

UTAH TEACHERS IN CONVENTION

Fifteenth Annual Session Gets
Under Way With Two
Gatherings.

WHAT THE PROFESSION NEEDS

President Thomas Outlines Changes
Which Must Be Made to Secure
An Amplified Efficiency.

In an opening session attended by 1,600 teachers the fifteenth annual convention of the state association got under way yesterday afternoon. The teachers gathered in the Assembly hall, but for the evening session this building was found too small, and President Jacob Gould Schurman was listened to in the tabernacle.

In calling the assembly to order President George Thomas of Logan, spoke at length upon the needs of the state teachers, urging upon them the necessity of meeting their problems as a larger unit, and of working together for whatever things they need as a body.

Specifically he mentioned the need to eliminate politics from the school system, to secure a new law guaranteeing that school funds will be in the hands of reliable banks, to abolish the salary of members of boards of education, thus making the position and honorary one, to establish a county unit, replacing the now obsolete small district, to pension teachers after long and faithful service, and to cease employing the "child teacher."

A selection from the Lafayette school orchestra opened the afternoon program, this being the first time that an address of welcome by Mathoniah Thomas, "I hope," he said amid much applause, "that you can get what you want in Salt Lake cheaper than the residents of the city can."

A CHANGE NEEDED.
The present system he said was bad for the teachers, who should be employed on yearly contracts giving them pay every month in the year, instead of on the present irregular basis, and he hoped the teachers would work together to educate boards of trustees as well as to educate their children.

President J. T. Kingsbury responded to the address, thanking Mr. Thomas for his kindly sentiments, and advocating that schools make haste slowly toward industrial education, clinging to the older subjects and if education in industrial matters must be given, then let it be in connection with the schools and not independent of them.

H. Christensen urged against too great an overcrowding of the school curriculum. Fred C. Graham rendered several solos after which President Thomas delivered a vigorous address. The following resolutions were named and an adjournment was taken until evening:

Audit Committee—A. C. Nelson, state superintendent, Lewis McCarey of Cache county and Miss Tillie Peterson of Weber county.
Committee on Resolutions—Superintendent Marcuseon of Carbon county, Superintendent Boyden of Summit county and Superintendent J. W. Smith of Salt Lake county.

MUST SEEK EMPLOYMENT.

In calling the attention of the teachers to the needs of their profession, President Thomas said that no profession was on such an unprofessional basis as that of the state teachers. There were in the profession, he said, some who were wholly unprepared for it, some who were willing to become home builders, some who were content with the usual treatment, the kidneys are to be suspected.

Food often does people with kidney disease very little good. Instead of storing in the system the albumen, starches and sugars that food releases the inflamed kidneys deflect them, and tests disclose them in the eliminations unused. The patient grows weaker and weaker, and the kidneys are not sensitive there is usually no pain, and there appears to be no cause for the continued weakness. In such cases a test for albumen may disclose a strong percentage of the strength of the food in the eliminations unused, but as albumen can not be seen and is only disclosed through chemical tests, the patient, unless he is in the hands of a physician, often has no line on his difficulty, and thousands of such cases grow unwittingly into the supposed chronic, incurable stage.

In these cases Fulton's Renal Compound acts decisively, but quite slowly, for the inflammation is usually of considerable standing and permanence. As in other cases of inflammation of the kidneys Medical Works have nothing but diet and symptomatic treatment, both of which have proven futile in these chronic cases.

As Fulton's Renal Compound reduces the inflammation, the albumen will be found to be gradually decreasing and recovery slow but definite in about 87 per cent of all cases.

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Ely's Cream Balm
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Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Relieves the Soreness of the Throat and Swelling. Full size 50 cts., at Drug Stores or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents. Ely Brothers, 50 Warren Street, New York.

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Ironize the blood, tone the nerves, strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, and promote sweet, restful, natural sleep. They are chocolate-coated, acceptable to the stomach and easily assimilated, and the best medicine for anemic, pale, nervous and dyspeptic men, women and children, and all sufferers from the effects of the strenuous life of today. Price 50c. or \$1. Of druggists or by mail.

