

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Sunday Excepted.)Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
(In Advance.)
One Year \$1.00
Six Months .50
Three Months .25
One Month .10
Single Copies 5c
Semi-Weekly, per year, 2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 6, 1909.

THE COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION.

Much light already, with occasionally a touch of bitter sarcasm, has been shed in the press concerning the Commission appointed by President Roosevelt.

Now that the Commission has finished its labors and transmitted its report to Congress, we can judge more calmly and dispassionately of the value of its work.

Many of the country people, women as well as men, have resented the labors of the Commission and have been inclined to censure the entire proceeding.

The spirit of the objections may be generalized in a form of complaint somewhat as follows. Many farmers have said, in fact, that they do not need investigation, and that they object to being scrutinized "like a bug under a microscope."

Some one said: "If they are keen for investigating, let them investigate the denizens of the city slums. They're more in need of it than we are. We know what we need, and we know what we want, but we do not require the services of this Commission to tell us what we should do."

These persons generally followed such statements with a recital of wrongs with which the farmer and his wife had to contend—insufficient returns for crops, greedy middlemen, bad roads, poor schools, no parcels post, unjust taxation, etc.

But, as discerning people soon assured them, they were entirely mistaken as to who or what was being investigated. "Ness your heart," remarked the editor of one farm paper, "it wasn't you that the life commission tried to investigate. They desired to inform themselves of conditions."

And the findings of the Commission are in no sense humiliating to the farming communities. It reports that the general level of country life is high compared with any preceding time or with any other land. The commission goes on to say that farming does not yield the profit that it ought to yield and may be made to yield. But, incidentally, the President records his belief that ultimately country life will be one of the most dignified, desirable and most sought after of all the various ways of earning a living.

The Commission thinks that the farmers should be shown how to cooperate—surely a most excellent and timely suggestion; while the President recommended a new kind and better country schools, better means of communication including good roads and a parcels post, and cheaper transportation.

Some other recommendations of the commission may be summarized as follows:

A system of surveys to take stock and collect facts which are important to the farmer, economically and scientifically.

The establishing of a national system of extension work in rural communities.

A thorough-going investigation by experts of the middleman system of handling farm products.

An inquiry into the farmer's disadvantages in respect to taxation, transportation rates, and credit.

The establishing of a highway engineering service to work out effective and economical highway systems; and of a system of parcels posts and postal savings banks.

Other remedies recommended are:

Careful attention to the farmer's interests in legislation on the tariff, on regulation of railroads and corporations of speculation;

And, providing such regulation as will enable the states that do not permit the sale of liquors to protect themselves from traffic from adjoining states.

Under the head of "Organization," the statement is made that farmers are relatively unorganized and that farmers do not influence legislation as they should.

Altogether, we think that the investigations conducted by the Commission must result finally in great benefit to the interests of agriculture and by healthful reaction in benefit to all other substantial interests of the country.

AVOID HYPOCRISY.

The following advice was given some time ago by President Taft, and it is worth while repeating:

"No one who wishes to do anything and bring about real reforms should allow himself to read from day to day editorials and other printed articles the tone of which is pessimistic and hypocritical, for nothing will take out of him the enthusiasm necessary to successful efforts as the reading of such matter."

Many are of the opinion that it does not matter what they read, or what they permit their children to read. They fail to understand that reading forms character, fixes ideals, and influences the very source of our actions, for good or for bad. If the matter is insincere, hypocritical, full of sham and pretense, to read it is taking poison. The soul is being permeated by it, like the body by the odor of the food that is consumed. The effect of it is sure to be felt sooner or later.

The utterance of words of wisdom by the Chief Executive of the Nation should be heeded by all good men and women. They should follow the admonition they contain. If the people would watch with jealous care the literature they read and refuse to uphold the liar, the hypocrite, and the muck-raker, and insist upon sincerity and truth, public life and public morals would reflect that spirit. Watch your books and your newspapers. Do not be offended if authors differ with you on questions about which different opinions may be held legitimately. Do not be offended if authors dare to speak the truth, even if the truth hurts. Shun the pretender, the self-seeking hypocrite who agrees with you in everything, whether you insist that the cloud looks like a whale, a wasp, or a canal. Hypocrisy is poison.

A NOTABLE BOOK.

"Magda, Queen of Sheba," is the title of a book published by Funk & Wagnalls company. It is, perhaps, one of the most interesting volumes that have made its appearance within recent years.

