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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 11, 1905.

A PROFITABLE VETO.

The new contract for the paving of South Temple street from Seventh to Tenth East streets, results to the wisdom shown by the Mayor in his veto of the resolution adopted by the City Council confirming the action of the Board of Public Works, which gave the contract as an extension of the one for the paving of that street up to Seventh East.

The Mayor took the ground that it was a new contract and should be advertised for bidders under the law. And also that other contractors should have the chance to bid for the work if they would do it on better terms than those already offered. His veto was strongly denounced in certain quarters, but the Mayor held to his points, and eventually the council sustained his veto.

Under the new bids, the work was offered to be done for several thousand dollars less than it would have cost if the Mayor had not interposed. We commend his action at the time, on the ground that he held to the law, and that it gave the contractor for the other work an equal opportunity with everyone to bid for the extension.

The saving to the taxpayers is important, but the principle involved is of greater moment. That the mayor was right and that his action was beneficial there is no room now left for doubt, and his assistants ought either to be humbled or acknowledge they were in the wrong.

THE SCHOOLS OPENED.

The schools are again opened, and filled with bright and busy throngs. Some of the children are just commencing the first timid steps on what may be called the public roads and highways through life, while others are proceeding, in various stages of advancement, to the place where the responsibilities of their earthly missions are left entirely to themselves. All need guidance, in love and patience.

At the beginning of the term we may congratulate both teachers and pupils. The former are, as a rule, capable and efficient, and devoted to the important duties devolving upon them. The latter are, also as a rule, bright and intelligent. In fact, this city and state have as fine children, both physically, morally, and mentally, as any city or state, in this great Republic, and many of them are destined, some day, to become shining lights in arts and sciences, or otherwise, and to carry the fame of the country to other parts of the world.

School work is, essentially, a work for the future. It is planting and watering, in the hope that God will give a glorious harvest. As all labor, the final results of which are not immediately visible, except in the eye of faith, it is hard work, and trying in proportion to the conscientiousness with which the teacher applies himself to it. But it has many compensations, and one is this that it permits him to live in perpetual spring, as it were. For youth is the springtime of life, with its exuberant joys and pleasures, and its rapidly passing sorrows which but emphasize the pleasures, as the shadows the sunny landscape. It is good to live in the heart beating in unison with the growing generation. That is truly to drink of the fountain of youth.

If one cautions is needed in connection with the education of children it is, not to expect too much from them. In the form of mental work. At a time when few children, comparatively speaking, ever had an opportunity of studying, only the cleverest, those who had a thirst for knowledge, were sent to such schools as existed. What was a reasonable day's work then may be too much for many children now, when education is compulsory and children of all degrees of capability are sent to the schoolroom. You cannot force a mixed squad to the same speed as one composed only of fast runners. Old professors of the old school are inclined to the belief that the students of our day are duller than those of their own early school days, but they forget that then perhaps only a selected few attended the schools, while now the problem of the teacher is to advance every child, dull or otherwise, to a level which many years ago would have been considered unattainable, except by a few. Changed circumstances must be considered.

Sometimes a child is considered "lazy," and is unwisely punished, when, instead, a physician should be consulted. A boy seems to lose interest in his work. His memory fails, his movements lose their elasticity. "A child like this," says American Medicine, "is certainly ill, and coercive training will not improve the condition, but strictly medical attention. The subject is certainly important from a practical standpoint, as the future of such a

patient depends upon the early recognition of the pathological condition. It should be borne in mind by every parent or teacher. Cheerfulness, laughter, vivaciousness are all attributes of youth, and if these characteristic features of childhood are rapidly replaced by lassitude and impairment of intelligence, the condition is undoubtedly morbid. This fact is important to bear in mind. Unless children are closely watched and their condition understood, injuries to them can be committed, that will break their hearts and make them moral cripples for life.

It is, perhaps, also well for both teachers and pupils to remember that true education is not obtained exclusively in the schoolroom. There a fine opportunity is given to acquire an education. The instructions given are intended to facilitate the acquisition of an education. But the education itself, whether of the heart, or head, or the training of the hand, must be won in actual struggles with the difficulties of practical life. Only there can moral and intellectual strength, and skill be obtained. The soldier may be ever so well drilled, or well read, but only on the actual field of battle can he acquire the qualities that are most necessary in the hour of need. It is so in life's struggles. Many a man whose opportunities of schooling were few, has been truly educated in the school of life for his calling, while many a student in our institutions of learning remains ignorant, and helpless. There is, then, a great difference between education and education.

We trust the school year just commenced will prove pleasant and profitable to both teachers and pupils, and that parents will take a lively interest in the work of the schools, and help the children along to the best of their ability. Parents have responsibilities they cannot place upon the shoulders of the teachers. Let all work together for the benefit of the children, which means for the future benefit of the nation.

