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PART THREE.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

The Only Man Whom President Roosevelt Aspizes to Succeed.

Dr. Charles William Eliot, the Head of Harvard University, on Whose Modest Abode in Cambridge the Nation's Chief Executive, When the Time Comes for Leaving the White House, Has His Eyes-Noted Newspaper-man's Visit to the Distinguished Gentleman and Scholar, who is in Some Respects the Most Influential American.

most remote corner of old Harvard's tranquil acres is a gentle rise of green turf on which stands a small brick house with modest wing and gable-yellow jasmine, wild rose and daffedil below, and an ugly slant of blue, red and brown slate above-a dwelling devoid of distinction and little more than a cottage.

This is the abode to which Theodere Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States, aspires; and his ambition has been sounded throughout the press from Washington, says James Creedman in the New York World.

It is the residence of Charles William Ellot, the venerable and illustrious president of Harvard university, whose successor President Roosevelt destres to be. @

"Mr. Roosevelt would find it a violent change of profession," said Dr. Fliot when the matter was mentioned to him by a visitor. "And yet this is a life employment; one is surrounded by ladies and gentlemen, and it is a great reward to be able to see the influence of the university spread through the colleges, academies and schools into every part of the national life-for a great university cannot exist apart from the nation as a whole."

"And you have been 34 years in a position for which the president of the United States would exchange the renown and power of his great office," said the visitor

"It shows that I believe in sticking to one job," was the modest and suggestive answer.

DR. ELIOT THE MAN.

Dr. Eliot is a tall man, erect, and of a courtly dignity. His more than 70 years have not robbed him of the poble, virile bearing that American scholars of his earlier years remember. Out-of-door exercise has given him in old age the figure and carriage of a lifeguardsman. Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Agassiz-these and other friends broke down under the strain of work and years; but there is not a youth of the 5,000 Harvard students with a maniler or more stalwart physique than Dr. Eliot's.

As he strode yesterday under the leafless elms of Harvard, his shoulders squared, his head thrown back and his eyes taking in all-the pleasant sward, the flowering bushes, the endless vista of buildings crowded with life, the whistling student idling on the path, the fox terrier chasing pigeons, the small boy feeding squirrels, the leaden sky-it seemed hard to realize that that alertness and resiliency were consistent with three score years and ten.

AN ABODE MORE ENVIABLE THAN WHITE HOUSE

I saw him later in the little brick house where President Roosevelt hopes seme day to live. He has a head and face in which dignity, courage and intelligence are blended. The head is high and covered with crisp gray hair. The forehead has an impressive upward reach, but is well rounded and practical, with a fulness above the eyes. Between the blue-gray eyes juts out a firm Roman nose. The mouth is large and the upper lip is straight and unusually long. The cheek-bones are flat, the jawline is strong and handsome, and the chin is eloquent of determination. The cars are large, shapely, and lie close to the head. The clean-cut face is shaven but for two closecropped patches on either side, the fashion of 40 years ago. The eyes are remarkable. They shine with a kindly intelligence that invites confidence, and the little wrinkles and puckers around them give an impression of geniality. There is something suggestive of Thackeray, of Emerson, of Max Muller, in Dr. Eliot's countenance, and yet it has much that all three lacked. It is more practical than Thackeray, more human than Emerson, graver than Max Muller. The fighting qualities of the backhead and jaw are balanced by the humanitarian brow, the reverential top-head, the just mouth,

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S FAMOUS UTAH TALK ELEVEN YEARS AGO

Tabernacle Speech in Which He Drew an Intetesting Picture of the Similarities Between The Pilgrim Fathers and Mormon Pioneers.



DR. CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT OF HARVARD. Hard-Working Educator Who Exercises a Deeper Influence Over the Minds of Men Than Any Sovereign.