Bible readers know, from 1 Kings x, and II Chronicles ix, that the Queen of Sheba, having heard of the wisdom of King Solomon, came to Jerusalem with a large retinue in order to learn wisdom; and that she departed glorifying the Almighty who had given His people such a ruler.

It is also known that the rulers of Abyssinia claim to be the descendants of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Josephus evidently believed that this lady came from Abyssinia, for he says that Saba was the ancient name of Meroe, and that she came thence. This opinion has prevailed quite generally. But any documentary evidence upon which the Abyssinians base their claim that their rulers are lineal descendants of Solomon, has not been generally known to exist until recently. It is claimed for "Magda, Queen of Sheba," that it is a translation of an Abyssinian, very ancient document containing a record of that famous visit of an Ethiopian queen to Jerusalem.

In the introduction to the American edition, M. Hugues Le Roux, the translator of the Abyssinian manuscript into French, tells how he became aware of the existence of this curious book, and how he obtained permission to translate it. A learned Abyssinian, whom the Negus had sent to meet him on his arrival in Africa in 1904, to accompany him on his journey, told him of it. He explained that the manuscript was a part of the chronicles the Abyssinians call "Fetha Nagast"—"Glory of the Kings"—which begin with the creation of the world and are kept from day to day by the historians, or court recorders. This special manuscript refers to the history of the Queen who visited Solomon. It is a record of her journey, the birth of her son, and a visit this son, later, made to Jerusalem. The curiosity of the French traveler was, naturally, aroused by the story told.

It appears that this manuscript was among a number of literary treasures carried away from Magdala after the battle of 1868, when the British soldiers pursued the vanquished Emperor Theodoros to the very room in the fortress in which he committed suicide, and took everything they could lay their hands on. It found its way to the British museum, but was returned at the request of Emperor John. After the death of this ruler it came into the possession of Emperor Menelik II, who, finally, permitted M. Le Roux to examine it.

"The material," he says, "was goat skin. I counted 154 leaves, or pages, including those which formed the covers, front and back. These pages were written in two columns of seventeen centimeters high by eight wide. There were regularly nineteen lines in a column, written in an even hand. The characters measured an average of four or five millimeters. The change of chapters was indicated without new paragraphs, as the first two lines of the new chapter were inscribed, throughout, in red ink." There was no room for doubt, the French translator adds. He felt convinced that he held in his hands the very version of the story of the Queen of Sheba which the emperors and priests of Ethiopia considered the most ancient of those which have been scattered in Abyssinian Monasteries, or found their way by chance into some European libraries.

In brief, the manuscript says, there was once a wise merchant whose name was Tamarit. Somehow he heard of the liberality of King Solomon in paying twofold for all the material he needed for the Temple, whereupon he took a consignment of gold and precious wood and marble, to Jerusalem, for all of which he was paid a double price. While in the capital of Judea, he learned of Solomon's great wisdom, and when he came back to his people he told of all the wonders he had seen in Jerusalem. The Queen heard the story of Tamarit, every day, and finally she decided to go and see for herself if the report was true. She set out upon her journey with seven hundred and ninety boats and mules without number.

She reached her destination in safety. King Solomon gave her a palace near his own, and sent every day what was needed for her maintenance in oriental style.

The manuscript goes on to tell how Solomon desired the trusting queen, and how he had a disturbing dream, in which the sun was withdrawing his dazzling rays from Israel, to enlighten Ethiopia. Then the Queen left for her own home and people.

In due time the Queen had a son who, on reaching maturity, went to Jerusalem. His experiences there are related. Finally he returned to his own home, accompanied by a number of the people of Israel. The worship of the true God was thus introduced into Abyssinia.

This is, in brief, the contents of the book. It is, probably, not a genuine history, but a piece of beautiful fiction based upon some underlying facts. It is interesting reading. The simplicity and strength of the style at times reminds one of the books of the Bible. The imagery is marvelous. The last chapter of the book is particularly

grand. It seems inspired in its enthusiasm for wisdom and truth. We understand M. Le Roux's translation is the first that has ever appeared in any European language.

THAT RAILROAD CASE.

The railroad decision rendered the other day by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of the city of Spokane, Wash., against the Northern Pacific and other roads, proves our contention that any grievance that the public may have against a transportation company, on account of unfair rates, can be brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission without the intermediary services of an expensive state railroad commission. This being proved, there can be no reason for burdening the State funds with such an institution. If the rates can be adjusted just as well by private initiative, the adjustment should be effected in that way.

