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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 19, 1909.

MONEY FOR A NAME.

The "News" is informed that the Agricultural College of Utah is constructing a new woman's building which will be ready for occupancy in September, 1909. The intention is to equip the building in the most modern way for work in Domestic Science and Arts. It will be, when completed, the greatest college for women in the far West.

The College desires to have the building named appropriately—and by the people of the State for whom it is being constructed. Twenty-five dollars will be paid to any person who suggests the most suitable name. The name must be submitted not later than August 15, 1909. Fifteen dollars will be given to the person who suggests the second best name.

In submitting names in this competition, the nature of the new building and its purpose should be considered. It will be devoted exclusively to work in Domestic Science and Arts, that is, Homemaking—such as cooking, dietetics, home sanitation, home decoration and management, laundering, plain and fancy sewing, dressmaking and millinery. The purpose of the course is to train future housewives to broader and more sympathetic conception of their work—the greatest in the world.

Any man, woman, or child may compete. Twenty-five dollars for first choice; fifteen dollars for second choice; name to be submitted by Aug. 15, 1909, to the Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah. Now all try, not only for the money prize, but for the honor of naming one of the important educational institutions of the State.

ITS USUAL PASTIME.

The anti-"Mormon" organ is engaged in its usual pastime of vilification and lying, this time about the reception given to the visiting ladies on Friday, at Saltair. It charges that the arrival of the train about an hour earlier than at first announced was a "Mormon" trick, and that the "Mormon" ladies were notified while the others were not. All of which is the veriest rot.

It is true that there was some misunderstanding with regard to the time of the arrival of the train, and also of the depot at which it was to arrive, but we happen to know that that misunderstanding was general and not confined to any such class as the anti-"Mormon" sheet always delights in conjuring up for the delectation of its dupes. We happen to know that Mrs. Brizen, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Gates, and others were at the O. S. L. depot when the train came in over the D. & R. G. line. So they must have played that "Mormon" trick on themselves. The Tribune knows that the ladies were not responsible for the train schedule. It also knows that every effort was made to notify all the members of the committee. It simply falsifies for the good of its cause.

But the paper does not stop at vilifying the "Mormon" ladies. It deliberately insults Mrs. Granis, the distinguished president of the Women's league, by insinuating that she left the City in a rage because she had no opportunity of speaking at Saltair, the time not permitting the carrying out of the program in full as at first intended. The paper deliberately insults the lady by insinuating that she is so full of vanity, conceit and thirst for revenge that, because she was not asked to speak, she is going to wreak vengeance by inaugurating an anti-"Mormon" crusade in the national societies of women. We refuse to believe that Mrs. Granis is the woman the Tribune would have us believe she is. Women of her ability, and experience, do not go round the country dying to make a speech like green graduates from colleges. It is an insult to insinuate such foolishness, and we take the liberty of protesting against it, in behalf of Mrs. Granis.

The exhibition of hatred at this time by the Tribune is but a manifestation of its general policy. The city never was visited by anybody of consequence but that contemptible sheet took occasion to vilify the people that made it possible for it to exist here. That is the way it has to advertise this city and state. Honestly, it is not time for the broad-minded people of this city to rebuke that policy? We know that many non-"Mormon" women sincerely regret this latest outburst of Tribune malice. And so do all who have the good name of the city at heart.

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Commission on industrial education in Massachusetts is now merged with and made part of the State Board of Education. This action indicates that the movement to separate industrial from scholastic training has not been received with favor.

In Massachusetts, the State Board of Education is required by law to appoint a commissioner of education, whose term of office will be five years, subject to removal by vote of six members of the Board. His salary is to be fixed by the Board, as approved by the governor and Council. He will be the executive officer of the Board and will have supervision of all educational work supported in whole or in part by the Commonwealth.

Such a method of choosing so impor-

tant an official is preferable to that of nominations by political parties. Of course much would depend upon the personnel of the Board.

Governor Draper, in appointing the new Board for that state, made the following choice for new members:

Thomas B. Fitzpatrick of Brookline, merchant and manufacturer. He is also president of the Union Institution for Savings. He has had a very large experience in educational matters.