GOVERNOR FOLK AND PARTY.

We take great pleasure in welcoming Governor Folk and party to the State of Utah, and the City of Salt Lake. We regret that their stay here is to be so brief, but we trust it will be in every respect pleasant.

Governor Folk of Missouri has achieved fame because of the valiant stand he has dared to take, as a champion of justice and popular rights, against mighty combinations that thrive on graft and corruption. He has become a conqueror of giants, being strong in a just cause. Such men are admired by the great majority of the people of Utah, who honor them as instruments in the hands of the Almighty, with a mission to fulfill for the furtherance of the cause of righteousness.

We have here a beautiful city, located in a highly favored region and destined to grow in size, wealth, and importance, as the inexhaustible resources of fields and hills are developed, and the climatic conditions and other advantages become generally known and appreciated. Our citizens, speaking in general terms, are loyal, God-fearing, and endeavoring to lift high the standards of Christian morality. We are proud of the fact that even casual visitors are struck with the number of baby-carriages seen here, as compared with other large cities. And we are proud to be part of the great Republic whose place now is in the foremost ranks of nations, and whose mission is one of peace and good will on earth.

We are pleased to see the distinguished Missourian a guest of our City, if only for a few hours, and we wish him success on his journey, and success in his efforts for the triumph of true Americanism.

TESTIMONY OF ELEMENTS.

The terrible earthquake in Italy, by which hundreds of lives were lost reminds us of the fact that we are living in a time of visitation. The inhabitants of the earth are called upon to listen to the "testimony" of various calamities. They are called upon to stop a moment in their mad race for pleasures, their brutal struggle for power, and consider the instability of all things pertaining to this earth.

In Germany cholera is carrying off many victims, and the scourge is threatening to spread to many portions. From Mexico the report comes that the inhabitants of St. Lucas are fleeing in terror, because the city is threatened by an eruption of the volcano Cono Delores. At the same time the waves of the sea are in wild commotion. A report from Nagasaki, Japan, states that, not long ago, a hundred fishing boats were caught in a sudden storm, and that about 40 of the men probably perished. About the same time an American steamer was caught in a hurricane near the coast of Florida. An immense wave struck the vessel and in a few moments it was destroyed with all on board, except two who succeeded in reaching the shore in one of the life boats.

These are only a few items in the long list of visitations of which accounts are published almost daily. Over our own state has just passed an electric storm, of several days' duration, and severe enough to impress mortal man with his own insignificance. The testimony of this kind should be heeded. When we are fellow-beings stricken down by thunderbolts, by pestilence, by earthquakes, or any other of the "destroying angels" that are sometimes employed to execute the divine decrees, it should make us better men and women. Otherwise the terrible "testimony" of the elements is lost upon us.

CHINA AWAKENING.

An Englishman who has lived thirty-six years in China, and closely observed the conditions there, is of the opinion that that country, from now on, will rapidly develop along the same lines as Japan. He says that they will learn all they can of western civilization, and then get rid of their teachers and rise and become as powerful a nation as any in Europe. The gentle-

man referred to says it depends very much upon Europe whether the development of the country will be peaceful, or not. China has no expansionists, and does not want war except in self-defense, or in retaliation for outrages committed. But she is now organizing a great military establishment, and few people in the west have any idea of the extent to which she is storing her arsenals, and training her men.

There is little immediate danger of any assault upon China. As long as Japan has the role of her champion, neither Russia, nor any other power, will molest her. The question of "spheres of influence," or annexation of Chinese territory under any other guise, is settled for many years. But China may have concluded that a military establishment is necessary in order not to be distanced by Japan, and to secure a square deal in her commercial relations with the trading nations of the world. And if ever China becomes a military power, she will command respect. Wu Ting Fang has recently reminded the world that the Province of Szechuen alone can muster more able-bodied men than the German empire, and that the Province of Shan-tung can boast of as many native-born sons as France. Scatter all the inhabitants, he says, of Costa Rica or Nicaragua in Canton, and they would be completely lost in that city's surging throngs. Transport all the people of Chile into China, and they would fill only a city of the first class. What can any of the western expansionist powers do when this numerous race goes on the warpath, united, and armed and drilled according to modern ideas?

When Asia next comes west as a pupil, the halls of peace should be thrown wide open, and not the arsenals. If we excel in philosophy, in knowledge of nature, in arts, we should freely impart of these gifts. The entire Western world might now come together and establish a school of peace, to take the place of the war institutes in which we have but too well educated the Japanese. "In the time of peace, prepare for war." That was true when war was an inevitable evil. But it is no longer inevitable, and the time of peace should therefore be utilized in preparations for the preservation of peace.