P RESIDENT ELIOT was in Uta h 11 years ago this spring. The welcome that was accorded him was most hearty. On the evening of the 16th of March of that year he spok: to an audience that filled the "Mormon" Tabernacle in every part. The address was brief, able and eloquent, and was widely commented upon in and out of the city and state. President Woodruff made a few remarks and the big Tabernacle choir rendered musical selections of a character and in a manner that made a marked impression upon the minds of the distinguished visitor who spoke as follows: "Ladies and Gentlemen-I have been "What is the religious liberty which | the United States it is this: That the the united States it is this that the variety of institutions of education in our country is thoroughly wholesome. We have three classes of educational institutions. Those supported by the state, the public or municipality, the public school, the state agricultural college, the state mechanical or min-ing college and the state university. We have the institutions supported by religious denominations and we have today prevails in Massachusetts and in Harvard, as a child of Massachu-setts? In the first place all rengious spending the last 48 hours in the wilderness of the Rocky mountains, part setts? In the first place all relations denominations or churenes stand upon a perfect equality before the law; they are all alike fostered, supported, pro-tected and sustained. Not directly by taxation, but indirectly and most sub-stantially by exemption from taxes. There is not a religious community in Massachusetts but what enjoys this favor from the state. It enjoys this favor from the state. It enjoys this favor for all its property devoted to religious uses. And more, every re-ligious denomination in Massachusetts has the right to establish societies for propagating its faith, and such socie-ties may hold property, the gifts of individuals, perhaps raised by general subscription, but property, however obtained, can be held for the propaga-tion of every religious faith representcivilized men and women, to the plantmind involuntarily went back to the first journey across the wilderness by of the time unavoidably detained. My ing of this superb colony by a Chris-tian Church. It reminded me of an-other planting 250 years ago, by the Puritans and Pilgrims in New Eng-land. They, too, crossed a wilder-ness-a wilderness of water; they, too, sought freedom to worship God; they, too, fought to subdue the wilderness. They waited much longer than you have done for fruition. Their sell was poorer, their labor less promptly re-warded, their sufferings greater. "Did it ever occur to you what is the most heroic part of planting a colony of people which moves into a wilder-ness to establish a civilized communi-ty? You think, perhaps, it is the sol-dier, the armed man or the laboring man. Not so. It is the women who are the most heroic part of any new colony (Applause.) Their labors are the less because their strength is less. Their anxieties are greater, their dan-gers greater, the risks they run are neavier. We read that story in the bistory of the Pilgrim and Puritan colonies of Massacnusetts. The wo-men died faster than the men; they suffered more. Perhaps their reward was greater, too. They bore children to the colony. Let us bear in our hearts veneration for the women of any Christian folk going out in the wilderness to plant a new community. "And then asain in New England in ISS, the same great interest was borne in mind which I find is at heart here among this population—the inter-est of the rising generation in educa-tion. The university which I have the honor to represent was founded in New England six years after the Mas-sachusetts colony was setted in the year isis. You have already the be-rinning of two universities-the I infirst journey across the wilderness by of the time unavoidably detained. My we have the institutions supported op-religious denominations and we have again the private schools and colleges altached to no denomination. This diversity is one of the most whole-some features of the American system some features of the American system of public concators. And with this diversity we are better off by far than f any single one of these three classes had full possession of the idid. I hope will snortly see in this great and beautiful territory all three of these classes of education amony protected. beautiful territory all three of these classes of education amply protectel. There is room for all, there is work for all, and a competing will accomplish greater good than if working singly. This spirit of liberty, religious and civil, is what our great and beautiful country stands for in this world. Let us love these principles. Let us de-vote ourselves to their propagation, to the building up in this country of the fudvidual. It is one of the great functions of universities to teach pattbolism. Universities stand for ideals of levoted enthusiasm, and high obtained, can be held for the propaga-tion of every religious faith represent-ed in the state. That is the religious freedom we would not for the world have abrioged in old Massachusetts. But another liberty is ours, a liber-ty won from a Puritan commonwealth —the liberty of education by any reli-gious community which desires to bring up its children in its own faith. For this purpose in Massachusetts any religious denominations, Jewish or Christian; any sect of Christians-Roman Catholics, Baptist, Presbyter-ian, Methodist or Episcopal-may in perfect security and under the protec-tion of the state establish institutions