Paul H. Hanus of Cambridge, professor of the history and art of teaching at Harvard College since 1901. He has been a teacher since 1873, except for one year. He was chairman of the Commission on Industrial Education from 1906 to 1909.

Professor Levi L. Conant of Worcester, a mathematician and author. He was engaged in public school work from 1879 to 1887; and was professor of mathematics at Dakota School of Mines from 1887 to 1890. Since 1891 he has been professor of mathematics at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Clinton Q. Richmond, a member of the School Committee of that city from 1886 to 1896. He was a member of the House from 1896 to 1899. He is engaged in the management of street railways.

Miss Sarah L. Arnold of Newton, prominent as an educator and author. She was graduated from the State Normal School at Bridgewater in 1878. She received the degree of A. M., Tufts, 1902. She has taught in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Vermont and New Hampshire. She has been dean of Simmons College since 1902.

Simion B. Chase of Fall River, treasurer of the King Philip Mills, one of the largest cotton manufacturing concerns in New England. He has given much attention to public affairs in Fall River and is one of the most prominent men in the textile industry.

Frederick P. Fish, a lawyer and business man residing in Brookline. He is a member of the board of overseers of Harvard College; a member of the corporation and executive committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; an associate of Radcliffe College.

Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton of Somerville, a clergyman and educator. He has been a trustee of Tufts College since 1896 and president since April 1, 1905. He is a member of the New England Historical Genealogical Society and a director of the Boston Associated Charities.

Ella Lyman Cabot, educator, has been a teacher in schools in various Boston private schools since 1889, and is president of the Civil Service Reform Auxiliary. She is a member of the council of Radcliffe College.

It is a remarkable group of persons who constitute this Board of Education. In this respect the declaration of Webster, "There is Massachusetts," can be repeated with pride by every citizen of that commonwealth.

HIGH PRICES AND EXPORTS.

The reports on Friday of July wheat in Chicago at \$1.27, with the comment that still higher prices are expected, may make wheat growers smile, yet such prices constitute matter for grave concern as to the results on many of the hard pressed bread-earners in various parts of the country.

High priced bread is a calamity to any country; since all are consumers of it and not many people are principally wheat growers.

That the high prices of our food products is not an unmitigated blessing, even to the farmers, is shown by the lessening amount of these products sent to other countries.

Foreign countries of course buy in the cheapest market. The high price of local food-stuff for the fattening of meat animals and the unusually high price of American wheat have caused a marked decrease in the figures of our export trade for the past year. Statistics for the eleven months ending with June 1 show that other countries have purchased from us during that period breadstuffs, meat and dairy products and food animals, together with cotton and mineral oils, to the value of 793 million dollars, compared with \$94 for like period a year ago, \$98 in '07 and \$38 millions in '06.

The falling off does not apply to cotton, or of which more was exported this year than last, but in live stock the comparison is \$178,000,000 for eleven months as compared with \$203,000,000 for the same period last year.

It is shown by the trade reports that no doubt England is doing more business with Argentina, where the animals are slaughtered and shipped either in the form of dressed beef or cured meats. Packing interest of the west would view with satisfaction a great increase in corn acreage, enabling farmers to turn off fat beef at lower cost than has been the case for three years past. The packers claim that there is little hope of America holding its own in the world's dressed meat and live cattle trade, with corn at 75 cents per bushel on the farm.

HAWKS VS POISONS.

The "News" remarked a few days ago that the Marsh Hawk of our valleys, while it occasionally carries off poultry and game birds, does so much invaluable work in destroying field mice, gophers, and other harmful rodents, that it ought never to be killed, especially by farmers. News of the battle with these rodents all over the East shows that the ordinary methods of trying to destroy the burrowers are expensive and unsatisfactory.

The total result shows that hawks and owls more effectually keep down the rodents than do all the laborious and costly methods of poisoning these crop destroyers.

