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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 5, 1909.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Judge Gowans to the post of superintendent of the Industrial school in Ogden cannot but meet with the endorsement of all who have the welfare of the youth of this State at heart. He has proved himself very capable in dealing with the children that have come before him in the juvenile court, and his experience and knowledge of child nature qualify him for the duties upon which he now enters.

We hope the same good judgment will be exercised in the choice of successor to Judge Gowans. A children's court seems to have become a necessity, owing to the lax rule in many homes, or the lack of homes, but it will fail to accomplish its mission unless it is presided over by someone who loves the children and who knows how to sympathize with them and to treat them just right, no matter what may be the circumstances in which they find themselves. Politics can safely be left out of consideration in such appointments. None but the most capable and experienced men should be considered.

Very few children are so bad that they cannot be redeemed by proper treatment, applied at the right time. The trouble is that there are so very few who know how to treat human beings for moral defects successfully. Specialists in the ailments of the soul are fewer than those who devote themselves to the ailments of the body. As these truths became clearer the success of industrial schools will be more marked.

UNDER THE NEW PLAN.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives a very good idea of how the Des Moines system of government has worked in that city after a year's trial.

The election held in March, 1908, he says, proved beyond a doubt the superiority of the new plan. The voters had fifty-two candidates to choose from, all of whom were men of recognized ability. Ward politics were eliminated and it was made impossible for the corrupt element to secure a following. There was no tendency to choose officials from any section of the city, or any class. A. J. Mathis was elected mayor, and John MacVicar, Charles W. Schramm, John L. Hamery, and J. Wesley Ash, were elected commissioners. Mr. Mathis is a Democrat politically, was formerly engaged in the real estate business, and at one time held the office of police judge. Mr. MacVicar, superintendent of the department of streets and public improvements, served his city twice as mayor under the old system, and is secretary of the League of American Municipalities. Charles W. Schramm, superintendent of accounts and finances, was previously the assessor, and made a splendid record. John L. Hamery, superintendent of public instruction, was once an alderman under the old system, having been elected on a reform ticket. He is a union labor man, a journeyman painter. J. Wesley Ash, superintendent of parks and public property, was once a coal miner, a union labor leader, formerly deputy sheriff, and elected by union labor support.

These men took up their duties in the month of April. The city was almost bankrupt. But during the year they constructed \$550,000 worth of improvements, in the way of bridges, sewers, paving, curbing, etc. The work was done promptly and economically. The police force was completely reorganized. Policemen politically inclined were removed and replaced by young and trustworthy citizens. They are neat, clean, courteous, and do not hang around the saloons as did many under the old system. A school of instruction was organized for the benefit of the policemen. Sift machines and gambling devices, which formerly ran in open violation of law, were suppressed. The "Red Light" district was cleaned out. "Bond sharks," who took from poor unfortunate thousands of dollars of "blood money," were forced to quit. The wholesome effect upon the moral life of the community is readily seen from the reports of the police and health departments.

The Police department was managed last year for \$8,000 less than was used the year previous, while the Health department was supported at \$1,400 less.

Des Moines, like Salt Lake under the "American" administration, always used to show a deficit, but under the new plan every department has been kept within the budget, and instead of the usual deficit the city has a balance to its credit, and a working capital of \$104,855, after all the bills for the year are paid. Des Moines used to have a deficit every year, and there was no remedy but a bond issue to cover the floating debt. The city today, the correspondent says, has a bonded indebtedness of \$916,000 upon which the taxpayers pay an annual interest of \$73,730. He seems to consider this an intolerable burden. But Salt Lake has a total indebtedness of very nearly \$5,000,000, owing to extravagance and waste of public funds.

To give an idea of what can be done in the matter of saving, when public affairs are in the hands of honest men, the correspondent produces some interesting figures:

"During the past two years Grand

avenue bridge and Walnut street bridge have both been paved with crossbedded blocks. Grand avenue bridge was paved by the old administration and cost the city \$4.47 per square yard; Walnut street bridge was paved by the commissioners at the rate of \$4.09 per square yard. This made a difference of \$1,200 in favor of the new administration.

"During the last year of the old administration 2,272 catch basins were cleaned at an average cost of \$1.40 each. During the first year of the new administration the commissioners cleaned 3,861 catch basins at an average cost of \$1.12 each; a clear saving to the city of \$1,063.25.