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Important thing to be done in this direction is to have the legislature pass a law placing the school funds with reliable banking institutions offering the best terms. You public teachers who have not looked into the matter do not know what a potent force the question of the deposit of funds is in giving a political complexion to school elections. If school accounts are kept in the hands of the banking houses it is because they have a monetary value. My suggestion is that if they possess such value let the institutions desiring them have them instead of interfering in the elections of the boards to get them, and let the money so received go into the school funds to be added to the salaries of the teachers. Repeal this clause from your legislature next time and you will get it.

UNITE THE TEACHERS.
"In order to carry out a policy of non-partisanship it may be necessary for the teachers of each county to create a conservative teachers' union to look out for needed legislation and for such other reforms as will benefit the schools. We are frequently told that teachers are theorists and do not know anything about the practical affairs of life.

"If partisanship served the best interests of the schools, I would say nothing, even if the teachers suffered, but it does not. So we must learn practical affairs, and one of the most effective things to do would be to make a study of the school system as a whole, to learn that we, as a united body, carried a big stick, which we did not want to use, but which we would use if needed, and that we would use it to protect our position as a non-partisan body. If we insist that men who attempt to go contrary to the principles of good government will be of no use to the state, as far as we can administer it on all occasions, it would not be long before they would leave the schools alone.

"Another thing which the legislature would be to abolish the \$100 salary per year for members of boards of education in cities of the first and second class. The salary is just large enough to attract a class of men who are not wanted. Make the school board position strictly one of honor. If the great city of Boston can secure the services of the best and wisest men for nothing, then the small cities of Utah should.

LAISSEZ-FAIRE GOVERNING UNITS.
"We want larger governing units. The day may come when all the teachers and superintendents of the state will be made one state educational commission, and that day comes sooner than we think. Every boy and every girl in this state will have more nearly equal educational advantages, instead of in Wayne county, for instance, where the children in some sections get from four to five months' schooling a year, and those in the wealthier and more thickly populated sections nine months. A more liberal policy in this respect should prevail both in common and high schools.

"A happy solution of the problem in the whole at present is perhaps impossible, but a step in advance, and one possible under our present laws, is the replacement of the present complete small district of the county unit. It should be done in regard to the employment of teachers at once, if, as in Prussia, the construction and care of the buildings are to remain in the hands of local bodies. The larger district will at least equalize taxation within its boundaries. By this plan one school district, within the county boundaries, some large corporation is located, will not be swimming in money, while in the adjoining district the maximum taxes are levied and the depth of poverty in school funds exists. Furthermore, in the majority of cases, the corporation which provides the funds for the wealthy district is supported by at least several adjoining districts, if not the whole county. I hope the day is not far distant when the large administrative unit will prevail.

AS TO POLITICS.
"Did you ever stop to consider the unprofessional position of the county superintendent? Each political party selects from its ranks some man to present to the voters for their votes. He is not selected for his ability to do the work any farther than that he is usually a lawyer or other person is chosen. The county school board system would have a tendency to do away with such a system and put it on the same basis as in the cities. Under the present system men are elected without any special training for the work of a supervisor, and must receive the training at the expense of the public treasury.

"In cities and consolidated districts the superintendent has the recommendation of his teachers. Under these systems all the teachers know is that their cases will be passed upon by an expert who really knows something about the school work. Of all professional classes the teacher is the only one that is passed upon by an unprofessional body of men. As the situation exists today we employ counties, superintendents to keep accounts and visit schools.

LONGER NORMAL COURSE.
"We need in this state a longer normal course. In earlier days the students enter the normal school later in life, and when they came out they were far more mature for the work. At the present time it is not so much more scholastic training, however, that will not go amiss as maturity in judgment and development in character that is needed. Then, again, some teachers should be desired to prevent the employment of mere children just out of the grades or with one or two years in the high schools. Such substitutes as employing them as assistants and then giving them a term should be prohibited.

"When these changes are made teachers, when employed, should be required to pass a satisfactory examination and be on the list for the first two or three years placed upon a probationary list. If they have shown by examination the necessary scholarship they should be employed permanently.

"All teachers who have shown their ability should be hired permanently, subject to removal upon the recommendation of the superintendent and upon the approval of two-thirds of the board. When men and women do not fit in the social condition of one town or school the larger administrative unit will allow a change without dismissal. We recognize at present that a teacher may be entirely successful in one school or locality and unsuccessful in another.

