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PART FOUR

SATURDAY DECEMBER 14 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

omen's Effective Work for Humanity in

NOLDEN days the Hebrew's daily thanksgiving was: lessed art thou, oh, Lord, our who hast not-made me a who hast not minde me a slave, not made me a woman." e may say of woman that Fishop Doano said of the she is the yeast of the world, stirred into all three measures manuty, spiritual, intellectual, deal. She is its salt to save it orruption, and its lamp to delve its decreat mines, and penetrate farthest messes of suffering and and OUR ' anksgiving is for

ke privilege of being women. Very apt is this quotation, which ing the present year book of the Federation of Women's clubs; ad it is an appropriate keynote for article dealing with women's blovements in Utah. Such an atmut must be in outline; for to detail he effort, energy and personal sacrithe involved in the achievements of amen in local public lines, would be o lengthy a history for this paper. uld the ancient Hebrew have seen vision the great and important ments wrought not alone by the wate influence of the sex, through hich alone they were able to take die in former day affairs, but by rsonal and public action what a ent viewpoint would have been

The fact is that however personally on may conduct measures of general anortance in Congress and legislaure, yet few movements of civic or ral import are begun without the stigation and action of the gentler These influences are wielded helly through concerted action of maniputions whose combined voice nust always be heard to advantage; ed these bodies we must take as repcontative of many good things efacted in civic lines within our midst. The greatest and most potent aggreatton in Utah next to the Relief society is the Utah Federation of Woman's clubs. This comprises about the culture of about a dozen Utah cities, and their mbined action has been effective in any movements for the public good. some of the important institutions fostered and established through their work are the juvenile court, the state Salt Lake City kindergarten, the free library, the free traveling library, the Canvon Crest farm, and a number of minar enterprises which they have outed to the civic and municipal

FUBLIC BENEFACTIONS.

Though some of these have been effected by club women irrespective of the federation body, yet it is much the combined effort of a numher of women's organizations that have been effected both within ad without the federation.

ORGANIZATION.

This body was organized in April. 1931, with three woman as organizers: mely, Mrs. C. S. Kinney, Mrs. E. B. Jones and Mrs. C. E. Allen,



tuted, and is alert in every way for | thing in their line of stock, and a opportunities to aid in enterprises for number of workmen put in enough the public good. Hardly a session passes that docs

not see the agitation of some question of civic of moral progress, and its beginning with that coterie of potent clubs means that its ultimate enactment is assured.

CANYON CREST FARM.

The most recent and one of the most important of its many achievements is the Canyon Crest farm. This was first discussed at the Springville meeting in 1905 and a committee appointed to work upon the project of a state farm where children without homes or living under undesirable home influences might find a more suitable and inspiring environment. The result is that today the corporation growing out of this work, owns a tract in school and manual training privileges. Bountiful, Utah, of \$0 acres, a part of which is already under cultivation. and by the hands of the little colony of boys who have found a home on its site. The home itself is now too small to answer all needs; but so generous has been the response to calls for endowment in this worthy cause that there is no doubt in the minds of its work now in operation is that of supplying the needs of those already located, and for this purpose a committee under the able chairmanship of

establishment of a manual training building for those boys to whom farming might not appeal, and also to knowledge which should ald them in every way.

The end of one year's trial found the farm's finances as follows: Receipts from donations, \$15,254.26; from sales of livestock and farm products, \$\$\$3.38; total, \$16.137.64. Disbursements for purchase of land, livestock and othe expenses have ma

hours of free labor on the building to count materially in its erection, and today it stands ready for use, a monument to the humanity, pluck and energy of the women who have put it in place. At the head of these stands Mrs. Hugh Park, president of the board of directors, and in personal

charge of the farm: Mrs. Windsor V. Rice, Mrs. C. H. McMahon and Mrs. C. S. Kinn ly, while others have helped materially in the accomplishment and practical work of the enterprise. Its combined purpose as outlined in its prospectus is as follows:

To provide a model family home; to correct bad habits; to teach the boys principles of good citizenship; to keep the boys employed and give them The boy who pleads for another chance, a different life with better environments, should have it, especially when his friendless condition is the hon, Morris school commission. result of his having been "offended | E. H. Reynolds, superintendent. against." Canyon Crest Ranch is a home, not a reformatory.

Thirty-one boys have been cared for upon this ranch since April, 1906. Three promoters that a suitable building will | boys inve been sent to the Winona yet be crected for this need. The Technical institute at Indianapolis, Ind., to perfect themselves in branches of study in which they have shown unusual ability. Several have been put into situations and others returned Mrs. Clesson S. Kinney set about the to relatives, better in health and morals. Eight is the permanent family at the farm house, with ten more on the waiting list, who may live in tents equip the others with a practical until some philanthropist erects another cottage.