of education of high grade or low of education of high grade or low grade, universities, primary schools, or kindergariens for the distinct educa-tion of their own children. This, too, is a liberty we would not part with in Massachusetts. Is this liberty whole-some, is it consistent with the general dortrine of freedom which prevails in Ideals in this world-ideals of learning, ideals of devoted enthusiasm, and high among ideals is that of country. We have not in this republican land that sort of ideal to worship which in for-mer centuries commended the loyalty and devotion of the people. We have not set up the idoilzed person we call king of upeen hat we have another not set up the idolized person we call king or queen, but we have another ideal to worship, the personified ideal which we call country. "When poets wish to bring before us this lovely ideal of our country so beautiful, so grand, so free, they al-ways speak of it as a woman. The manty character and form do not so well represent this beautiful idea. The facts make our personified ideal of woman. doctrine of freedom which prevails in the American states? There is no more the American states' There is no more wholesome libery than this perfect equality and freedom granted to all religious denominations. What re-sults from it in the old state of Mas-sachusetts, the Puritan state, the state founded by an exclusive church, the state founded by that denomination of Christians as they planted their colo-ples on that wild and desclute shore? honor to represent was founded in New England six years after the Mas-sachusetts colony was settled in the year 1536. You have already the be-singly of the universities—the Uni-versity of Utah and the Young uni-versity of Utah and the Young un-versity. But here you have not equaled the promptness of the Puritan fathers. You have been 45 years getting a real embodiment of the higher education. I wish these universities a prompt suc-cess and quick development. But they will never catch up with the old Pur-et of you and we mean to keep it. (Applause.) There is no motive in col-onization like the religious motive. The history of the world proved that abundantly. Mind will not do it. Neither will the search for furs, or for game, or for lish, or any other wealth of the land or sea. The great successful colonies of this world are founded by men and women of re-ligious enthusiasm. Here, therefore, You have founded a colony in the fin-ged there in this beautiful valley, here in this most successful of ameri-can cointer, so far as redeeming the wilderness and establishing well being in a single generation is concerned, has already arisen the question of re-ligious liberty. I do not know how appear have founded the state of Massa-chusetts. facts make our personified ideal of woman. "It is a great privilege for any American to speak to such a friendly audience as this. I never before spoke, in my life, to so large a guthering, ex-cept in open air. Here is one of the great evidences of the great rapfity of your progress, compared with that of the Filgrin fathers. In 45 years you have made this possible. It took the Pilgrim and Puritan societies nearly 20 years to learn to sing the "Halleluliah Chorus" as I have just heard it sung tonight. You have done It is a much shorter time; to be sure, you have had steam and electricity to help you; you have had teachers, the like of whom the Puritans never saw. It is but an instance of the rapidity of your conquest—conquest of the soll, conquect of the arts and sciences. I wish that words of mine could further the least bit this great undertaking. If I could hope that words of mine could bring about a great unity of feeling among the entire population of this beautiful territory; if I could hope that words of mine could show the way for all classes of this popula-tion to unite in seeking the great principles of Uberty in the full applica-Christians as they plantied their colo-nies on that wild and desolate shore? The result is that in that original Puritan state, the Roman Catholic may hold property securely and firmly for any of the purposes which I have mentioned. Could any religious faith be more opposed to the faith of the Puritan than the Roman Catholic? But any protestart decomination may do any protestable denomination church was the like. The Episcopal church was hated by the Puritan founders of Mas-sachusetts. It was persecution from that church which had driven them from their mother country. And yet from their mother country. A the Episcopal #church may schoo ils, universities, hospitals, or any charitable or educational institution and hold for such institution proper mal institution and hold for such institution proper-ty under the protection of the state of Massachuetts. I respectfully com-mend these Massachusetts liberties to the government of the United States. There is no reason why they should not all be enjoyed in the territories of the United States just as in the full states of the Union. (Applause.) "I ask, does all this liberty for all religious, people work well? I an-swer that question as one who has been for 22 years at the head of a uni-versity that receives large numbers of students from all parts of the coun-try and, of course, from all religious denominations. If there is one thing evident to an experienced educator in tion to unite in seeking the great principles of liberty in the full applicagreat tion which they receive in other parts of the nation, it would be to me a great reward." (Great applause.) and a teacher of the state of Massa evident to an experienced educator in

