DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY JUNE 6 1908



POEMS EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW

THE GIFT.

By Priscilla Leonard. Fate gave a child these letters four With which his lot to snell: 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 Map as a merrary center. It is reported by the state library commission that Minnesota has 250 living writers, of whom 150 live in Minneapolis. Prob-ably the most famous poet in the state is Arthur Upton, 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 remular factor leained 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." Thus is the literary center moving westward.

The same words on the lips of May Sinclair and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, when the question is the marriage question, are especially eloquent. "The Judgment of Eve" Miss Sinchitr named her last novel, which dealt with the physical as well as the spiritual bur-den of the woman in marriage cases, and which was halled as the other side of race suicide. Mrs. Phelps, writing of the various popular ideas of possible heaven in Harper's Bazar, has used this phrase with intensity, saying that "the judgment of Eve" will be one of the inst tragedies which another life, no matter what it may be, will recognize and rectify.

matter what it may be, will recognize and rectify. "These biographies are pathetically numerous among women-the simple, domestic women, householding, home-keeping, the wives of husbands, the mothers of children," writes Mrs. Phelps, "No woman who has ever re-ceived the confidence of her sex can recall without emotion the confessions of these women, tied to traditions which they dare not question, broken on the wheels of drudgery whose iron revolutions crush individual gifts out

In politics, 'twas still the same He didn't lose his head Because some demagogue said trusts Would steal his daily bread. Nor did he ever fuss and fame O'er this event or that, Nor waste his time for happiness In talking through his hat.

The weather never made him frown. If cold or warm and fair. The rain made music in his heart. The sunshine settled there.

The wind was sweeter to his ears Than clink of sordid gold, And rather would be have content Than fame and wealth untold.

In gentle thoughts and kindly deeds His years were lightly passed-As lightly as upon a lake A floating cloud is glassed.

Good friends drew round to cheer his heart. The fires of love burned bright

And when death came he did not fear Whose life was lived aright. -Birmingham Age_Herald.

only his reasons that are ridiculous From Chronicle and Comment in the ne Bookman

The June Century will publish a novel feature in the text of the three great songs of Yale, Harvard and Princeton in the '60's, set in eight pages of whimsically clever drawings by John Wolcott Adams. In connection with the successful new In connection with the successful new bondon production of Mrs. Ward's play, "The Marriage of William Ashe," the critics note that the part of Kitty is taken by an American girl, the same actress who interpreted the heroine's role in another popular dramatization, "In the Bishop's Carriage." Mrs. Ward is being greatly praised for increased dramatic power of composition, in her play and in the latest of her novels, running in Harpers Magazine. "The Testing of Diana Malory." A London critic expresses it by saying, "Mrs. Ward has at last got her psychology over the footlights." articles in which William Inglis is telling, in Harper's Weekly, the true story of San Francisco's war

"Trilby" defies the death tradition of the too-too popular novel. The Har-pers have sent this memorable heroine to press for the unknown--there is no predicting when she will consider herself among those past.

consider herself among those past. After reading several literary notes of about the usual timeliness and re-levancy. John Macy, one of the edi-torial staff of the Youth's Companion and author of the life of Edgar Alian Poe, just brought out in Sinall, Mayn-ard & Company's Beacon Geography series, succeeded the other day in pro-ducing the following personal item: "A. Missouri hen having laid two eggs in one day, especial timely inter-est will be fe't in the fact that the hero of Mr. Rex Sinchair's "The Under-scrapper' calls his wife an old hen in the third chapter and eats an egg for breakfast in the climax of this remark-able novel which is now in its sixteenth thousand. The book is published by Duffer, Muffet & Co."

An extraordinary number of authors now prominent and popular are Cali-fornians, Geraldine Bonner, Gertrude Atherton, Will and Wallace Irwin, Ge-lett Burgess, E. A. Walcott, Warren Chaney are only a few of the many. The latest names to be added to the list are Esther and Lucia Chamberiain, whose mystery story. "The Coast of whose mystery story, "The Coast of Chance," has been an instant success.

the publishers.

. . .

far as subjects of study are concerned, BOOKS mainly duplicates the work done in the te institutions, we are so o ask ourselves the question. "Is it worth while?" Would it not be suf-icient to have our children educated t the state schools alone, without "TL: Coast of Chance" is the alluring title of a new mystery story by two new writers in the persons of Esther and Lu-lan Chamberlain, who have col-laborated in a very ingenious tale. The ocurring the additional expense and esponsibility involved in the Church aborated in a very ingenious tale. The plot of the story centers about a valu-able family heirloom in the shape of a unique antique, called "The Crewe Idol," a little East Indian god whose crown is a priceless sapphire. This heir-loom placed on public exhibition in the disposition of family estates, is skill-fully purloined from the case in which it is diminaved and evidently in the chool 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 at a Church institu-tion. As a representative of the present graduating class, I shall, there-fore, unkertake briefly to state our sentiments on this point. is displayed and evidently in the midst of many people. The story of this relic and its recovery and adven-tures is the main theme, and into the