PENSIONS ARE URGED.
"Last of all, the teacher should, after long and faithful service, be pensioned. Teachers are needed who are free to stand for the best in every town and village in the state. Placed in a position, free from want, present or future, where they can give a devoted service to the salvation of the boys and girls. Pensioned so that want will not stare

them in the face in their declining years after a life's service to the commonwealth."

PREST. SCHURMAN SPEAKS.

"Age of Reform" Selected as His Subject, He Tells of Today's Problems.

The evening session of the convention met in the tabernacle on account of the fact that more people were present than could be accommodated in the assembly hall. After Francis M. Lyman had delivered an opening prayer and a song number had been rendered by the Salt Lake Festival chorus, President Schurman of Cornell was introduced by Dr. George Thomas.

President Schurman spoke on the "Age of Reform," declaring that many things were tolerated 10 years ago which would not be tolerated now. The insurance investigations he declared, ashered in this age, proclaiming for all business that the common law could not be won at a higher price and did not pay, and that the end could not justify unworthy means. As big business men had sensed these new conditions, and had driven out the laxness of the past, he declared that they had brought on the reform age. Continuing, he said:

"If I were to name the man who is more closely associated with the reform than any other, it would be the name of Theodore Roosevelt. He is the man who is directly back of clearing up these wrongs. I should pronounce the name of Theodore Roosevelt. There are many who want the best man made, they feel that his administration has gone for naught, but I believe that the impartial history of our country will deny that even if President Roosevelt did not inaugurate all these plans or reforms, he did stimulate and lead in enforcing them.

"The people are today calling to public life a higher type of man, one of higher ability than in previous years. The result of the recent election showed that party lines were not so strictly drawn as in preceding years. The people want a good man to administer our laws and our constitution. These laws and the constitution are only parchment and paper; it is the men behind them which give them heart and soul. Voters today are making higher and higher demands upon those whom they invest with public office, especially as to character and fitness.

"A change which has taken place very recently is that of the people not looking for tremendous wealth as of yore. Today they care how their money is made; they want to secure it honestly, while, in the days ago, the men of wealth made their money any way they could, no matter whether honest or not. The rising generation is not what has brought about this reform. There is more devotion now to virtue and the virtues than ever before. Men live not by bread alone, their life consists of something higher and nobler. No abundance of possessions can now satisfy the inner workings, the soul, the conscience, which make up the real man.

PLAYING SMALL PART.

"Money is playing a smaller part in the government now than a few years ago. Heretofore the great political parties had to have several millions at hand to elect their candidates for office. Now only a small fraction of such an amount is required, and that is used only to pay necessary expenses. It used to be that an accounting of this money was never rendered to the people. We never knew how it was derived or to what use it was put. The first man to perceive the danger to our republic of the manner in which funds were raised and spent, and the man who is responsible for the great financial reforms now existing, is none other than William J. Bryan. If we can get good men in public office, then there is nothing for us to fear.

"In New York, some party leaders a few years ago collected money secretly and used it secretly during election times. This is not confined to New York alone, and I am told that is general throughout the states. Where such a practice prevails it is government of the people, through mammon, by the bosses. Favoritism must necessarily prevail where there are such

conditions, and a democratic self-governing republic is such only in name then. In such cases men buy and sell the people, and I am heartily glad to know that such conditions are being done away with.

"Like President Roosevelt, we people demand the square deal. He says that the laws should be brought to bear equally upon all classes of people, and not on any special class or set. The incoming president is peculiarly qualified to complete this program of reform, and I know he will do it. Another thing, the incoming president is making himself felt in the matter of revision of our laws. While some people are asking and clamoring about what will become of the manufacturers, Mr. Taft is quietly asking the question: 'Well, what of the country? What of the business of this country to be kind or beneficent, but it is its business to be just. Justice is the sole virtue of the state, and every man has the right to insist that legislators and executives be governed by it.'

OPPOSED TO FAVORITISM.
The government is opposed, he said, to the people of one section being favored by large corporations over those of any other sections. Rate discriminations on the part of common carriers, he said, were wrong, and in need of remedy where they existed.

"What we want today," declared President Schurman, "is the enforcement of these laws by conscientious public officials, who will see to it that the public is given the protection which they are entitled to under the laws and the constitution. Public carriers within some states do as they please, because the federal government has no control over them or jurisdiction within a state. This has all been regulated in the state of New York, first by the election to the governorship of the best man we could find in the entire state, Charles E. Hughes. Once a good man gets into office, we believe he should be retained there. Then everything else follows as a matter of course."