"Two culverts were built for the city under almost the same conditions; one was constructed under the old administration at a cost to the city of \$7.61 per cubic yard; the other was built under the new administration, and at an expense of \$2.63 per cubic yard. "The cost of incidentals in all special assessment work has been materially decreased. For instance, the average cost of incidentals for asphalt pavement has been reduced from 49-10 cents per square yard to 28-10; that on the construction of sewers from 13-10 cents per lineal foot to 9-10; that on the construction of curbing from 9 to 7 cents per lineal foot. Those savings, seemingly small in themselves, amount to thousands of dollars during a year's building."

It is high time for the people of this city to do something in order to secure a better administration. We cannot apply the Des Moines plan, but honest and capable officials can be elected under the old plan, if such officials are wanted.

STILL NO PROOF.

The anti-"Mormon" sheet started out with the assertion that hundreds of plural marriages had been performed since the Manifesto, with the knowledge and approval of the Church authorities.

It ends by affirming that, according to rumor, some such marriages have taken place; which is an entirely different proposition. Illegal unions occur, unfortunately, in every state, and every country, notwithstanding both laws and churches, but that is no proof that they have the sanction of church leaders.

Upon the anti-"Mormon" sheet rests the moral obligation to prove that hundreds of such unions have been entered into with the knowledge and sanction of the Church Authorities. That is its scelerous proposition. If hundreds of such cases exist, it should be able to prove a few; or, at least, one. Each case it can prove is worth a thousand dollars to it.

The Manifesto was promulgated in 1890. During the Smoot investigation the Church was raked from Canada to Mexico for cases of violation of the Church rule. The persecutors eagerly grabbed at every scrap of evidence they could find, and the result was that they presented twenty cases as the record for seventeen years in a population of, say 300,000.

The evidence was thoroughly sifted by the investigating committee. Senator Hopkins said: "The evidence does not warrant the conclusion that there have been even twenty of these marriages. I base my statement as to the number upon the contention of the protestants themselves, but when you come to sift the evidence it absolutely falls and if the law that governs testimony in actions dealing with property and lives in the courts of our country were to be invoked, they could not show five cases of this kind." "That was the judgment of the majority of the United States Senate after an investigation extending over several years. There was not evidence enough to prove five cases and much less any evidence to prove that they had the sanction of the Church. In the light of such facts the attitude of the Tribune in railing against the Church and its leaders is particularly vicious and reprehensible. It is the attitude of a bitter persecutor wielding the weapon of a character assassin instead of the rack and the hot iron of the old inquisitors.

STATUS OF TEACHERS.

The discussion of the State Board of Education to raise the requirements for teachers' certificates is certainly a decided and commendable step in the realm of public education.

The requirements now made for a life diploma include seven years of educational training beyond the grades. The subjects required in addition to the elementary branches are physical geography, physiology, algebra, physics, rhetoric, drawing, piano and solid geometry, botany, English literature, general history, civil government, history and science of education, psychology and also work in any three of the following branches, namely, chemistry, geology, French, German, Latin, Greek, trigonometry, zoology, biology and mineralogy. If the work done in these subjects does not complete seven years of work, then substitution of work in college grade will be allowed.

It will be seen that the requirements are both thorough and liberal, allowing considerable latitude and yet requiring a good degree of scholarship on the part of the applicant for positions in high schools.

The requirements for elementary teachers include four and five years' work beyond the grades, according as a five-year or a life certificate is sought. It would seem that none of the required subjects could well be spared from the necessary equipment of the teacher, yet the time required of teachers to attain such proficiency contrasts strongly with the wages paid to teachers.

Statistics just compiled by the federal bureau of education show that the salaries of men engaged in public high school work range from less than \$300 to \$5,000 per annum; those of women employed in the same schools, from less than \$200 to \$3,000. The average salary among men is \$900 a year, and among women \$550.

Such are the salaries paid in the cities; but the condition is worse in the country districts. Many of these salaries are not over \$20 a month, with only five or six months of school during the year, making the annual income of the teacher from \$100 to \$120. That is hardly enough to buy a person's food for 365 days.

In an address to the members of the

National Educational association in Denver Henry R. G. Williams, dean of the State Normal school at Athens, Ohio, said:

"There are some rural school teachers who don't know even the A, B, C of education, yet they are called 'professionals' in the same way as is the corn doctor or the dog trainer."

