

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager

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DISCUSSING PEACE.

At a discussion at Unity Hall, the other evening, of the causes of war and agencies of peace, some of the speakers maintained that wars were necessary to reduce the surplus of production that is sure to accumulate during long periods of peace.

It is by no means certain that there is overproduction of the necessities of life at any time. One cause of high prices is said to be that production does not keep up with the increase of population. And a writer in Collier's has lately expressed the view that, in twenty years from now the United States will have no food stuffs to export.

Two millions of people, he says, including immigrants, are added to our population every year. He asks, "How are we keeping up with that?" and then he goes on: "The answer is that our soil is steadily becoming less productive. There being no proportional increase in farmers, farm labor has risen 50 per cent in the last ten years. Farm products have cost that much more on our city tables. They are going to cost as much more in ten years. We need fifteen bushels per year more wheat, but our average product per acre is becoming less instead of more." If there is any truth in this, to advocate the deliberate destruction of any portion of the products of human labor seems a particularly absurd effort.

We do not destroy the property of our surplus. We do not set fire to our house in order to create employment for masons, carpenters, plumbers, painters, etc., or to enlarge the market for furniture, carpets, and so on. On the contrary, if a conflagration does occur, we do all in our power to put the fire out. Civilized communities pay large sums every year for an efficient fire department, in order that destruction may be prevented as far as possible. This is foolish, if it is true that we must have periodic catastrophes in order to relieve the market of its surplus. Cities ought to employ armies of destruction to attend to the business of relieving the market, at regular intervals, instead of fire departments. But that would, of course, be absurd.

War is nothing but evil. Sometimes good has come from the conflicts of tribes, or nations, but nothing of value to human civilization has been produced by wars, that could not have come through the agencies of peace just as well.

And the day will surely come when peace will prevail. "Somebody has just suggested that Mr. Roosevelt be called home, and that he be given the commission from our government to open negotiations for a plan of uniting England, Germany, Russia, Japan and the United States in a peace alliance. Such an alliance, it is thought, would make war in the world impossible.

Perhaps so. But a better plan would be for some man of influence and talent to call the common people of the world together under the pure, white flag, and form a brotherhood of peace, determined to work for that principle with all the wisdom of the Jesuits and the persistency and enthusiasm of the Salvation Army.

Some such brotherhood would be by and by influence governments to form alliances and adopt a policy of restriction of armaments. We fully expect that from the midst of the industrial classes of the world such an organization will be formed, when the time is ripe, and then we may look for results.

THE CRITIQUE OF SUZZALLO.

The criticism of Dr. Suzzallo's recent address by Dr. J. H. Paul of the State University, opens the ever-present question as to what subjects and by what methods the schools can most effectively teach.

Viewing Dr. Suzzallo's argument as a whole, it is scholarly and plausible; yet the contrast which he makes between educational subjects that deal with material things and those that deal with spiritual or human affairs, is not so convincing, as is the remainder of his argument. To the latter phase, we shall refer later; meantime let us point out that the distinction urged by the Doctor, though apparent enough, is not necessarily well made, when applied to subjects of instruction.

Vocational, manual, agricultural, and nature study training of course deal with material things, as does physical or natural science in any form; but so also does art itself, and surely the latter is not therefore a study whose tendency is to brutalize the mind of the student.

Likewise, we suspect, when a teacher uses a butterfly, a bird, a plant, or even a rock, as a subject of school lessons, the fact that these means of illustration and observation are material in their nature does not prevent the instruction itself from being of an entirely spiritual tendency and character.

It all depends, as we view the matter, upon the particular use that is made of the material object as to whether or not the lesson that is derived from it is an earth-looking, and materialistic one, or whether it is a soul-inspiring and spiritual uplift.

Thus if from the butterfly the student learns to appreciate the striking form, the beauty of coloring, and the chase and innocent life of the creature,

and much more if he learns from its wonderful transformations that miracle of insect life by means of which the credibility of the resurrection itself may be clearly established from a little observation of these manifestations of the wisdom and power of the Creator, then, we judge, the butterfly lesson will be a means of spiritual insight, an incentive to narration and description, compared with which the most brilliant tales of fancy and the clearest of historical romances, seem rather inferior. Of course, if only that butterfly is to be studied which is of economic importance—the common white one—and that with a view to learning the easiest and surest method of killing the creature in order to save the cabbage leaves from being perforated by its larva, then, indeed, the Doctor's position would seem to be well taken.

Learning those things only that appear to have a financial or market value, would truly be a sordid and one-sided method; but manual training or any other form of vocational doing in the school room, is not limited to its use to society, its results upon the mind of the pupil himself.

If, therefore, the manual arts have an educational (spiritual) value as well as an economic one, then the only question about their usefulness as subjects of instruction would be as to what degree and in what ways they contribute to mental development and spiritual elevation or the building of character.

For we suppose that the wise teacher, in presenting any of these forms of reality to the pupil is not working for the sake of the things he uses, but only for the appeal which they can be brought to make to the emotions, the thought, and perhaps to the interests of the child. Thus it is not the rock, the flower, the paint brush, the hammer, or the nails with which the true educator is really dealing. He is simply reaching and developing the mind of the pupil by means of them.

In the view of the latter-day Saints especially, the distinction urged by Dr. Suzzallo would seem to fail for the simple reason that the spiritual is the meaning, the purpose, the other side, as it were, of the temporal. These two worlds are complementary, and not opposed or separable.