If house accommodations were provided, fifty boys could be supported with the present development of land and water. Last year the boys cut two crops of alfalfaa, storing it in stacks and barn, over 250 gons. Four acres were planted to potatoes,

One hundred and twenty-five fruitbear-

The boys of Canyon Crest much govern themselves. Out of their own number they elect a mayor, secretary, treasurer and a police officer. They reward and punish themselves, hence are perfectly satisfied with results. Since its beginning no boy has been dismissed from Canyon Crest ranch.

MrsC.H.M.Mahon

A detention home for boys of the juvenile court, Salt Lake City, was, March 28, 1906, put under the protec tion of the Canyon Crest Ranch association, and is now run as a department of that association. S. M. Barlow is secretary and treasurer of the Morris school; Mrs. Hugh Park, Mrs. C. F. Adams and Mrs. C. H. McMa-Mr

JUVENILE COURT.

Another institution for the welfare of children in whose establishment local cinbwomen have done effective work is there hungry and in some cases clothed the juvenile court, committees of influential women having been appointed to work in connection with the Salvation Army and other earnest and interested people, with the happy result of gaining this important tribunal for the state. This court has been in successful operation long enough to domonstrate the wisdom and mercy of its aim, which takes the child enduring punishment perhaps, for its first offense, from enforced association with hardened criminals, and the demoralizing effect of such humiliating contact with regular riminal procedures. What will in effect be another branch

of this court and the Canyon Crest's alms will be the establishment of a carry their new ideas of cleanliness and I need now at the institution is room for nome of detention for girls, where had

Utah and a kindergarten there for children, and roused through their enthusiasm and energy other movements for the establishment of these important departments in Utah's public school system. This was followed by the establishment of an independent free kindergarten starting as had the previous one with a handful of determined and enthusiastic women. The effort, however, broadened out inte a general movement in which representatives of all organized women's societies took purt, the state federation acting in concert and appointing a special committee to work for its aid. The result was the Salt Lake kindergarten, which has been in successful operation for several years, and a most wonderful redemptive and educational work effected through its means.

HELP TO THE POOR.

heart of the poorer district, into its classes come little tots who gain there non-sectarian and placed in charge of perhaps their first lesson in cleanliness, Physical aid, too, is rendered. It was provide a home for homeless children, found that many of the little ones came in rags, and an effort was at once made to render some measure of relief. Through the courtesy of a cracker man ufacturer and a dairy, a lunch is now served to the kindergarten class daily, and many poor children have been fitted out with decent clothes,

The teacher in charge goes out into the homes of the poor, learning personally the conditions surrounding the pupils, and by her influence inclies an interest in the parents for the kindergarten work. Parents' meetings are held where they are asked to tell what the kindergarten has done for their children; and it is noted that homes order. Storekeepers in localities from | the orphan applicants, a new wing for

dergarten teachers at the University of | istence these splendid moral and educational agencies: Mrs. H. S. Young. Mrs. John McVicer, Mrs. J. M. Dart, Mrs. Selden I.Clawson, Mrs. Simon Bamberger Mrs. F. S. Richards, Mrs. John Delano, Miss Mary C. May, Mrs. E. E. Shepherd, Mrs. Nellie Little, Mrs. Sol Siegel, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Ida Dusenbury, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Elmer B. Jones, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Donetta Smith Kesler and others of Salt Lake; Mrs. Kate Hilliard and Mrs. William Driver of Ogden, and Mrs. Lucy Clark of Farmington.

Kinney

ORPHANS' HOME AND DAY NURSERY.

A record of women's work in Utah would be incomplete without reference to the Orphan's Home and Day Nursery, perhaps the earliest non-sectarian movement in the way of charity sturted in the city. It was organized in 1884 by Miss Elizabeth Dickey of Placed as nearly as possible in the] the M. E. Church as a religious institution; but two years later was made a board of directors representing all moral responsibility and manners, local denominations. Its aim was to and a temporary shelter for children of parents obliged to labor by the day, and recently the consolidation of the Infants' Home and Nursery on I street with the original Orphans' Home has brought the homing and care of babies into its prescribed work. Since its inception the institution has housed 2,250 children. In cases where families are able, a small fee of \$5 is charged; but there are each year from 10 to 15 absosolute charity cases, whom the institu-

tion clothes, shelters and feeds. They are placed in the schools and, after passing through the eighth grade are expected to find employment, or are placed in families, the demand for these grown children for adoption being far are better kept into which little ones in excess of the supply. The crying

