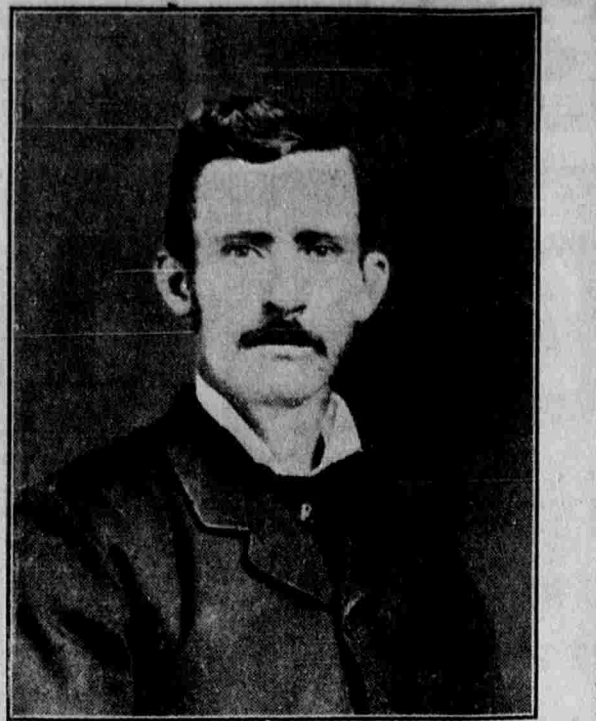


LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS.



ANTHONY W. IVINS.

This picture was taken years ago prior to his going to Mexico as president of the Latter-day Saints' colonies. At the general semi-annual conference last October, Elder Ivins was unanimously sustained as junior member of the council of twelve.

predecessors.—The Bobbs-Merrill company, Indianapolis.

MAGAZINES

The June Century will publish a novel feature in the text of the three great series of Yale, Harvard and Princeton in the '60's, set in eight pages of whimsically clever drawings by John W. Adams.

The second of the notable series of articles in which William Ingalls is telling, in Harper's Weekly, the true story of San Francisco's war against the crafters, is continued in the current (May 30) issue. In this installment Mr. Ingalls sets for the real reason for the amazing immunity which was granted to the grafters by the forces of the prosecution. In "The Court of Sorrows," Victor Rousseau describes with sympathy, pathos, and humor, the workings of a tribunal which aims at the reconciliation of men and women with their surroundings, rather than at punishment—a unique court of justice. It is admirably illustrated by Henry R. Ralston. Sydney Brooks tells of the remarkable range that has come over the character of the German people, and what the decadence means in their national life. Robert H. Henson's engaging new serial, "A Spirit in Prison," which grows more tense and absorbing with every installment, is continued in a series of chapters

that carry the story swiftly forward in plot and character development. E. W. Kemble has a very funny and timely cartoon in which Mr. Taft's position in national affairs is delightfully set forth. The same and informing editorial "Comment" is, as always, a conspicuous and influential feature.

The current number of the popular outdoor magazine, Recreation, is a special vacation number of a double size and full of the most interesting things for people who take vacations whether they have much or little to spend. The cover is a fine reproduction in full colors of a photograph of a deer swimming across a river. Several forms of this vacation number are printed in art tone inks in colors, which bring out the fine illustrations in an unusually graphic manner. A few of the special articles in this great vacation number are "Recreation Trips on Horseback," "Down the St. Lawrence in a Small Sloop," "Canoe Cruising in the Adirondacks," "Living in a Tent," "How to Make a Recreation Lunch Basket," "New Features in Camp Equipment," and a dozen more fully as attractive. Indeed, no one who is at all interested in vacation matters should miss having a copy of this splendid issue. All newsdealers carry Recreation and the attention of the public is specially called to it. It is a complete information bureau, which is open to all without charge.—4 West Twenty-second St., New York.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

The Valedictory Address of Heber Bennion, Jr. Delivered at the Twenty-Second Commencement of the Latter-Day Saints' University, May 28, 1908.

WHEN we stop to think that the Church expends annually hundreds of thousands of dollars for the maintenance of a system of education, which, so far as subjects of study are concerned, mainly duplicates the work done in the state institutions, we are sometimes led to ask ourselves the question, "Is it worth while?" Would it not be sufficient to have our children educated at the state schools alone, without incurring the additional expense and responsibility involved in the Church school system?

In view of this question, it may be of interest to some to learn precisely what are the feelings of those who have spent four years in a Church institution. As a representative of the present graduating class, I shall, therefore, undertake briefly to state our sentiments on this point.

THE AIM OF EDUCATION.