It may appear to be a small matter to appoint four or five commissioners with a moderate salary, but, somehow, those institutions have a marvelous tendency of growing into alarming proportions. In the State of New York, we understand the commission now has ten commissioners with a salary of \$15,000 each; two secretaries, \$6,000 each; two attorneys, \$6,000 each; and 866 persons employed in various capacities, so that the total expense annually amounts to a million and half dollars. The commissioners are not long in discovering that the original appropriation is too small, when expert inspectors, and innumerable other help are needed to keep the \$15,000 commissioners posted on what they know nothing about, and thus the expenses grow. New York can, perhaps, afford to pay a million and a half to have a few gas meters and electric meters inspected, and some overcharges on freight corrected, but few states are in a financial condition to be extravagant in anything.

It was the expense of the institution that prompted Governor Pardee of California, in his annual message to the legislature just before he retired from office, to recommend that it be abolished. He claimed that the commission, although clothed with extensive powers had utterly failed to do any work adequate to the salaries paid by the state. He said:

"It is plain that if the California commission cannot be made more useful than it is, it should be abolished. I recommend that the legislature consider the advisability of submitting a constitutional amendment to that end."

We are heartily in sympathy with any practical movement looking towards a reasonable adjustment of railroad rates, in the interest of the general public. We believe Utah is entitled to lower rates on many commodities. But no one can look with favor upon a plan that contemplates the establishment of a commission to do the work that can be done just as well, and more economically, with less complicated machinery. When the State is more developed it is time enough to consider the necessity of a commission. You do not put a five-thousand-dollar steam plow upon a fifty-acre farm.

SHALL WE "SPARE THE ROD?"

The question, "Shall children be flogged in the schools?" is answered in the affirmative by Dr. M. V. O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. O'Shea has several times visited this state, and has frequently spoken before gatherings of teachers. He was recognized here as an investigator of breadth and ability.

He says: "The American boy should have more coercion and not so much persuasion. Sentiment should not dominate judgment. A boy ought to be made to do things because he knows there is force behind the command. There is far too much delicacy in the present method of treating the bad boy in the public school. The best thing that can be done is to thrash him."

Those who hold that the average, normal child is simply a young savage, who must be put in righteous fear of just authority in order to become civilized, are applauding Dr. O'Shea's utterance. To control the savage, we must put him in fear, since he is insensitive to most other arguments. Unless he is made to know that there are powers over him to whose commands resistance is impossible, the savage will continually rebel against necessary and wholesome restraint.

"We must assume," remarks the Inter-Ocean, "that those who have lived longer know more about how men ought to live than the young. Else we deny any benefit from experience. When we say that children ought to do only what they like to do, that the relations of father and son ought to be wholly those of 'pleasant companionship,' we deny that experience of living helps in living. This is a working, not a playing, world, and sooner or later every human being must learn to work—must learn to go through with the task at hand whether 'pleasant' or not—under penalty of becoming a useless and probably a dangerous member of society. A great many of our recent educational methods are bad because they do not train to work, but merely suggest new ways of playing. There is no discipline in them. They do not brace the mental and moral fibers to face the task at hand and get through with it."

We think that there is much truth in this way of stating the fact that children must be trained to do their allotted work and to be obedient to the requirements of those who are training them.

Our view is that very rarely and only in exceptional cases need the rod be resorted to. It is unwise to let the difficulty progress so far. Unfortunately, however, many parents and some teachers are not sufficiently tactful and foresighted to anticipate the trouble and to pave the way for lessening or avoiding it. They let the trouble come to such a pass that a physical assertion of their just authority is the only recourse.

Somewhat worse than punishment and rather more cowardly than indiscriminate flogging is the frequent resort to expulsions of pupils which some teachers find necessary. Expul-

sion means that the boy is unfit to be at school, that his teachers cannot manage him, and that the school cannot do anything with or for him. It is the constant resort of the weak teacher.

The best teachers, however, have managed to get along without resorting to either of these methods. The inference is that their frequent employment may be regarded as an unerring sign that the teacher himself lacks the essential qualities of leadership.

After official life's fitful fever is over, be sleeps well.

The White House forever! The Executive Mansion never!

All the members of the Cabinet are now confirmed officeholders.

Beware of the man of one book, because he is such an awful bore.

Even when he wears rum shoes the way of the transgressor is hard.

In Kansas City they first enjoyed and then enjoined the Salome dance.

An collector of the port of New York, Secretary Loeb got something "equally as good."