His Opinions on the Social and Labor Question of the Present day-The National Civic Federation, of Which Dr. Eliot is a Member, Has Done Little Good, So Far, He Thinks-Unity a Greater Need Than Equality-More Reasonable Conditions of Employment Necessary-State Socialism, he Declares, Has Hard Road to Travel.

" 'I can answer Dr --- 's question very easily,' said the bland grave young man. "There is a new president.' The tranquil assurance of this answer had an effect such as I hardly ever knew produced by the most eloquent sentences I ever heard.

The great story of Harvard university under President Ellot and of its influence on American lives and ideals is an important part of American history. He never loses sight of the nation as a whole, never despairs of our popular institutions,

"Democracy is tough," he says: "tougher than any other form of government which has yet existed, because it is founded on the best side of human nature.

TALKS ON CONFLICT BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.

As I sat in Dr. Eliot's house yesterday the conversation drifted to the conflict between capital and labor. The president of Harvard is a member of the National Civic Federation and a keen student of the never-ending war between employer and employe.

"There is no solution of the problem in sight yet," he said. "There is too much talk of equality and too little of unity. Equality among workers or among employers is impossible, because is is against the facts in natureunity is another thing. There has been same progress made in the direction of industrial peace. Both employers and employees are coming more and more to a realization that there is such a thing as unity of interests between themthat you cannot injure the foot without injuring the head; that you cannot injure the head without injuring the foot. That is progress.

"The joint agreement is something, because it averts the strike; but the joint agreement is a periodical truce, it represents combat, it is not a solution. A great deal has been gained wherever the joint agreement provides for the right kind of arbitration. I do not mean the kind or arbitration which results in a compromise, the arbitration which gives something to each side. That sort of arbitration encourages strife, and persuades the combatants to overstate their case, in the hope of getting something. I mean the arbitration that weighs the evidence of the argument and gives the decision to one side or the other. Neither employer nor employee will lightly invite a quarrel in which one side wins and the other side loses, nor will they overstate their cases, lest in so doing, they may lose all."

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION A FAILURE SO FAR.

"Do you think there has been much progress made toward industrial peace in the last year?"

"I certainly do. There has been a greater awakening to a sense of unity between capital and labor-unity, not equality."

"The Civic Federation-has it accomplished much?"

"Very little, I think. The local branch in New York may have achieved something, but the national organization-to which I belong-has little in the way of results to show."

"Do you think it was a fortunate or unfortunate thing that President Roosevelt interfered in the anthracite coal strike?"

"Well President Roosevelt was placed in a most humiliating position by the circumstances which induced him to act, and, necessarily, his interference placed the nation in a humiliating position. Still, it was better than the disgrace of what would have practically amounted to unchecked civil war in Pennsylvania. We seem to lack a strong arm in such a state. Violence may not have been general, yet there were enough acts of violence committed to intimidate the great mass of non-union men during the coal strike,

Dr. Ellot was dressed in a well-cut suit of rough brown. He wore a turn-down collar and a dark bottle-green cravat, in which a black pearl was

His hands are remarkable for their symmetry; fine white hands, whose twitchings betrayed a physical nervousness otherwise disciplined and repressed. The whole effect of the man as he sat in the small parlor of his dwelling -a place innocent of "fashion"-was that of intellectual power, serene personal dignity, courage and tenacity, combined with reasonableness, modesty and rare courtesy. Well might an American take careful note of this leader of leaders, for he is a supreme type of all that is best and noblest in the American character, and more than once he has been proclaimed "the foremost living man of the continent."