The nations of the earth have been invited to another Hague conference. Let it meet, while the shock of the sanguinary conflict in Asia still is felt. Let the advanced nations of the earth find a way out of the military dead-end of the ages, and show Asia the "better way" to a universal brotherhood.

As a first in peace candidate, Roosevelt rivals Washington.

Was Colma ambitious to rival Portsmouth in dissension and dickerings?

The forest reserves of the State should be preserved intact and in toto.

Why not turn the hose on those fiery passions that are breaking out in the fire department?

John D. Rockefeller, it is said, has taken to wearing a gray wig. Gray hairs are honorable.

The people of Tokio have had their saturnalia. And they showed a real aptitude for enjoying it.

And now "the whining schoolboy, with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping like snail unwillingly to school."

Public Printer Palmer stood upon the order of going so long that the President got very tired and had him "go" at once.

In California a boxing match degenerates into a brutal slugging match whenever the "native son" is getting the worst of the bout.

Happy is Los Angeles! It is to have a new and abundant water supply. And when for any cause, the waters become troubled, it has the oil to pour upon them.

The salacious Taggart divorce case is drawing to a close. The quicker it comes and the lighter the close, the better it will be for decency and the whole country.

It looks as though Lawson were going to have an opportunity to tell the New York Insurance investigation committee all about frenzied finance. He certainly would make an interesting if not a valuable witness.

Prof. Thomas S. Adams of the University of Wisconsin told a Labor-day assemblage that the greatest danger to labor lay in "graft among the men in control of the administrative affairs of the unions." That is the truth and nothing but the truth.

Chairman Shouts of the Isthmian canal commission, has announced the granting of an eating house concession for the canal zone to an Omaha man. Will employees be expected to board at the company boarding-houses and trade at the company stores?

A fine poem, of unusual merit, was published in the Saturday evening edition of the Deseret News, entitled "Reclaimed," and credited to "Gladys Jakeman Sanders." The poem was sent to us by Mrs. Jakeman of Provo, a well known writer for the press, with the name of the author in a separate communication, which was mislaid. Inquiries of friends in Provo brought in answer the name which was published. We now learn that the writer is Mrs. Carol Black of La Grande, Oregon. The poem will appear in the Semi-Weekly "News" with the proper credit. We greatly regret the mistake, and hope the author of the poem will not permit her beautiful gift to lie dormant.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Springfield Republican.

Asiatic cholera was unknown in Europe prior to 1817, but since then it has

become one of the disease pests that Europe fears. Twice now within 15 years has Germany had to fight this plague. The present outbreak is probably well in hand, although comparisons with the epidemic in 1862-63 are premature. The more intimate commercial relations and the greater intermixture of populations between the Orient and the Occident are doubtless the primary causes of the introduction of Asiatic diseases into Europe. The dread bubonic plague has been much slower than the cholera in reaching western countries, but in recent years that, too, seems to have been making its way hither. The West wants the Orient's trade, but not its plagues.

MR. CLEMENS FOR JEROME.

Mark Twain in Harper's Weekly. I wish to register as a Jerome petitioner, for although I have never seen him, I believe in him, and am grateful to him for proving that honesty in politics and office is still possible in New York, though not epidemic. Out of respect for him, his morals and his principles, I mean to vote for him only once on election day, but if I were free from this restraint I would make it a hundred.

ONE POINT OF VIEW.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. A highly significant fact is the decrease in membership of the trades unions. It indicates that the mechanics are tiring of the rule of grafters and bullies, and are asserting their manhood. It is more significant than the incorporation of the \$300 firms to resist union dictation.

AN INDIAN LANGUAGE LIKE THAT OF TURKS.

Chicago Record-Herald. An important ethnological discovery has been made by the students of the University of Campeche, that the language of the Campeche Indians and that of the Turks are almost identical. They are coming directly from their country in Mexico and no difficulty in making their wants known to the Indians, and the Indians are able to talk the language fluently. Ethnologists of this capital will attempt to establish the relation between the Indians and the Turks, but it would seem to be as difficult a problem as to explain the meaning of the discovery in the state of Oaxaca of Egyptian and Chinese idols.

OKLAHOMA FOR MULES.

Oklahoma Farm Journal. Missouri will have to look to her laurels as a producer of mules. Oklahoma is in the business of raising mules and is raising some mighty good ones. Low cattle prices have turned the attention of our farmers to other kinds of live stock, and the mule business last spring was bigger than ever. There is a steady improvement in the quality of mules used for breeding purposes and the following are some of the lines of steady improvement Oklahoma mules, grown on Bermuda grass, alfalfa and cowpeas, and full of sand and ginger, will be more and more in demand. Perhaps the many Missourians who have come to Oklahoma in recent years are largely responsible for the development of the mule business. If they are, they have done a good thing.

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