Harry Thaw says this country is worse than Russia. And yet he remains in it.

Scarcely any crime is committed these days; it is only "alleged" to have been committed.

Self preservation is the first law of nature and preservation of natural resources is next.

Mr. Taft had to face the music many times as he watched the inaugural parade pass by.

President Taft promises that his message on tariff revision will be very short. Will it be sweet?

"Which state has the worst legislature?" asks a New York paper. You pay your money and takes your choice.

Iowa cities generally have not adopted the Des Moines plan, possibly because a prophet hath no honor in his own country.

"Defeat means nothing to him who does not seek office," says Mr. Bryan. That is a kind of new version of "He who steals my purse steals trash."

The Japanese press approves the inaugural address. This is very fortunate, as it would have been rather awkward to have changed it after it had been delivered.

Whoever would have thought that ex-President Roosevelt would "skidoo" under any circumstances? Yet he announces that he will sail for Africa at noon March 23.

It was a street sweeper who picked up that \$50.00 pearl necklace that a New York society woman lost. She should know better than to cast pearls before sweepers.

It is just as honest to take a hundred and forty pounds of coal from the ton and call it a ton as it is to take two ounces of butter from the pound and call fourteen ounces a pound.

A paper that constantly blows its own horn and sounds its own praise does so because no one else sees in it anything to blow about. But self-praise is a poor substitute for merit. It is, rather, an evidence of a deceiving disposition. One who always indulges in it is unreliable, and cannot be trusted.

United States District Attorney Keating will achieve greater fame by his resignation than he could possibly have achieved by trying to have Editor Delavan Smith and Manager Williams taken to Washington to be tried for criminal libel in the Panama canal case. And it will be just and well deserved fame.

The organ that has undertaken to speak for the saloon traffic concedes the right of the prohibitionists to advocate prohibition, if they deem that best for the State. But the prohibitionists do not concede the right of anyone to sell the Republican party to the whiskey interests. And that is the real contention just now. If we read the signs of the times correctly.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
TAKING THE CURTAIN
TONIGHT, Friday and Saturday
Saturday Matinee.
Klaw & Erlanger Present Sir Gilbert Parker's Great Drama.The Right of Way
With Guy Standing and Theodore Roberts in their famous impersonation of Charlie Steele and Joe Portugal.
Prices—25c to \$1.50.LYRIC
The Theatre Different
Only Anti-Trust House
in Salt Lake
Afternoon at 2. Evening at 7.
EXCITING BILL: VERA WIEBE.
Don't fail to see the spectacular picture."THE WATCHMAKER'S SECRET."
Six other big features. Beautiful
lectures.Lyric \$1,000 Reward
Afternoon at 2. Evening at 7.
EXCITING BILL: VERA WIEBE.
Don't fail to see the spectacular picture.LADIES' LEATHER BAGS
for Spring and Summer, Now
on Display.Phone 65
For the correct time
Leyson
SALT LAKE CITY

CHILDREN AND SCHOOL DESKS

That the child is father to the man is being more generally recognized in the truest sense every year. The important place he occupies is attracting the attention of the best thought of the world. The statesman recognizes that the consummation and perpetuity of the national ideals he is striving for, depends not on himself so much as on the laughing school boy at play in the street. The political economist is busy conserving the assets of his country, but that he fears they will fall him, but that the crowing babe may not be bereft of his heritage. The educator is keenly alive to the necessity of the growing mind, and his best thought is but forth to supply this necessity. The inventor is jealous of the rights of the helpless innocent and fences him around with wise and safe laws both for his moral and mental development. The physician is bestirring himself in his behalf. He demands pure food shall be provided, healthful hygienic surroundings be secured. He is keenly alert and puts much of his best effort into research after new methods to prevent infant and child mortality and morbidity. He knows the future of the race depends not on curing of asthma, the gout, the rheumatism, or the grandfather, important as these be, but in giving the infant in arms and the babe yet unborn better chances to avoid and greater powers to combat the retrograde forces of the world. And he is not satisfied with an effort to shield the child from diseases and conditions which are more or less fatal in themselves, as tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc.; and the terrible scourge of impure food, represented particularly in milk, which every year claims its myriads. But he is reaching out to preserve unimpaired every function of the growing body. The eyes must be kept clear of a simple carcase with its train of diseases often ending in death from meningitis or partial or complete deafness must not be allowed to go on unchecked. Faulty habits of speech which hinder development must be corrected, faulty attitudes which lead to permanent deformity must be noted and changed.