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 com- | that carry the story swiftly forward pany, Indianapolis. MAGAZINES

The second of the notable series of

that carry the story switcy forward in plot and, character development. E. W. Kemble has a very funny and timely cartoon in which Mr. Taft's po-sition in national affairs is delight-fully set forth. The sane and in-forming 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 double size and full to the brim of good things for people who take vacations whether they have much or little to

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 apractive manner. A few of the special articles in this great vacation number are "Recre-ation 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 spend.

telling, in Harper's Weekly, the true story of San Francisco's war against the grafters, is continued in the current (May 30) issue. In this instalment Mr. Inglis 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 Rous-seau describes with sympathy, pathos, and humor, the workings of a tribun-al which aims at the reconciliation of men and women with their sur-roundings, rather than at punishment —a unique court of justice. It is admirably illustrated by Henry Ra-leigh. Sydney Brooks tell of the re-markable range that has come over the character of the German people, and what the decadence means in their national life. Robert Hichens's engrossing new serial, "A Spirit in Prison," which grows more tense and absorbling with every instalment, is continued in a series of chapters



THEN we stop to think that the Church expends annually hundreds of thousands of dollars for the maintenance ystem of education, which, so aubjects of study are concerned, duplicates the work done in the enstitutions, we are sometimes led

what

of a system of education, which, so



Be Sure

tal qualifications, so necessary for their tal qualifications, so necessary for their profession. Generally a high school pupil spends in the school room from 9 o'clock to 3, 4, or even 5. A large part of the time is spent in classes under the direct influence of some per-son whom he looks up to. It can east. ly be seen how great will be the power for good which all this will exert upon the average boy or girl. The uplift-ing character of this power is insured, except in very rare cases, by the very selective principle in vogue among Church schools. Church schools STUDENT-BODY SELECTIVE.

There is, however, a second reason for the statement that the Church for the statement that the Church school system of education is the saf-est during the high school period. From the very nature of the case, the body of students, like the faculty, is select-ive. Without considering the fact that practically all of the students in Church schools are children of Latter-day Saints, the regulations adopted by these institutions are of such a particuthese institutions are of such a nature as to bring about a wholesome environ-ment in the school. Smoking, profanity, obscene language, deviation from the moral law-all are forbidden, not only on the grounds but also at any time or place whatsoever; and where occur and become known, an ef. fort is made to bring about a reforma-tion. Hence such students as are ad-dicted, for instance, to the use of to-bacco, either leave off this practise, or discontinue their attendance discontinue their attendance at school. This is true so far as all other evil habits are concerned. Students who remain at school, naturally comply with the regulations, in spirit as well as in letter. To be sure there may be exceptions. Hence the whole influence of the school is thrown positively on the side of purity and uprightness of character by reason of its selective body of students. at school



CORN

FLAKES

W. K. Kellog

volutions crush individual gifts ou of the soul, and personal powers out of the life. There will be no happier class of citizens in the heavenly coun-try than these prisoners of sex.

Dr. Bernard Shaw recently returned to Collier's Weekly a check for \$1,060, which he had as plainly earned as it it had been a payment of \$5 for wash-ing the windows of the building in which that magazine is published. As 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 its editors consider the best story that has appeared during a given interval. Appaying a bonus of \$1,000 for what its editors consider the best story that has appeared during a given interval. Ap-plying their usual tests, they decided that his story was the best and award-ed him the bonus, which he promptly returned to them, saying that they had insuited him and all their other con-tributors. 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 tha. "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 threw out a rhe-torical inquiry as to the reason why he was paid twice for an article; some-where class he humpled that he was in-suited; and in the end he professed a desire to subscribe handsomely for the creation of a tombstone to Collier's Weekly Magazine. Now it goes with-out saying that any man, whether au-thor or window-washer, may find it hs duty to return to a publisher a portion of what he has received. Nor is thero any question that the unexpected thousand wil do more for mankind if left with Collier's Weekly than if trans-feured to Mr. Bernard Shaw, In the return of the money he was right. It



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 if is to the present tures is the main theme, and into the romance is worken a man and a woman Rafiles, whose connection with the rob-bery does not materialize till the end of the tale, the threads of the intrigue be-ing defty handled throughout. San Francisco is the scene of the story, and Chinatown and many of the well known localities in the big coast metropolis are 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 percep-tion 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 fudamental alm of education. This alm as thought out by the best educators, is to preduce power, vigor, and loveliness of per-sonality, to make useful citizens, to give one a broad and deep sympathy for mankind, to endow him with a burning desire to do something for his fellow-men—in short to develop char-oteer. localities in the big coast metropolis are introduced into the tale. Kerr. Harry Cressy and Flora Glaey are the main characters, and awaken a lively sense of naturalness and interest throughout. It is a novel treatment of the omni-present mystery story and will doubt-less be widely read. Bobbs-Merrill are