But how can teachers be expected to know much about education, when the wages paid are so inadequate? The Inter-Ocean declares that—

"Taken as a whole, the teachers in the country districts are the worst, not the best, and the average is far below what it should be. Why? One word answers the question—salaries. Men and women who are properly fitted to teach school do not have to work for the salaries offered in the rural regions and will not do it, save in exceptional cases."

It is all right for Boards of Education to raise the theoretical requirements for teachers; but until the school districts are able and willing to pay living salaries, we shall continue to have inferior schools.

The thief and burglar just dots on an open shop.

Faith and earthquakes will move mountains.

Bunting out is all right but bunting in is all wrong.

"Men must work, and women must weep." And also work.

Well might the assessors say, "All we like sheep have gone astray."

A lie always has good circulation and never is troubled with failure.

Is the Seattle affair the first time that James J. Hill was ever on a bust?

Prosecutor Jerome questions Thaw as though he bore him a personal grudge.

Lawyer William B. Craig regards Mrs. Neville Castle as Castle dangerous.

Generally it is a man's mouth and not his feet that get him into a bad boat.

A woman doesn't get as much pleasure out of a "good cry" as a campaign orator does.

How many feet of library would one have to have to become a man of physical culture?

A leather medal should be presented to those who drew up and framed the hides and leather schedule.

The board of equalization is making it plain to many for the first time what is meant by the saying, "Bad cess to ye."

"Free hides stand for simple justice to the people," says a correspondent of the Boston Herald. And they have to stand alone.

President Taft also knows it is true that the road to a man's heart, be it that of a senator or a representative, is through his stomach.

Farmers can't get hands to harvest the crops; railroads can't get cars to move the crops after they are harvested. There is a great deal of cant about the crops.

That the pen is mightier than the sword is common philosophy, but that the fountain pen is mightier than the bullet is an actual fact as proved in the Mrs. Castle-Lawyer Craig shooting scrape.

Testifying in the Thaw trial, Dr. Austin Flint described a paranoiac as a person dominated by certain delusions. The organ of the "American" party is a paranoiac. "Paranoiacs never recover," the doctor said in conclusion.

"If one man doesn't do his full share of work in the world some other man has to carry two burdens," says our Chicago namesake. Not necessarily. The burden is simply left by the way-side.

Mrs. F. W. Gaddes, of Centennial, Wyoming, has just been appointed assistant game warden of that state. Wyoming has always been to the front in such matters. Many years ago, a third of a century, a woman was elected justice of the peace in Cheyenne. She was the mother of Editor Slack of the Cheyenne Sun.

OLD VIOLINS.

Dundee Advertiser.

At a recent sale in London a violin by Antonius Stradivarius, with the original label dated 1688, went for \$4,200—not an out-of-the-way price, as there are always wealthy enthusiasts eager to buy such instruments. Violins have a strong fascination, not only for violinists, but also for others, who have neither ear nor skill. Gilotti, the Birmingham penmaker, left a fine collection; and it is hard to say whether the player or the non-playing collector adores them most. The violin has a literature all to itself, with a monthly journal and anecdotes of all kinds, of course, about it. It was a young gentleman about to scrape his catgut at an evening party who said to his host, in tones duly befitting the gravity of the communication: "Do you know, sir, my fiddle is two hundred years old?" "Never mind; I dare say nobody will notice it!"

KEEPING CHILDREN AT HOME.

New Bedford Standard.

Judge Bruce of the Malden district court, having before him several little hoodlums charged with various acts of juvenile mischief, ordered that pending examination on the 22nd of August, they be kept at home every night in the interim from 8 o'clock until the next morning. Whether the Supreme court would agree that the judge had the right to issue such an order may be questionable, but there can be no denying that it is rooted in good sense. For one thing, several parents will be sure where their children are at night; for another, these parents will have such a chance to become acquainted with their children as they probably have never had before. Perhaps they may even grow interested enough to do something to keep the children from going further into the path of hoodlumism. If they do, Judge Bruce will have accomplished better results than he possibly could by inflicting any punishment. The law would allow on the little rascals. Nothing is better for the children than keeping them at home in

the evenings—that is, if they have good homes. If they have not, their case is deplorable. Substitutes have, indeed, been invented, and within their limitations they are useful. But no substitute can by any possibility equal that home where a father and mother are genuinely solicitous for the welfare and the happiness of their children, and where that solicitude takes practical form in making the home pleasant.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

If you are worried and troubled resolve right now to begin life anew, with a determination to get in touch with the plans and purposes of the infinite intelligence, and it will be impossible for worry, fear and old habits of thought to win their way back into your consciousness. The road to better health, to unhoped-for happiness and freedom, is open before you.