DESCENDED FROM MINISTERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

Dr. Eliot is of the Norman blood that changed the history of England. Eight generations of his ancestors were born in and about Boston-mostly shopkeepers and ministers. When one of his predecessors in Harvard was offering public prayers for the success of the American army at Bunker Hill his forbears were preaching religion or engaged in petty commerce. Two of his grandfathers were men of moderate wealth; one the owner of a prosperous retail store in Boston, the other an East India merchant. Before the war they were poor again. Dr. Ellot's father was a Unitarian minister. The young man who was destined to be president of Harvard university was reared in an atmosphere of learning and

piety. From 1854 to 1858 he was a tutor in mathematics at Harvard. From 1858 to 1863 he was assistant professor of mathematics and chemistry in the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. In 1863 he went to Europe and spent nearly two years studying chemistry and investigating European methods of education. From 1865 to 1869, when he became president of Harvard university, he was professor of analytical chemistry in the Massachusetts Institue of Technology. When the Rev. Thomas Hill resigned the presidency of Harvard young Prof. Ellot was chosen to succeed him. That was in May, 1869-34 years ago.

Since then Harvard university has been reorganizd, enlarged and inspired with broad, liberal ideas. It has grown from 1,048 to 5,124 students. It has been emancipated from sectarian control. It has been democratized by the development of a system of elective studies, based on the idea that human limitations as to time and energy make a choice of studies by the student imperative. And all through the nation the new influence has been welcomed in college, academy and school.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES' QUAINT DESCRIPTION.

What happened when Dr. Ellot assumed the presidency of Harvard was described in one of Oliver Wendell Holmes' quaint letters:

"Our new president has turned the whole university over like a flap-Jack. * * * It is so curious to see a young man like Eliot, with an organizing brain, a firm will, a grave, calm, dignified presence, taking the ribbons of our classical coach-and-six, feeling the horses' mouths, putting a check on this one's capers and touching that one with a lash, turning up everywhere in every faculty (I belong to three), on every public occasion, at every dinner orne, and taking it all as naturally as if he had been born president.'

And in another letter to Motley the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table des. cribed the new master of Harvard in this fashion:

"I cannot help being amused at some of the scenes we have in our medical faculty-this cool, grave young man proposing, in the calmest way, to turn everything topsy-turvy.

"'How is it, I should like to ask,' said one of our number the other evening, 'that this faculty has gone on for 80 years managing its own affairs, and doing it well-how is it that we have been going on so well in the same orderly path for 80 years, and now, within three or four months, it is proposed to change all our modes of carrying on the school? It seems very extraordinary, and I should like to know how it happens."

"An anomaly in the situation is the boycott. This is the most contemptible and cowardly of all weapons; and it is strange that a body of men calling themselves Americans and having valor enough to engage in an open struggle, should countenance such a base, such an innately mean instrumentality of warfare as the boycott. It is hard to conceive of anything less manly and less American. The boycott is the more despicable because those who use it do not expose themselves to danger.

ORGANIZED LABOR IN CONTROL ;

"Another curious thing in the industrial situation is that the 2,000,000 members of labor unions, who certainly do not amount to more than one seventh of the workingmen of this country, should be able to control. It shows the power of organization. In that connection it is well to remember that if the joint agreement system is to prevail, that will mean greater and more perfect organization on the part of employers."

"Have you no ideas of your own regarding a solution of the difficulty?" "My idea is that a solution must be sought for along the lines of more reasonable conditions of employment." "Shorter hours?"

"If I were a workingman I should fight for an eight-hour day perhaps." "Why not a seven-hour day or a six-hour day in the future, considering

the rapid development of labor-saving appliances?" "I work more than eight hours a day myself, and I am not a young man. I am sure that I should not be happier if I had only to work six hours a day, I do not regard labor as an evil. A man needs a good deal of work for his own good, for his own happiness quite aside from the question of wages."

STATE SOCIALISM IMPOSSIBLE.

"And state socialism-do you observe any drift in the country toward that end?"

"State socialism will have a hard time in this country. Property is too much diffused among the people. My own observation is that a man who owns \$300 or a wagon and team will fight as hard as the millionaire for the right of private ownership." Besides I notice that there are as much, if not more, social distinctions maintained among the poor in America as among the rich. In all these small New England towns you will find a strong sense of social superiority or inferiority among the people. I have been in tennement houses, too, where families living on the same staircase do not recognize each other as equals, do not even care to know each other's names, do not exchange 'Good morning' or 'Good evening'— and all from a feeling of social superiority on the one hand and inferiority on the other. All that makes against the possibility of state socialism in America.