A press bulletin from the Kansas state agricultural college shows that since 1902 the demand for poison has continued steady, and large quantities have been sold, especially for the destruction of prairie-dogs and pocket-gophers. Up to the present time there has been consumed about 1,200 pounds of strychnine and over a half a ton of potassium cyanide in manufacturing poison. From 800,000 to 700,000 acres of land, formerly infested with prairie-dogs, have been entirely reclaimed, while a partial destruction of them has been accomplished over a much larger

area. The destruction of pocket-gophers has been accomplished over many small and widely scattered areas, including some of the best alfalfa ranches in the state. This work, however, has thus far not extended over sufficiently large areas to be permanent; further and united efforts only will produce results which will prevent loss to alfalfa growers from the presence of this pest.

Kansas, like many other states, including our own, gives no protection to hawks, yet these birds would soon take care of the prairie-dogs and other harmful rodents.

In Kansas, as in this state, every man or boy with a gun always "takes a shot" at every hawk or owl he sees, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all our hawks and most of our owls are very beneficial to agriculture.

Is it not time for the people everywhere to manifest some intelligence in the matter of restraining the further destruction of useful bird life?

If you can't look cool look pleasant.

The wiser a man grows the less he says.

Petroleum butter is the true fat of the land.

Retribution is unavoidably deferred revenge.

An undying love is usually of the sickly kind.

Having to carry his license is the fisherman's bait no.

Publicity is not the cure for those who seek notoriety.

All unsalaried public officials are fee-bill minded.

President Taft is for a revision downward. Down with the upwards!

Playing golf is to President Taft what saving wood is to others.

Harry Legg had to leg it to win the Trans-Mississippi golf championship.

The Sylph is the name of the presidential yacht. How things do go by contraries.

When it comes to carryings-on the hod carrier and the mail carrier are strictly in it.

To talk of putting raw material on the free list touches some of the states on a raw spot.

Kindness once killed a cat. What kind of kindness was it and where can it be had?

Queer notion that of Mr. Taft that platforms are made to stand on as well as to get in on.

Charles the Fifth would have found it even more difficult to make thermometers agree than to make clocks tick together.

Dr. Distaso of Paris claims to have verified the theory of Professor Metchnikoff that old age can be warded off. There is no doubt of it. A ward to the wise is sufficient.

"It might perhaps be more honest to make the Constitution conform to the facts," says the New York Mail. If people and politicians will conform to the Constitution they will have no fear of going wrong.

The collector of the port of San Francisco says that the customs receipts at that port have increased 40 per cent very recently, and that it is the result of an epidemic of honesty. The epidemic should be encouraged rather than suppressed.

We beg to call attention to the lecture to be delivered this evening at the Barratt Hall, at 8:15, by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Those who heard her excellent discourse at the Tabernacle yesterday know that a rare intellectual and spiritual treat is in store for those who attend the lecture this evening.

Governor Stubbs of Kansas evidently believes that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. He says: "If the grub is not good enough for the officers and employees, it isn't good enough for growing children and invalids in the institutions. If the officers cannot live on food the state furnishes its wards they should buy their own provisions."

One of the conservative congressmen, commenting on the White House statement regarding the President's stand on tariff revision, says: "Now the stand-patters will become insurgents; the lines will have to be reformed and nobody can forecast the outcome. The fortunes of war and not the principle involved, make men patriots or rebels, rebels or patriots, as they chance."

KEEPING OUT OF DEBT.

Leigh Mitchell Hodges in the North American Review.

One reason so many folks find the road of life uncomfortable is the fact that they're walking barefooted over broken promises. There's nothing so heavy to carry, so disheartening, so weakening, so nerve-racking as debt. If it stopped with the flattening of the pocketbook, it would be bad enough; but it only begins there. It weighs on the mind. It places the victim to a disadvantage in work and play. It compromises manhood and womanhood, and eats away at character like a cancer worm. The next and biggest vow a young man can make is to keep out of debt. There may come times when he cannot keep his vow and fulfill his duty to his own. Such times are not of frequent occurrence, however, but when they do come, the debtless man will find it easier to get credit than it would be if he had already exhausted his credit. To keep out of debt means self-respect and self-reliance. It means health and happiness and freedom from that worst of foes, worry.

