous methods, and laid the responsibility for the report upon Captain Burbidge. Here is what the sheet said, and we quote, that the readers may judge for themselves:

"The Salt Lake public read yester-day morning with a gasp of amaze-ment the extraordinary recommenda-tion made by Captain Burbidge, through Chief Pitt, with respect to the control of vice and disorder in this city. The indecent proposition for Salt Lake City, as a corporation, to en-gage in the keeping of bawdy houses, building and providing the same for the occupation of the fallen women, was a recommendation so absolutely grotesque and impossible as to be as-tounding in its hardihood and lack of common decency and moral perception, to say nothing of common sense. Aside from the lack of recognition of fitness, from the lack of recognition of fitness, and of community obligation toward decent moral sentiment, the fact that any such proposition is absolutely illegal, beyond the power of the city to undertake or enforce, should have stopped a public official from making any such a grotesque and horrible recommendation.'

As will be seen from the text of the article, the Tribune did not condemn the Chief's stockade proposition. It objected to making the City, AS A

CORPORATION, the keeper of the bad houses. That is all. The Tribune has not, to our knowledge, changed its views on the question of saloons and brothels. Years ago it represented such places as potent agents of freedom. Of all the papers in the world the Tribune is, in all probability, the least qualified, especially from a moral point of view, to pass judgment up-

on anyone.

That Venezuelan guardship that the Dutch warship Gelderland selzed was a sort of smart Alix. Castro is also. While in France Castro has to bottle

up his wrath. He can scarcely get it into a carboy, he is so full of it.

Germany has just launched an 18,000ton warship, the Posen. Now England will have to launch two just to maintain her two-power standard.

Any man who can manage to live four years in the White House will live in history though he may not have such spacious and elegant apartments there.

Whoever would have believed that in Paris Castro would have led the simple life? But he did, "owing to circumstances over which he had no control."

"Money that comes to a man without effort on his part," says John D. Rockefeller, "is seldom a benefit, and often a curse." How much and how often he must have been cursed.

The Earl of Warwick has dined at the White House, and told the President of his experiences in Africa. Did he tell him "of the Cannibals that each other eat, the Anthtropophag, and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders?"

William Pollard, who wrote the 'Knights of the White Death" letters to prominent Chicago people threatening them with death, lays the blame for his exploit to reading Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes detective stories. This puts Dr. Conan Doyle in the same class as Beadle, publisher of the celebrated dime novels.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Louisville Herald. Theodore Roosevelt had done

If Theoret Rossvert had dole nothing more than to humanize Presi-dential messages, his seven years of service as President would have been well spent. Of late our Presidents had fallen into the habit of writing their annual messages in a dry-as-dust style, and he who was forced to read found mostly meaningless generalities platimostly meaningless generalities, plati-tudes and unintelligible masses of fig-ures. Roosevelt has changed all that and his latest message is a model. It is written in a style that would grace the page of magazines or newspaper, and it deals with things which his countrymen ought to know about.

New York World. The World congratulates Edward H. Harriman on his accurate and detailed advance knowledge of the President's message. A week ago last night in a speech at the Economic Club dinner Mr. Harriman said: "I told the Presi-dent of the United States three years ago that in passing the present Inter-state Commerce act without changing the Sherman act he was inviting a great deal of trouble. Now he will probably recommend—at least I think he will recommend—the very thing advance knowledge of the President's