COMMENTS SHERMAN LAW.
The Sherman Anti-Trust law failed to secure complete endorsement from the speaker, who said it made all combinations illegal which did away with competition, regardless of whether anyone was seriously hurt on that account.

"The government," he urged, "has been less successful in dealing with the trusts than the states have been. Trusts are illegal, because they are against the laws and the very notion of business which modifies or puts an end to competition is illegal according to the manner in which the courts have interpreted the Sherman anti-trust law.

"This is wrong, in a way and I tell you that the Sherman law will be repealed or amended in the near future. The people don't care whether business concerns combine or compete, so long as they do not oppress the people or charge exorbitant prices. The principle of combination is just; the practice may be wrong as now understood and conducted.

"All reforms which are worth anything must begin with the individual. Education, intellectually and morally, is the basis of all reforms. It trains the mind right, and you teachers are the ones to whom this great work is intrusted in this state. May God speed you in your great and glorious undertaking."

ITHACANS MAKE MERRY.
President Schurman is Greeted With Yells and Songs at Banquet.

With the songs of old Cornell, sung by the old Ithacans, to cheer the evening through, President Jacob Gould Schurman was welcomed to Salt Lake last night by members of the college family over which he presides, in an elaborate commercial club banquet.

President Schurman was greeted by a chorus of Cornell yells as he entered

the club after filling a speaking engagement at the Tabernacle, and between each dinner course another was given just to add to the volume of noise that echoed back to college days. Frank K. Nebeker of Logan presided at the banquet, and introduced the speakers with many witty references to campus incidents and scenes.

Prof. George M. Marshall, who was called upon first, declared that as the name of President Schurman spread over the educational world so spread the name of Cornell. President J. T. Kingsbury followed in reminiscences tracing the growth of Cornell during the time that President Schurman has been associated with it. President Schurman, who made the principal speech of the evening, dealt with Cornell alumni, undergraduates and faculty. He declared that the spirit of the west, which recognized all departments of life as worthy of effort, was the spirit of Cornell. It is the spirit, he said, that makes a man for his ability to stand on his own feet, on his own merits, to do things as they should be done today, not as they were done by his predecessors hundreds of thousands of years ago.

Among Cornell's students he declared were Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, South Americans, Europeans from every civilization of the United States. Waldemar VanCott closed the evening with a brief talk on the alumni.

The alumni present at the banquet were W. M. McCrea, R. H. Lyman, M. S. Darrow, J. L. Horne, G. T. Morris, Ben T. Lloyd, J. D. Call, C. M. Benedict, Ray Van Cott, Waldemar VanCott, P. L. Williams, President Schurman, Frank K. Nebeker, George M. Marshall, President J. T. Kingsbury, F. A. Hale, J. T. Alexander, M. E. Wheeler, L. F. Hartman, Lewis Sowles, W. H. McIntyre, Jr., L. J. Ritten, E. A. Regent, George M. Bacon, F. A. Carr, C. S. Price, F. J. Whitaker and C. A. Raht.

MARKED FOR DEATH.

"Three years ago I was marked for death. A grave-yard cough was tearing at my lungs to pieces. Doctors failed to help me, and hope had fled, when my husband got Dr. King's New Discovery," says Mrs. A. C. Williams, of Bae, Ky. "The first dose helped me, and improvement kept on until I had gained 58 pounds in weight and my health was fully restored." This medicine holds the world's healing record for coughs and colds, and lung and throat diseases. It prevents pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at Z. C. M. I. drug store, 112-114 Main street, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

CHRISTMAS PICTURES.

Midgley-Bodel Co. 33 east First South.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Articles of incorporation of the New Castle Farm company were filed in the county clerk's office Monday with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$10 each, 2,500 shares to be held as treasury stock. The officers are: John L. Soy, president; David W. Moffat, vice president; S. T. Porter, secretary and treasurer; these, with J. H. Davis, Joseph H. Morris, John L. Farrell and F. W. Jones to form the board of directors. Several pieces of land in Salt Lake county are owned by the new company.

BEWARE OF FREQUENT COLDS.