It is with this phase of the question that this article wishes particularly to deal; and the attention of the honorable members of the Legislature now assembled is respectfully called to the matter. The members of the medical profession have been and are much exercised over the prevalence of deformities in the spines of growing children—deformities in the individual vertebrae, but which are the result of faulty postures assumed during school hours, these often being unavoidable because of the nature of the school furniture.

It has not been thought practical to fit the bench and the desk to the child, but the child to the bench and the desk. A certain normal standard has been adopted and the school room for the fourth grade is fitted with this standard. It does very well for the average pupil but here is a big overgrown boy whose body is out of all proportion to his mental development. What must he do? He must lean over, hunch himself up in a knot for from four to six hours daily. A long, lean girl, with the sylvan-like lines, with which she will later astonish her friends, all hidden in angles and bones and hands and feet; she must do the same, and they are not two, but a fair percentage of the class. On the other hand, here is little Johnny, full of

snap and vim, not bigger than a minute, but taking three grades every year, what of him? He reaches up and cranes his neck all awry; perhaps doubles one knee under him to make him better able to reach the normal desk. He too is twisted and stretched in a way that may be natural for a rattle snake but far from normal for a boy. He also represents a fair percentage of the class. And the results? At the children in that room who do not size up with the average child in that grade, are distorting their healthy bodies into human caricatures, while they are developing their brains and making life pleasant for "teacher."

While it is truly said the statistics are not always reliable they are often the best method of presenting an idea in a get-at-able concrete manner. In 1901 in Switzerland, of 2,314 school children examined, 24.6 per cent showed deformity of the spine. Hagayana, in Moscow found 23 per cent in 1,624. Kolbach, reports from St. Petersburg, 26 per cent of deformity in 2,533 examined. Whitman states that in New York curvature of the spine is met in 100 out of 1000 school children. In 1904, Towne observed 67 per cent in faulty postures, predisposing to spinal curvature.

The importance of this matter seems home so forcibly to the schoolhouse department of education of Boston that remedial measures were taken under consideration with the result that the newer Boston schools are fitted with adjustable chairs and individual desks. They have abandoned entirely the old idea of fitting the child to the desk and now fit the desk to the child, no matter how large or small he may be. Furthermore the chair is so constructed and in such relation to the desk that the easy, restful attitude is the correct and normal and not one in which the child is twisted like a top-soldier corkscrew.

And the gist of all this? Simply that the Utah boys and girls are as priceless as the girls and boys of Boston or any other city or state, and the suggestion is respectfully submitted to the legislature that among the many important measures which they are considering for the welfare of the children of Utah, they consider this one looking to the prevention of physical deformity. For after all the moral, spiritual and mental development of the child depends to a great extent upon a harmonious physical mechanism. No matter how bright a boy may be if he stutters and lisps and every time he recites the class roars, he will not progress; he will draw into a mental shell of reserve and stagnate. Of what use is a good brain to a girl if she has an avoidable twist in her back which wasn't avoided? Her life is more or less ruined. A disfiguring scar or a dragging limp may make a hopeless neurotic out of the brightest boy or girl in the classroom.

As to the bill it need not and should not be radical at all. But say it embodies the thought that every new schoolhouse erected and in refurbishing old schools already built, adjustable chairs and individual desks be adopted. No hardship is worked on anyone, no property is discarded or destroyed and in 10 years every school boy and girl in this state will be provided with the best of the science of the day. In this is done another big stride in preventive medicine will have been taken. J. LLOYD WOODRUFF, Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1909.

From The Battleground of Thought.

Friendship Their acquaintance began by official correspondence, and Grant, which afterward became more personal and familiar in its character, and when they finally met, an intimacy sprang up between them which soon ripened into a genuine affection. The writer, while serving upon the staff of General Grant, witnessed much of their intercourse, and was often a listener to the estimates that each placed upon the other, and could not help being deeply impressed by the extent to which these two historic characters became attached to each other. They met for the first time on March 8, 1864. The president and Mrs. Lincoln held an official reception that evening at the White House. The president stood in the usual reception room, known as the Blue room, with several cabinet officers near him, and shook hands cordially with everybody as the vast procession of men and women passed in front of him. He was in evening dress, and wore a turban collar, a full size top hat. He was more of a Hercules than an Adonis. His form was ungainly and the movement of his long angular arms and legs bordered at times upon the grotesque. His eyes were gray and disproportionately small. Mrs. Lincoln stood on his right. About