Club agitation, canvansing, tobbying-every avenue of effort was tirelegaly traversed by the committees in charge, with the result that the polition finally presented before the state tegislature by means of the energy or women in charge had the effect of information thanke had the effect of influencing its

Another public educational asency, Another public educational agency, though individual in a more private way is the Free Traveling Liberty put into operation by the state federation, whose beneficial influence can be hard-by estimated, into pertable causes are put a stated ramber of books dealing as much as possible with all kinds of reading-including history, science and fiction, and these cases are sent through the state into anth incelling.

an much as possible with all kinds of reading-invluding history, science and fiction, and these cases are sent through the state bate each invalid to state bate each investigation of the state bate of the reacting of the state bate of the state of specific study be sent. This was done, and many other special needs have been thus promptly met. The soveral chairmen have been in receipt of many letters expressing gratitude for the boon of the Free Travoling library, and from a humble beginning it has grown into an important educational aid.

an important educational aid. An interesting incident is connected with its early history. Mr. George Peabody, the famous New York magnate, was at one time stopping in a little Utah town, on a visit to some mining claim in the locality. During his enforced stay in the place he cama upon the Free Traveling Library, and so impressed was he with its usefulness that he sent the committee a gift of \$100, which was repeated from time to time till the institution is now indebted to him for over \$700. Numerous large money donations

biblio difference of the second difference of the difference of the second difference o

Mrs. C. D. Moore and Mrs. S. E. Nelden followed and succeeding them is Mrs. Byron Groo, who has been in charge for the nast four years. Another educational benefit effected by women is the Domestic Science class at the University of Utah, a depart-ment established through the efforts of Utah clubwomen and whose advan-tages can hardly be estimated.

JEWISH RELIEF SOCIETY.

One of the effective local agencies in humane work is the Jewish Rellef society organized in 1873 under the name of the Hebrew Ladles' Benevolent society and reorganized twice since, in

following have in turn filled sition of president: Mrs. Al-Mrs. Elmer Jones, Mrs. John S. lew, Mrs. J. C. McVicker, Mrs. C. Jennings, Mrs. Chester E. ter, Mrs. Clesson S. Kinney, and Byron Cummings, the latter ing been elected to the place at last foderation meeting held in den in October.

IN THE FEDERATION.

In 1905 the state body was admitted mber of the General Federation Women's clubs, and has regularly delegates to the national conas. It has beades its regular filcers a list of standing commitwhich keep the federation in ch with all important interests, edanal, industrial, art, clvic, forry, and legislative, as well as for Men gave money, merchants sub-

terially reduced this, but the report states that through donations the association has been "enabled to eliminate future payment of interest, to perfect its title to the ranch house, provide necessary equipment, remodel the house and pay all its debts, leaving a balance of \$1,853.77 for future operations."

Since this report the woman who have made the enterprise possible have been working for the erection of the manual training building, and at the Federation meeting in Ogden, Mrs. C. S. Kinney, who has done a glant share in securing contributions to this work. reported that the manual training building was completed, with the exception of a coat of paint, which was soon to follow.

ing trees surround the house, with a truck garden adequate for many families. The ranch owns five horses, ten cows, pigs, chickens, ducks, pigeons etc., with a fair equipment of farm wagons and implements. It has a large reservoir suitable for fish and ice, and unlimited range for stock, upon which are quantities of small timber

able for fence posts and fuel. This ranch is fenced and cross-fenced, making in all over five miles of fencing. The work of the year has made steady progress. The school was kept

in it will compare favorably with the city schools. The teacher, Mr. J. H. Wagner, is a graduate of the Winona Technical Institute, Indiana, and when

dividual movements already insti- scribed lumber, or hardware, or any- I leach cabinet making.

enterprises. such as oak, beech, maple, fir, etc., suit-

up during the year and the work done

the curpenter shop is installed, will

traits and tendencies may be dealt with at first hand without the corroding connection of criminal institutions, an influence whose tendency is to depress and discourage individual redemptive effort. This the women of the federation have taken in hand, and there is no doubt their project will be pushed with the same success as their other

FREE KINDERGARTENS

The Constitution adopted when Utah became a state provided for the establishment of free kindergariens in connection with the public school system in Utah in all districts of over 2,000 inhabitants. This clause remained ineffective until a handful of earnest women took up the question, succeeded in getting a bill passed in the legisla-

ture for the enactment of the clause, established a training school for kin- | effort have brought into practical ex- to the influence and effort of women. | sures for the public good.

which some of the pupils come are vali ant witnesses to the good wrought by the school. Little hands have not to be watched now for the former sly nlpping of edibles and other things from their wares; and all slong the line tributes come of the moral influence of the free kindergarten.