Harold MacGrath has written a new ovel! That's like saying that the sur hove: I that's fike saying that the sun has come out again after a long rain; for MacGrath is as sunshiny as sun-shine, 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 ple-tures by Harrison Fisher and Karl An-derson llow-men-ln short to develop char-Reeping in mind this general end of The story opens with a jump-literal-

ducation, there are two things to con-ider: first, the means of attaining H, and, second, the time of life at which ducation is the most influentiat in orming character.

IMPORTANCE OF SCHOOL AT-MOSPHERE,

We all know how important an element of education is school at-mosphere. After all, it does not matter so much what subjects we study at school, provided, of course, we are interested in them, as the moad, or feeling, or attitude in which we study them. Geology, bl-ology, or any other branch of natur-al science, for instance, means one thing studied in the light of evolu-tionary hypothesis, and quite another has vanished, and only a policeman re-Later on, this young, adventurous Mr. Hilard again meets the young, adventurous Mr. Hilard again meets the young, adven-turous 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 curlosity.

ionary hypothesis, and quite another studied in the light reflected by the hought of a special creation of the earth and man. It is difficult some-Then the scene shifts to Italy, with earth and man. times to tell exactly what we mean



that they can soon be made well and robust again, but it is itely necessary for you to stop ex-erimenting and stick to the Bitters. Ve have hundreds of voluntary letters lutely to prove that

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He will either adapt himself to the spirit of the school, no matter 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:

Eut there is a certain time in life when atmosphere means more to one than it does at any other.' 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 ex-actly with the high school period. This is the most critical time of life-a time when young people are ac-quiring the principles which are to govern their lives. Degrading influ-ences 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 But there is a certain time in life women, are more dangerous than at any other. And for the same reason uplifting influences are most bene-ficial just at this period. The feel-ings 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 influ-ences of the home life.

vironment counts for so much that the high school period is so and vital -the question of where shall par-ents send their children for their secondary training becomes of greatest moment. the

CHURCH SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The point then which I desire to make and emphasize is this: that 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 es-tablish my thought as to the safety of such a theory of education as the Church schools stand for.

TEACHING CORPS SELECTIVE.

The first of these is, that here ther The first of these is, that here there is what I may call a selective body of teachers. The very policy of these in-stitutions makes it such. The Church schools, in choosing their faculties, re-guire 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 areade. But

They demand the same intellectual qualifications that are expected in other institutions of the same grade. But they insist, in addition, that the teach-ers be men and women of character and clean life. No teacher has any place in a Church school whose life is not consistent with that of a thorough-going 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 com-petent to teach the subjects he profess-es to teach, and also reliable as to character and moral standing in the community in which he lives. Neces-sary as these two qualifications are to instructorship 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 teach-

ors who have moral as well as the men

and an indirect value. The faculty real-izes that to teach the mere facts of theology without the spirit of it is altheology without the spirit of it is al-most valueless. They, therefore, make a special effort to arouse in the students an interest for the subject and for the spirit of religion. The very effort in itself is favorable to the growth of a warm confidence between students and the teachers, which again puts both in a better frame of mind toward acoch a better frame of mind toward each other and their subjects. Their results, too, a clearer understanding of religious truth, and this puts the young people in truth, and this puts the young people in a better attitude toward their religion. The direct study of sacred events and of the principles of the gospel on the part of the students gives them, in general, a better feeling toward one another, toward their teachers and to-ward their studies. But greater even than this is the in-direct influence of theology on the lives of the students. The religious influence which is to a great extent the result of the theology classes permeates the



The result of this selective body of teachers and students, together with the direct and indirect influence of theology-teaching, is the creation of a school atmosphere which is none other than the spirit of the gospel. Here is love, confidence and brotherhood, The teacher and the pupil are companions, not tutor and taught. The great ma-jority of the students feel just as free in advising with and confiding in their teachers as they do in talking with their parents. There results a brotherly feeling, a feeling that the teachers are one with the students and that they are all working for the selfsame cause, CONCLUSIONS. The result of this selective body of CONCLUSION'S.

CONCLUSIONS. I have endeavored to show that our Church schools are imbued with the right ideals in education—the formation of character; that from the very na-ture of their organization they produce a selective corps of teachers and a se-lective student body; and that the at-mosphere in them is such as to make for right living in state and in church. Does not all this point to the answer that the large expenditure of money by the Church for education is, after all, worth while? Long live our Church schools is the



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