half-past 8 o'clock a sudden commotion near the entrance to the room attracted marked attention, as General Grant came walking along, modestly, with the rest of the crowd. He had arrived in town that evening, and learning that there was a public reception at the White House, he went there unannounced, to pay his respects to the president. When he came near, the quick eyes of Mr. Lincoln caught sight of him, recognized him by the portraits he had seen of him, and exclaimed: "Why, here is General Grant! Well, this is a great pleasure, I assure you," at the same time seizing him by the hand and shaking it for several minutes with a vigor that showed the cordiality of the greeting. It was a deeply impressive sight to watch the first meeting of the illustrious statesman and the victorious soldier; the distinguished representatives respectively of the cabinet and the camp. General Grant's hand grasped the lapel of his coat and his eyes were upturned toward Mr. Lincoln's face. The contrast between them was striking. The president was six feet four inches in height, the general five feet, eight inches. The age of the former was fifty-five, that of the latter forty-two. General Grant, while sitting in his lampshade one evening, said of Mr. Lincoln: "I regard

him as one of the greatest of men. He is unquestionably the greatest man I have ever encountered. The more I know of him and exhortation, the more I love him. He impresses me, I admit, with his courage and respect the fitness of his goodness of his character, that he has a yielding nature, but, while he has the courage to change his mind, when he is convinced that he is wrong, he has the tenacity of purpose which would be lost in a great statesman. His sense of perception is almost supernatural. Long before the statement complicated question is raised, he will grasp the main points, and he will seem to comprehend the subject better than the person who is stating it. He will take the history alongside of Washington, General Horace Porter, March National, Mr. Maine.

Pathos of "The terror of the patient Military" who is suffering from Delirium, tal deliramentum is often with granite walls (as in London, every wall ten feet thick, and still insist that he is thick, and he will it with a militarist. No one has ever yet voted appropriations sufficient to build battleships and cruisers and torpedo boats almost equal to the three strongest navies, never has England's security been so precarious, according to her greatest military experts, as today. It has been discovered at the eleventh hour that her mighty navy is no safeguard at all, unless backed up by a citizen army of at least a million men. It was once probable combinations against her. The motion of its age, derived from the motion of the earth, is really a habitable world. It is a habitable world, in the rocks that circle our earth, and there is no conquering it. — Current Literature (March).

Recent With what span are we Origin to measure the life of Of Life. a world? How many reckon the passing of an apparently endless years? What pulses of time broods over the throbs of a star? In reply to these questions which that able man of science, Dr. Alexander W. Roberts, puts at the end of his paper in Chambers' Journal on the age of the earth, he tells us that this planet is really very young. The motion of its age, derived from the motion of the earth, is really a habitable world. It is a habitable world, in the rocks that circle our earth, and there is no conquering it. — Current Literature (March).

Health. Upon one point we wish to raise a note of warning. Climate. And Food. and that is, to put it briefly, that climate is only one half the cure. The second half is only all our modern sanatorium treatment, not merely of tuberculosis, but of neurasthenia, of anemia, of dyspepsia, of indigestion, of general debility. Our standard, for instance, in some of the camp sanatoria for tuberculosis, is three square meals a day, besides a dozen to a dozen and a half raw eggs, and two quarts of milk. Patients are trained as systematically to take amounts of nourishing food, as they are to lie in the open air. In the nature of things, desert and mountain tops are places where crops do not grow, except at great labor and expense, consequently the supply of food is either poor and inadequate, or has to be shipped in from long distances and is correspondingly expensive. To allow a poor consumptive to spend his last dollar on his ruined throat, and send himself in a country where expenses of all sorts are nearly double what he has been accustomed to in his eastern home, in the fond hope that climate alone will cure him, is often to condemn him to a swift and distressing death under conditions of much hardship and suffering. The same money, burned up in two short months by his traveling expenses and the high price of food, would have paid the expenses for six months at some home sanatorium, and been much more likely to have effected a cure.—Dr. Woods Hutchinson in The Outing Magazine for March.

Correct Styles for Men at Z. C. M. I.

More skill is required in expressing the "smartly-conservative" in clothing than in bringing out the striking features of extreme styles.

Our styles are distinctive enough to be out of the rut, yet never loud enough to offend good taste.

Men's Suits, the equal of any hand-tailored Suits you ever saw.

\$15 to \$40

Stylish and exclusive headwear, shirts, neckties, collars, suspenders and everything else you need in that line at reasonable prices.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.