A succession of cold or a protracted cold is almost certain to end in chronic bronchitis, from which few persons ever wholly recover. Give every cold the attention it deserves and you will avoid this disagreeable disease. How can you cure a cold? Why not try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly recommended. Mrs. M. White of Butler, Tenn., says: "Several years ago I was bothered with my throat and lungs. Some one told me of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I began using it, and it relieved me. I used it for some time and it cured me. Now my throat and lungs are sound and well." For sale by all druggists.

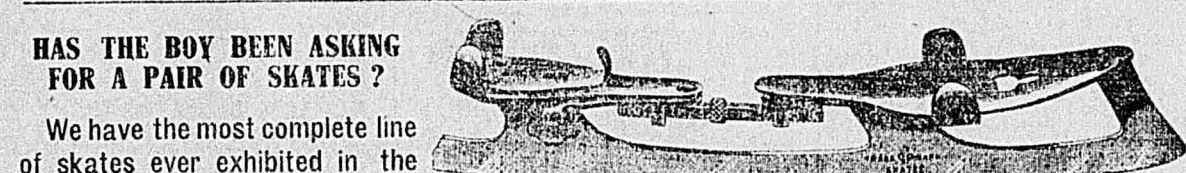
CHRISTMAS PICTURES.

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TIMELY SUGGESTIONS!

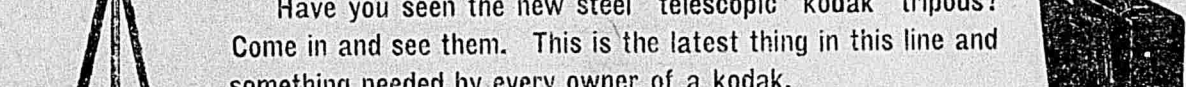


Here is something that every man or boy wants. You will search a long time before you will find a more suitable or appropriate present. We advise that you see our line of .22-caliber repeating rifles before deciding upon a present. We have something along this line that will especially interest you. Come in and inquire about it.



HAS THE BOY BEEN ASKING FOR A PAIR OF SKATES? We have the most complete line of skates ever exhibited in the city.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's skates in all sizes. Special racing skates.



Have you seen the new steel telescopic kodak tripods? Come in and see them. This is the latest thing in this line and something needed by every owner of a kodak.

Ever Have a Kodak?

You can't appreciate the pleasure and satisfaction of being able to make a good photo until you have owned a kodak. We have the very latest and best makes. Come in and see them. Instructions to beginners.

Had You Thought of This?

FANCY PLAYING CARDS—A VERY SUITABLE PRESENT.

We are certainly showing a very fine assortment of cards, and you will make no mistake when you select something of this kind for a present.

If you do not find what you want listed above, how about sleds, footballs, boxing gloves, punching bags, dumb bells, shell cases, gun cases, scroll saws, turning lathes, tool chests, etc.? In fact, our line of useful, valuable and pleasing presents is so varied and complete that it is impossible to enumerate them.

We also have counters for every kind of a game with cards.

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The Final Rush
is on---Shop in
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Hand embroidered sofa pillows, center pieces and table covers—Half price. Art department.

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Is the New Jewelry
Store on E. Third South.

It doesn't take critical folks long to learn where what they want is to be found to their greatest advantage. We started out to make this a popular jewelry store, by offering only the latest approved designs, in dependable qualities at prices decidedly below the average. Thus far results have been most gratifying.

We have gathered a stock, entirely new, that appeals in grandeur to those who desire the finest money will buy, and have priced everything within the reach of those of moderate income. That is why this is already one of Salt Lake's most popular and busiest stores.

The Christmas Gift Watch

Is very much in evidence here. For lady, gentleman, girl or boy our line of worthy values is second to none and our prices beyond comparison. Not because we say so, but because you can investigate and find it so.

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OUR Holiday Exhibit in every department is open to you. If you buy, you will buy well; if you don't buy, you've at least seen the most acceptable of gift suggestions in the city.

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Come right in and ask the Clerk for a Xmas Gift.

Of course he'll understand you want to buy one for a friend, and he'll offer a lot of suggestions. For a lady he will say: Perfume, box of candy, manicure set, mirror, brush and comb set, leather traveling set, toilet requisites or some beautiful flowers. For a gentleman he will suggest: Pocket cutlery, auto strap or Gillette safety razor set, leather traveling set, military brushes, etc.

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