DO TRADE UNIONS DISCOURAGE THRIFT?

"I have been informed, and I believe it to be a fact, that extreme trades unionists discourage frugality among their members, holding that a man should spend all his income and save nothing. Their idea is that, as soon as a man begins to accumulate property his sympathies tend toward the interests of property; that to a degree he is not to be relied upon by his union in a crisis. This is an unconscious recognition of one of the insurmountable oba crisis. In the path of state socialism. A large proportion of the people are capitalists. If a man has only \$300 he will fight for it because it is all he has." "You are hopeful for the future of the American people, Dr. Ellot?" "I am indeed. How can a man be the president of Harvard university and not be an optimist?"

You see no sign that the American idea is yielding somewhat under the

strain of immigration No, I think that immigration is steadily adding to our strength as a nation.

And that we have not yielded at any point to the evils of the Old World?

"We have, perhaps, yielded something"-

"You mean our colonial system in the Philippines?" "I do. But we must stand for the American idea always; we must not give

He whose office President Roosevelt aspires to fill some day is, after 34 years at the head of Harvard, a poor man. He receives a salary of \$9,000, in addition to a house and stable. Yet it is probable that there are few millionaries in the country who would not gladly change places with him, even if it is probable to be be the start of the they do not agree with some of his opinions. Such is the reward of persist-ence, virtue industry, piety, patriotism and courage.

THOSE ARIZONA CAMELS.

annown annown

Washington, D. C., Saturday,-Hi Jol- | Ariz., a short time ago, after one of the ly, famous the world over as the man most picturesque careers in the history

who introduced camels from Arabia of the west. who introduced camels from Arabia of the west into the arid deserts of Arizona and New Mexico for freight carrying pur-guestion has been raised—are there there there are there of the mining business. Sew Mexico for freight carrying pur-New Mexico for freight carrying pur- question has been raised-are there City, Mont., who was in Washington test place on the globe. The Colorado River Steamboat company "I was in Yuma in the summer of poses, died at Quartizite, Yuma county, cameis in Arizona today? Asiong old recently, and who is a well known "The question of transportation in were appailing. Bulk, and not weight, 1872. It was frying hot. The sole topic

mining men and prospectors who know the innermost recesses of the territory the question is answered in the affirmative. They claim that a small herd of camels still lives on the alkali deserts of the southern part of Arizona, known to but few and serving no purpose but

to be objects of superstitious reverence to ignorant Indians. That there are camels in Arizona at

western mining man. "I myself con- Arizona in those early days was an im- | counted. firmed the fact about three years ago. | portant one, so important that it cost a | "Thus and while I was not fortunate enough to seee the 'ships of the desert' myself, although I searched long for them, discovered unmistakable proof of their

presence in the territory. "The only importation of camels into the United States for utilitarian purposes, so far as I know, was made, as I recall it, in 1872, and I was then in Ari-

portant one, so important that it cost a small fortune to ship a box of cigars from San Francisco to Fort Yuma. All supplies came from the former place by vessel to the mouth of the Colorado river, and thence by river steamer to function for the colorado rear to the belief the steamboat people would elevate the tongue, and that height west, and thousands of tons of govern-ment freight was brought there every year. All freight carriers made barrels of money, and the carrying charges of ular mine of wealth.

charged for on the former basis, ob-tained by measuring the wagon from the tip of the tongue to the extreme rear of the bed. To obtain the height

"I was in Yuma in the summer of of people as was ever brought together. 72. It was frying hot. The sole topic "With great solemnity Jolly led the

of conversation was the expected ar-"Thus a government wagon was arged for on the former basis, ob-ined by measuring the wagon from e tip of the tongue to the extreme day they landed. They came off the steamboat early in the morning, about 50 camels, with Hi Jolly at their head, and then began the strangest procession

that ever set foot on Arizona soil. "The main street of the scorching little town was lined with Mexicans. miners, cowboys, Indians, gamblers, dance half girls, as picturesque a crowd

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