First of all, what is the primary end of education? Widely differing answers are sometimes given to this question. Some would probably say that it is in the development of the ability to accumulate large sums of money, or to secure an easy mode of earning a livelihood. Others might say that it is to train the intellect to the perception of nice distinctions in ideas and things. Still others might affirm the purpose of education to be, to give one an appreciation for the beauties of nature and human life. All these, of course, enter more or less into every one's ideas of education, but no one of them, nor all combined, would be an adequate definition of the fundamental aim of education. This aim as thought out by the best educators, is to produce power, vigor, and loveliness of personality, to make each man a better person, to train him to sympathize for mankind, to endow him with a burning desire to do something for his fellow-men—in short to develop character.

Education in mind this general end of education, there are two things to consider: first, the means of attaining it, and second, the time of life at which education is the most influential in forming character.

IMPORTANCE OF SCHOOL ATMOSPHERE.

We all know how important an element of education is school atmosphere. After all, it does not matter so much what subjects we study at school, provided, of course, we are interested in them, the mood, or feeling, or attitude in which we study them. Geology, biology, or any other branch of natural science, for instance, means one thing studied in the light of evolutionary hypothesis, and quite another studied in the light reflected by the thought of a special creation of the earth and man. It is difficult sometimes to tell exactly what we mean

by atmosphere, but there can be no mistake what it really is. Those who are acquainted with school life, however, know what a powerful influence it exerts on character formation. No one can be out of harmony with it and remain in good mental peace. The average student loves popularity and dislikes very much to be unpopular.

He will either adapt himself to the atmosphere of the school, or what that may be, or go elsewhere. To be sure, there are exceptions in case of strong independent spirits, but they are extremely rare. Atmosphere, therefore, is the most important element in education.

BEST TIME TO GO TO SCHOOL.

But there is a certain time in life when the atmosphere of a school is most potent in its influence. That time is said by most educators to be the early adolescent age, which may be roughly given at from 12 or 13 to 17 or 18, and which coincides almost exactly with the high school period. This is the most critical time of life—a time when young people are acquiring the principles which are to govern their lives. Degradation influences just at this age, when boys and girls are developing into men and women, are more dangerous than at any other. And for the same reason, the influence of a good school is most beneficial just at this period. The feelings are uppermost, and temptations are most alluring. It is no wonder, then, that parents should hesitate about sending their children away to school where they will not be under the restraining and wholesome influences of the home life.

view, therefore, of these two important considerations—that environment counts for so much, and that the high school period is so vital—the question of where shall parents send their children for their secondary training becomes of the greatest moment.

CHURCH SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The point then which I desire to make is, that the atmosphere of the Church school system of education provides the safest training for Latter-day Saint children at the impressionable age of life.

There are three elements that establish my thought as to the safety of such a theory of education as the Church schools stand for. The first of these is, that here there is what I may call a selective body of teachers. The very policy of these institutions makes it such. The Church schools, in choosing their faculties, require more in the way of preparation for teaching than do other schools. They demand the same intellectual qualifications that are expected in other institutions of the same grade. They insist, in addition, that the teachers be men and women of character and clean life. No teacher has any place in a Church school who is not consistent with that of a thoroughgoing Latter-day Saint. And to be a Latter-day Saint signifies honesty, virtue, integrity, trustworthiness and every other good quality in life. To be a Church school teacher, therefore, means that one shall be at once competent to teach the subjects he professes to teach, and also reliable as to character and moral standing in the community in which he lives. Necessary as these two qualifications are to instructors of young people, still they are not always easy to be found. And this fact it is that makes the teaching process in the Church schools unusually selective.

Consider for a moment what it really means for young people to go to school where they come in contact with teachers who have moral as well as the men-



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It has been a busy two weeks for the grocers. Thousands have registered their winks and as many palates have been delighted by the indescribable goodness of the GENUINE, Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes. Too bad the grocers couldn't continue to honor the wink, but the great supply of sample packages gave out.

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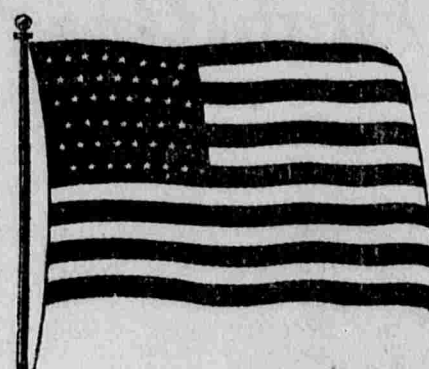
The imitators have tried to copy this delicious flavor, but they have failed. So beware of all other so-called corn flakes. Remember the package—ask for Kellogg's and get it.

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LITERATURE

POEMS EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW

THE GIFT.

By Priscilla Leonard.
Fate gave a child these letters four
With which his lot to spell:
O—H—E—R—no less, no more,
The mystic letters fell.

The boy received them with a frown.
"Give me that hoe," he said.
"Fate dooms me for a drudging clown!
For H—O—E—R he read.
"Fate's fault!" they cried. Fate
smiled serene.
"Why blame me for his hoe?
With wiser eyes he might have seen
And spelled, H—E—R—O!"

THE OPTIMISTIC MAN.