Let your life be unselfish, do no mean act, interest yourself in others, and there will come to you self-forgetfulness, courage, self-reliance, happiness and lack of restraint. It may require long and trustfully persistent effort to overcome a condition of long standing, but it can surely be overcome if you will resolutely determine to rise above all troublesome difficulties and push through them with a persistently positive thought. Be trustful, restful and calm and let the Eternal Presence enter your soul to quiet the troubled waters with its soothing love and peace.

JUST FOR FUN.

Good Management.

Boss' Wife—So this is the new office boy? I suppose you behave like a little gentleman, especially if there are ladies present.

Willie—You bet! If they're homely ones, the boss takes 'em in and I show 'em out; and if they're good looking, I show 'em in and the boss takes 'em out.—Judge.

Demeanor Analyzed.

"Your chauffeur seems very respectful," said the guest.

"That air of deferential solicitude," replied Mr. Chuggins, "is not respect. It is sympathy."—Washington Evening Star.

Bachelors' Excuses.

At a wedding breakfast the bachelors were called upon to give their reasons for remaining so.

The following were among them: "I am like the frog in the fable, who, though he loved the water, would not jump into the well because he could not jump out again."

"I am too selfish, and honest enough to admit it."

"I prefer, on the one hand, liberty, refreshing sleep, the opera, midnight suppers, quiet seclusion, dreams, cigars, a bank account, and club to—on the other hand—disturbed rest, cold meat, baby linen, soothing syrup, rocking horses, bread pudding and empty pockets."

"I have a twin brother, and we have never had a secret from one another. He is married."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Greeks were entering Troy in the wooden horse.

"Then the first joy ride," they chortled.

"Then the laughter commenced."—New York Sun.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following are features of Harper's Magazine for August: "The Children," a story, Josephine Daskam Bacon; "Losses," a poem, Ellen M. H. Gates; "Along the Great Wall of China," a poem, Joseph Russell Taylor; "The Apple Tree Cottage," a story, Elinor Macartney Lane; "Song," a poem, Sara Teasdale; "An Optimist?—Why Not?" a poem, S. Martin; "The Man on the Hilltop," a story, Irving Bacheller; "Leave-Taking," a poem, Florence Earle Coates; "Charles Dickens in Genoa," a story, Desha Welch; "Dove's Nest," a poem, Joseph Russell Taylor; "Aureole," a story, Arthur Sherburne Hardy; "The Flower and the Leaf," a poem, Rosamund Marriott Watson; "Our Coastwise Caravans," W. J. Ayward; "Aftermath," a poem, Charles Buxton Gould; "Trix and Over-the-Moon," a story in two parts—Part I, "The Music-Room," by James McNeill Whistler, comment by W. Stanton Howard; "When Old Age Comes," a poem, Burges Johnson; "The Lamb That Mary Had," a story, Margaret and Eva Cannon Brooks; "Into the Unknown Land of the Onas," a story, W. Furlong, F. R. G. S.; "The Runic Face," a story, Maurice Hewlett; and "Mother," a story, Alice Brown.—Harper & Bros., New York.

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Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.
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Next week Henry W. Savage presents "The Merry Widow." Prices, 50c to \$2.00. Sale begins tomorrow. No phone orders.

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Matinee Daily Except Sunday.

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Charles Marvelle.

The Klorodrome Orpheum Orchestra.

Matinee—5c, 25c, 50c.

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KEEPING CHILDREN AT HOME.

New Bedford Standard.

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Doilies and Tray Cloths One-Third Off
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Cotton Blankets One-Fifth Off
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20% off genuine Navajo Blankets in Carpet department.



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Three relays of horses en route.

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Furniture and

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For the porch. For the

Lawn. For the Arbor. For

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Grass and Old Hickory Fur-

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They were good enough for moth-