SUPPLEMENTS THE HOME.

It supplements the work of the state kindergarten in this way, that it reaches children and homes to which the others might not appeal, or might not for other reasons reach, and is one of the most beautiful charities effected by the combined effort of local women securing as it does for the children o the poor the blessing of ideal culture gained in the child's garden.

Following are names of some of the women whose unfailing enthusiasm and

dormitory space being a present necessity dependent upon future donations. The present officers are Mrs. Helen Sprague president; directors, Mrs. Rachel Miller, Mrs. F. Dickert, Mrs. M. M. Johnson, Mrs. A. J. Gorham, Mrs. Fred Wey, Mrs. C. H. Boyd, Mrs. Sol Stegel, Mrs. E. R. Thorn, Mrs. M. D. Oglesby, Mrs. F. S. Richards, Mrs. G. R. Hancock, Mrs. Ed. Kimball.

FREE STATE AND TRAVELING LIBRARY.

Feminine club effort has not been confined distinctly to charitable work. Wherever an educational opportunity has offered it has been ready with enthusiasm and action to pave its way with results. It is not too much to say that the Free Library bill which has secured to Salt Lake its splendid pub-

Its benefit of free books is due chiefly

iss and 1901 respectively, its name be-ing charged to the present one and some few alterations made in its bysome new alterations made in its by-laws. Though this society is a sectar-ian organization its charities are given irrespective of creed, and a vast amount of suffering is yearly relieved through its offices. It expends annual-ty one stign is charity better solur inrough its offices. It expends annual-ly over \$1,000 in charlty besides volum-tary donations in the way of substan-tials. The present officers are: Presi-dent, Mrs. Jacob Moritz; vice president, Mrs. H. E. Schiller; secretary, Mrs. S. Wolff; treasurer, Mrs. Sig Simon; cor-responding secretary, Mrs. D. L. Fulop; trustees, Mrs. M. Wolff, Mrs. J. Boeh-mer, Mrs. A. Herz. Two women's organizations whose in-fluence has been potent in affairs of public interest and weifare are the Utah Council of Women and the Jawish Council of Women, whose aim has been to serve both the best interests of wo-men and of the state. Few important

man and of the state. Few important measures in which women have pub-licly interested themselves that have not been aided by these representative bodies, and to their influence and agita-tion may be traced many effective mea-



DBARLY no more interesting | ner back of which the Lafayette school erection of the pinneer era now stands.

found its way into postry, song | A year ago it was the privilege of the and pointing than did the old Christmas "News" to narrate the fact final days of service. City creek runs then aben City creek skirted the cor- a picture of this old wheel, and to re- the old landmark.

produce a poem by Miss Josephine Spencer, written as she saw the water rounding the wheel and bubbling on down North Temple street to the Jor-

dan. The above reproduction is from another source entirely. Utah artists were not the only ones attracted by the mill wheel and the flouring mill at its side. The painting reproduced here is from a man who spent very few weeks of his life in Salt Lake, and who merely passed through on his way to the west. "sketching."

The old mill appealed to him and he painted it, carrying his production on to the west with him, and again taking if cast a little later.

It was 20 years ago that the mainting was made. Beventeen years ago Mr. Deakin met A. O. Treganza, now a well known Salt Lake architect, then a resident of Denver, Colo. Mr. Treganza liked the painting, purely for its artistic merit, as he had never been to Salt Lake at that time. He took it with him over to San Diego, Cal., where it hung in his home for several years, and finally was returned to the place of its original making. This was through the coming of Mr. Treganza to Salt Lake permanently a few years avo. The painting, which is a peculiar rendering with a dry brush, now hangs in his home, and is much prized by hun. . The old mill, which was built to grind the grist of the first Utah crops, fell into disuse as a mill on the coming of better methods. After that it served as a blacksmith shop for many years, and finally came into the possession of the Salt Lake City waterworks department, where it saw its

FTHE most memorable Christmas in American history was that of 1776, the day on which Wash-

ington crossed the Delaware, As a matter of fact, Washington and As a matter of fact, Washington and his army crossed the Delaware four times during that same month, but it was the crossing on Christmas night that made vivid history. The picture of "Washington Crossing" the Dela-ware," fromed as a colored chrome or a black and white print, has been fa-ndhar in two generations of Ameri-cans. But how many of us know heav miliar in two generations of Ameri-cans. But how many of us know just why, how and where Washington drossed the Delaware, what bearing that movement, had upon the destiny of America, who painted the familiar pleture from which the familiar olifones are made and where the arig-hal of painting may be seen today" Driven from Long Island and New York across "the Jerseys," Washing-ton's defeated and discouraged army was pursued closely by the British un-der Cortwallis. Washington reached Trenton Dao, 2 and begint preparations for crossing over into Penneylyana.