TAFT ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Los Angeles Times.

President Taft made the note with the true ring in it when he discussed the Constitution and necessary reforms in government. His views are American to the core. The Constitution is not a fetish in his mind, but is a liv-

ing organism capable of growth and adaptation to the changed environments of each age. Fundamentally it must remain intact, while in details it is flexible. We have had too much of views diametrically opposite to these. We have had reformers who never read the Constitution carefully letting some small scheme ages old, which works more or less satisfactorily in other countries, but radically un-American, run away with them. These would upset our system from its very roots. The statesmen and philosophers who planned our form of government purposely left these things out of the Constitution because they were not applicable to conditions among us. There is another school of thought which makes a cast-iron affair out of the Constitution and denies that it is adaptable in any way to changed conditions. Those who hold extreme views on States' rights are of this school. The president, while standing so immovably for the fundamental provisions, points out that the country as it is today, so vast in extent, with such gigantic business between the States carried on by immense corporations, calls for a stronger government at the center than in other days.

WAR TALK AND PEACE FOES.

The Century.

No sensible person supposes that the world has advanced far enough to make naval armaments and standing armies necessary. But every sensible person should be convinced that there ought to be some limit put among civilized nations to the present "ruthless competition"—a competition that in a measure involves all other nations, including even one so fortunately situated as the United States. Those who think that peace congresses and peace talk in general are futile in a world in which mankind has been heavily armed for centuries, are in evolution out of the original protoplasm, must be insensible to the fact that wars are made on sentiment, and sentiment is controlled by opinion, and opinion is formed by instruction and discussion. The peace movement, as every other movement thrives on talk; so the more peace talk the better. It may be hundreds of years before dueling goes out between nations, as it has so largely gone out between individuals, but even if the reform is slow, it is surely a thing to be hoped for, and a thing to be urged by tongue and pen and treaties and tribunals. It is a thing to be decided and thwarted either by statesmen or by private citizens. There have been wars since the beginning of the Hague conference, but the first conference was only the other day, and there might have been more wars if there had been no conferences; and the recent conclusion of 23 arbitration treaties by the United States is a substantial accomplishment in the right direction.

JUST FOR FUN.

"What do you think of tariff revision?" "Well," answered Farmer Courtsoel, "it strikes me that the tariff is a good deal like the weather. No matter what kind you get, it's pretty sure to be bad for somebody's business."—Washington Evening Star.

"I thought you and Mrs. Brown were the best of friends." "We were, until we rented a summer cottage together."—Detroit Free Press.

Blox—"Bixby claims that he always tells the truth." Knox—"Yes; he seems to have a mania for stirring up trouble."—Chicago Daily News.

Dealer—"Here's a very pretty chair, ma'am." Shopper—"Yes, it is odd. Look XVI. Is it not?" Dealer—"No'm. \$2.16."—Cleveland Leader.

Mother (telling the history of our first parents): "And Eve ate of the fruit and she gave some to Adam." Dolly—"Oh, mummy! how kind of her!"—Punch.

Blobs—"The girl to marry is the girl who believes in love in a cottage." Blobs—"Yes, it is a girl believes that you could stuff her with any old thing."—Philadelphia Record.

Philanthropic Visitor (at county jail): "Satan, you know finds mischief for idle hands to do." Prisoner—"Yes, sir; and sometimes he finds mischief for busy hands to do, too, for counterfeiting."—Chicago Tribune.

Farmer Foddershucks—"How do them summer boarders of yours keep busy?" Reuben Robbins—"They play golf." F. F.—"What'n Sam Hill's that?" R. R.—"S'near'n I kin figger, it's somethin' shiny."—Cleveland Leader.

Helped Some. "Yes," said the returned hunter, "I had a narrow escape from a rhinoceros." "And what saved you?" "The fact that the rhinoceros could not climb a tree had something to do with it," responded the hunter, modestly.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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