

educators is to protect the students in their charge from unnecessary injury.

While a limitation is asked for on numerous athletic exercises, such as running, jumping, wrestling, rowing and lifting, it is notable that there is a uniform demand for the elimination of one game from the list of college athletics. The claim that this game can be played within reasonable effects upon the players is denounced as not well founded, and its complete suppression is insisted upon from a physiological standpoint. The game thus inveighed against with such perfect unanimity is football; and one leading medical journal, the Record, insists that the accidents and deaths from this game alone outweigh all the good that can be claimed for the so-called sport as a safe and healthful one; that the self-reliance and hustle which come with the discipline of opposition is replaced by the determination to win at all hazards, and in the excitement of the moment all self-control appears to be lost in the fierce determination to worst the antagonists. It is pointed out that the reputation of the college which allows football appears to rest more on the quantity of muscle than of brain, as there are more burrheads for the begrimed football champion than there is applause for the relatively obscure student who honestly wins the prize for Greek or mathematics; that the education is at the wrong end—skill with the feet is taking the place of work with the brain.

In time, the agitation for a modified form of college athletics, for a course of games and exercises that are determined by scientific rule to be in the domain of the healthful and invigorating, will produce a beneficial effect. And there is force in the suggestion that a college faculty, having in care the intellectual welfare of students, is in duty bound to use an influence that will prevent the school associations from being used as vehicles to work physical injury; that in training and improving the mind there is no excuse for permitting an adjunct that will injure or destroy the body. There is no more reason for a college encouraging on its grounds or among its students an exercise known to be condemned by standard physiological authorities than for any other form of vice; and so far as the medical profession is concerned, it probably could do more than any other for the elimination of unhealthy college athletics.

WORK FOR POLICE.

The action taken by the citizens of Butte, Montana, ought to put the police force in this city on its guard, lest the town be overrun with criminals of the worst kind. Matters got so bad in Butte, either through the inability or the inefficiency of the police force there, that on Friday evening a mass meeting was held, at which a citizens' committee of one hundred was appointed to aid the police in ridding the town of thugs, burglars, and bad characters generally. The immediate cause of the popular uprising was the wanton murder, by kidnapping, of Mr. Krieger, a merchant, and the failure to capture

the murderer. But there has been considerable lawlessness going on for some time in the way of robberies, hence the people were awakened to anger against the criminal class. Now the vigor of the police department, with the determined auxiliary supplied, is making the tough characters look for other fields in which to operate.

In this event, Salt Lake, Ogden and other cities of this State are liable to become infested with the gang, unless prompt measures are taken to turn them in some other direction. The defensive measures necessary to protection are very simple. Tramps and all individuals whose associations and habits bring them under the classification of vagrants must be given to understand that their presence here means that it will be in the custody of the officers, with lodgings in jail, and above all with plenty of hard work for a lengthened period, and they will keep clear. No class is more averse to a long term of hard work than that from which thieves and highwaymen are made up. That department of the public service which has to deal with criminal matters, whether in State, county or city, ought to give a specially vigorous application of the criminal law, in the direction suggested, the next few weeks, in the public defense, and not a day should be lost in inaugurating it.

During the coming two months the State will have more visitors than ever before in its history. The Trans-Mississippi congress, the Jubilee, and other events will bring hither a very large number of people of the better class, who, when they leave, will tell of Utah as they found it. If, by the aggregation here at the same time of burglars, thugs, confidence men, and sharpers, generally, these people, as well as residents, are victimized, the State will acquire a reputation that will do incalculable injury. Its record in the past has been generally excellent for the enforcement of good order and law. Now is not only the opportunity but also the great need to emphasize the law-abiding character both of officials and people; and a potent means of doing so is to prepare in advance, by making the town so hot for transient criminals that they of all people will want to give Utah a wide berth.

The emergency in Butte may be a full justification of an organization such as has been effected there by citizens. But anything of the kind here, or a thought toward it, would be a very sharp reflection on the honor and capacity of the police department and city administration. The latter can get all the backing they want, and upon the most favorable terms, to preserve the public peace, for the community gives its officials free rein in such matters. The officials to whom are committed police powers, many of whom have shown in the past that they are possessed of superior ability, are now facing the duty and the opportunity of giving the people here, and those who may come as guests, not only the ordinary protection that is accorded elsewhere, but that higher meed of peace and security which has marked

the whole career of Utah in comparison with neighboring states and territories. And every citizen should give unhesitating support to courts, sheriffs, policemen and constables in accomplishing this purpose.

THE OLD FOLKS IN 1897.

The News is pleased to announce to its readers today another of those glorious events characteristic of Utah's respect for veterans who have borne the heat and burden of the day. This year the Old Folks' assemblage in this vicinity will be on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 22 and 23, when all the veterans from Payson on the south to Ogden on the north will gather in a holiday, and will unite with the aged people of Tooele county. The invitation is extended by the Old Folks' committee of this city, whose labor of love in this regard has made them famed in many lauds, and has brought respect and honor to the people of Utah. The veneration paid to those advanced in life is a duty of the younger generation, who delight to honor the fathers and mothers in Utah by such occasions as Old Folks' day. This season there probably will be more of the veterans together than at any previous assemblage, and it is the purpose of the committee to make the occasion the most notable of the kind in the history of the State. That it will be successful goes without saying, for this committee has a will and a way in its work that gains the support and good will of the people, and always attains its aims. May the choicest of blessings rest upon the Old Folks' gatherings again this year of Utah's Jubilee.

THE JUBILEE AND CASH.

A report in our local columns of Tuesday evening's meeting in the Theater, on the question of raising funds for the Jubilee celebration, presents in pointed form the fact that the popular subscriptions for the undertaking have been far from liberal. With the exception of a very few generous donors, the business community has done little. It was shown that all indications were for an immense assemblage of people here next month; that they would come to see Utah and what the State could do in conducting a celebration worthy of the name; and that in order to do this there was needed about \$30,000 in cash more than has been promised as yet.

Every business man ought to see that Utah cannot afford to do any less than have this Jubilee a great triumph so far as relates to the display and the honors paid to the Pioneer guests. Of necessity it involves considerable expense to do that. Time was when celebrations that included most of the people could be conducted with very little money; but those were celebrations of greatly limited scope as compared with the plan outlined for this occasion, which gathers Utah's Pioneers from wherever they can be reached, and provides for a display such as never has been witnessed before in this valley.