He always found the brighter side,
No matter what befell.
In pleasant ways he turned his steps
And when not feeling well
He'd blithely think about the day
When he would rise and dress
And look back with a sunny smile
Upon his late distress.

NOTES

Harold MacGrath's favorite pastime is riding horseback. He and his brown mare are the best of comrades. They go off together for a week at a time. There is much about this fine sport in all of MacGrath's popular novels.

The city of Minneapolis is now claiming to have wiped Indianapolis off the map as a literary center. It is reported by the state library commission that Minnesota has 250 living writers, of whom 150 live in Minneapolis. Probably the most famous poet in the state is Arthur Upson, author of "The Tides of Spring" and many other remarkable pieces of verse. Mr. Upson is a teacher at the University of Minnesota. Among the authors of popular fiction claimed by Minnesota are Justus Miles Forman, author of "A Stumbling Block," Alice Ames Winter, author of "The Prize to the Hardy," and "Jewel Weed," and Katherine Evans Blake, author of "Hearts Haven." This is the literary center moving westward.

The same words on the lips of May Sinclair and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, when the question is raised, "What is the judgment of Eve?" Miss Sinclair named her last novel, which dealt with the physical as well as the spiritual side of the woman in marriage cases, and which was hailed as the other side of the various popular ideas of possible heaven in Harriet's Bazar, has used the phrase with intensity, saying that "the judgment of Eve" will be one of the tragedies which another life, no matter what it may be, will recognize and rectify.

These biographies are pathetically numerous among women—the simple, domestic women, householding, homeliving, the wives of husbands, the mothers of children," writes Mrs. Phelps. "No woman who has ever received the confidence of her sex can recall without emotion the confessions of these women, tied to tradition, which they dare not question, broken on the wheels of drudgery whose iron revolutions crush individual gifts out of the soul, and personal powers out of the life. There will be no happier class of citizens in the heavenly country than these prisoners of sex."

Dr. Bernard Shaw recently returned to Collier's Weekly a check for \$1,000, which he had as plainly earned as if it had been a payment of \$5 for washing the windows of the building in which that magazine is published. We understand the matter, he wrote a story for Collier's and received his price. He seems not to have known that the magazine makes a practice of paying a bonus of \$1,000 for what the editors consider the best story that has appeared during a given interval. Applying their usual tests, they decided that his story was the best and awarded him the bonus, which he promptly returned to them, saying that they had insulted him and all their other contributors. As they had paid him a special price for his story, he argued that they had deliberately purchased what they knew to be best. Then he argued that they did not know it was best because they were neither the "verdict of history" nor "posterity." Again, he argued that since they did know it was best they had cheated the other contributors. Somewhere in the course of the letter he gave out a rhetorical inquiry as to the reason why he was paid twice for an article; somewhere else he implied that he was insulted; and in the end he professed a desire to submit the matter to the erection of a tombstone to Collier's Weekly Magazine. Now it goes without saying that any man, whether author or publisher, may find it his duty to return to a publisher a portion of what he has received. Nor is there any question that the unexpected thousand will do more for mankind if left with Collier's Weekly than if transferred to Mr. Bernard Shaw. In the return of the money he was right. It

Harold MacGrath has written a new novel! That's like saying that the sun has come out again after a long rain; for MacGrath is as sunshiny as sunshine, and radiates as much good cheer as the fairest of fair weather.

Its alluring title is "The Lure of the Mask," and it is full of alluring pictures by Harrison Fisher and Karl Anderson.

The story opens with a jump—literally. A young New Yorker, rich, of course, hears from his window on a night of fog and mist a woman's voice singing divinely. He falls in love with it head over heels, and he falls down stairs in about the same way. But by the time he reaches the street, lo! she has vanished, and only a policeman remains.

Later on, this young, adventurous Mr. Hillard again meets the young, adventurous singer under most mystifying circumstances. They dine together, but she comes in mask. What the voice has begun, the mask puts the finishing touches to. From then on Hillard is full forty fathoms deep in love and curiosity.

Then the scene shifts to Italy, with the shifting fortunes of an American comic opera company, stranded at Venice. The beautiful singer becomes the prima donna of this company. The subterfuge is one Kitty Killgrew, and around her flourishes a most enticing, exciting and enlivening subplot. She dances her way straight into your heart. Amusing things happen at Venice. Thrilling things happen at Monte Carlo. At Florence the climax is reached, and it makes you fairly gasp with desire to submit the matter to the verdict of posterity. At Bellagio, the loveliest of lovely spots in the land of love, the curtain goes down on happy lovers.

Born more than "The Man on the Box" and "Half a Rogue," these great successes in fiction, "The Lure of the Mask" possesses pliancy of situation and wit of dialogue. It is an inexhaustible fund of fun. Further, it possesses a new ease of manner and grace of style. As for popularity, everybody and everybody's wife is reading it with even greater avidity than they read its

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