Trenton Date 2 and began preparations for crossing over late Pennsylvania. Collecting all the boats he could find, he sent bis army scross the river on the night of the 7th, following acti-the rear guard the next morning, just as Cornwallis, as the Historian Lossing puts It. "came down, with great pomp and parade, to the opposite shore." "Cornwallis expected to find boats and gross the river, capture Philadenbia, the capital of the struggling colonies, and end the rebellion in short order. But the willy Washington had destroy-ed all the boats which he could not hide on the Pennsylvania shore for his own future use. The British general therefore factled to wait until the riv-

America's Most Memorable Christmas.

some British light horse under com-mand of Colonel Rail, a gallant Hes-stan officer.

The capture of Philadelphia seemed to lumihent that by advice of General Putnam, in command there, the Con-linental Congress retired to Baltimore. The situation was highly critical. The time of service for which most of Wachington's men had collsted would The of service for which must of Yachingston's man had colleted would spire within ton dark, and unless somey could be had for their payment ow of them would remain in the field. damy citizens who had expansed the other would remain in the field damy citizens who had expansed and coll over to the energy Cornwallie as so pup sure that the "rebels" were to their lass lags and the war prac-bally over that he went to New York with the intention to soll for England a leave of absence. Washington feit that some doclaive dow must be struck. The British must be shown that the Americans still had held in hem. "Indic tizens in their non-semicities who and mill-ary provens. Accordingly Washing-on planned attacks at several publis

ary prowers. Accordingly Washing-on planned attacks at several points long the river, but he could not in-use some of the subordinate con-anders to co-aperate with him. They ould not cross the river, they sold tut Washington could and did. He reposed to go over and give the Hes-anne at Trenton a Christmas after-outh in the way of a daving the Hes-mes at Trenton a Christmas after-be norming after Christmas, knowing hat the Jolly Garmans, would be more to less demaralized by their bibalous manner of celebrating the anoiversary. Washington's troops at Newtown eres chelefy New Englanders. He had bout 2,400 men and twenty pieces of

Everybody knows, of course, that "the thours later than had been intended, river was full of floating ice." but it was still practically a surprise. Rall buckled on his sword and gallantly from Marbiehead did not mind They knew how to guide boats cakes of ice. These Massachu-

it was still practically a surprise. Rall buckled on his sword and gallarity tried to rally his demoralized forces but it was too late. Already the light Colonel Glover and his fishermen soid diets from Maridehead did not folind thai. They know how to guide boats and cakes of ice. These Massachu-setts fishermen were planed in charge of the boats. The plan of Washington was to reach Trenton by 5 o'glock in the morning and caking plations. He canned upon setting the whole army across by robinight. Owing to the delay subset by the lee and the storm it was to o'clock in the morning when the last boat load of patriots reached the Jer-sey shore. By 4 o'clock the force was formed ready for the marrie upon Trenton. Colonel Henry Knox had brought over his cannon on the fraid fathouts, with houses to pull the places along the read. The and standard the river was formed ready for the marrie upon trenton. Colonel Henry Knox had brought over his cannon on the fraid fathouts, with houses to pull the places along the read. The and standard plan the storm of the first practically alt fight, brewing big jo-rums of hot and stepped into the places along the read. Toward Washington crossed the river trank with eager zest. It is related that sative to the oraning policy for the read the mates of Metookay's house were astir practically alt fight, brewing big jo-rums of hot and stepped into the two and fembel some of his young officers betting the inter by the fire and the made found some of his young officers her has as d, dramk just one that was to be and the interment was platted to the family in the toward the river and fembel some of his work of har was ned found some of his young officers her in the astra patations. There was here to Wurternberg in this and the toward found some of his young officers here in the said, dramk just can ston.

four were wounded and one frozen to deith. The famous picture "Washington Crossing the Delaware" was painted in 1851 by Eramuel Leutze, who was hore in Wurtemberg in 1816 and died at Washington in 1868, having sortiet permanently in America. Leutze paint-ed several other American historical scenes. The Washington picture, an immonse convas to which no printed reproduction can do justice, now hangy in the Metropolitan Mission of Art, New York City, where it may he seen free of charge by any American pairiot -ar by any Ressian or licitish visitor, for that matter. The great painting was presented to the musuum of Art presented to the musuum tan-preas ago by John S. Kennedy. It is a It is the historian Lossing further where the state provide the destination of the state point of the oppoint shore of the state point of the oppoint shore of the state point of the state point