Notwithstanding this minor ambiguity in the Doctor's argument, it must, as Prof. Paul indicates, challenge the admiration and arrest the attention of every well wisher of our public school system of education.

COOK'S CASE STILL OPEN.

The Springfield Republican has been an able and staunch exponent of the pro-Cook sentiment of this country, which is no more than a natural result of the American desire for fair play at all times. Its comments on the decision rendered by the Copenhagen scientists are, for that reason, of more than common interest. The Republican notes that the contents of well have been savdust as far as any value for scientific purposes is concerned. There were no original documents, notebooks, diaries, observational data and so on, only a statement from Lonsdale that the things still exist and are somewhere on the way to Denmark. "No wonder," the paper goes on to observe, "there runs through the report of the university committee a note of indignation. The members, talk or act as though they had been flim-flamed, and to all appearances they have been." A tribunal "recognized by all as eminently competent and fair has written 'no case' across Dr. Cook's meager report, a support of his claims. And until further evidence appears, this is a verdict that all will accept." But, after this admission of the failure of Cook to prove his claim, the Republican turns to the other side, as follows:

"It would be wrong, however, to assume as the friends of Commander Peary are doing, that the case has been definitely closed. The case must be regarded as open. It is a shameless impostor, why did he present so meager a case, when a very full and plausible one could easily have been trumped up? If, as so often has been urged against him, observational data could be manufactured by aiming at anyone's purse, he need not have sent any report to the university of Copenhagen at this time. He need only have stated the impossibility of submitting his original records since for the most part they were among his effects entrusted to Whitney and kicked off the steamer. Peary, by Peary, if that is so, why his spiteful action in having Cook's effects excluded from his steamer? Why did he not welcome their carriage southward as being calculated to give the impostor more rope with which to hang himself?"

"These and other troublesome questions are suggested. And finally there remains to be explained the most remarkable and troublesome fact of all, to which we have before called attention. Many physical conditions obtained at the pole were unknown and had been the subject of much conjecture among scientists. An impostor might have guessed on all of them and guessed right once or twice. But on all the laws of chance all right, and this is what Cook did—measured by Peary's account. This fact alone is sufficient to keep the case open until further developments in satisfactory explanation of these strange features have appeared."

Pay your Christmas shopping bills early.

It is a good time to cut ice, the best in several years.

So far Dr. Cook does not dare to make known his whereabouts.

Most people would rather work for good roads than on good roads.

The Brooklyn divorce suit is palling on

the public. The bad and the vile soon nauseate one.

It begins to look as though Estrada's ambition was not peace with honor but peace with office.

Those New York shirtwaist makers in standing up for their rights present a striking appearance.

Zelaya must feel a good deal like Satan when he said "Which way I fly is hell; myself am hell."

"War is inevitable," says Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson. And, sad to say, so is the Captain.

The propaganda for a "sane Fourth" has begun already. It seems a bit early, but better early than never.

A London physician says that flitting improves the health. He means the physical not the moral health.

There is no scramble for the office of census enumerator. It is sui generis, being the only federal office for which there is no scramble.

The aim of the teachers now assembled in our city is to teach the young idea how to shoot. For this purpose an argon is better than a 22.

Carrie Nation says that she has refused two proposals of marriage within a fortnight. Can such things be without everybody's special wonder?

President Taft would have gambling in futures stopped. Mrs. Parington thought she could sop up the sea but she never thought it possible to stop dealing in futures.

The United States consul at Malaga, Spain, reports that American safes cannot be sold there because there are no burglars and few fires. A few burglars and incendiaries might be sent over to push the demand for American safes.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE DEBT OF LOVE THAT SENATOR WOLCOTT TRIED TO PAY.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards' notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, gathered from the man who made the news—the history—or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

Many a good story, dealing with his love of poker and politics, has been told of the late Edward O. Wolcott, who, when he served in the United States senate from 1889 to 1901 as one of the representatives from the state of Colorado, had fought their way to the town of Long Meadow, Mass., hitherto unchronicled. I believe, that is about to be related of him deals not with a far greater love—that of family.

Some time after he and his brother Henry, who ran unsuccessfully on the Republican ticket in 1898 for governor of Colorado, had fought their way to affluence in that state, the senator wrote to his parents, who were then living in Cleveland, O., that he and Henry were going to take them on a brief visit to the town of Long Meadow, Mass., near Springfield. There the Wolcotts had lived for a number of years while the father struggled to make both ends meet and give his numerous children a good education at the same time, as the poorly paid pastor of the little Congregational church. But despite all the hardships and self-sacrifices of that pastorate, it had been both the father's and the mother's favorite, and so they were delighted to accompany their sons back to the town of Long Meadow.

Arrived there the boys took their father and mother first of all to the old church. Then, when they had lingered there a little while, the senator asked: "Well, father," said the senator, "take off your things, then, and stay here, for it is yours as long as you mother." It is our partial payment to you and mother for all that you did for us as children, for all the sacrifices that you made for us, and for the credit which will take care of you and the house. Stay here and be happy."

The eyes of the godly old man glistened at the fond recollection. "I have never forgotten it," he said. "Yes," replied "Ed," "I remember you used to say that you thought a man's earthly happiness could be rounded out if he had good children and a home in which to live."

Plentiful chances offering for explosions, collapses, immersions, collisions, fires, and other accidents, a special branch of insurance business will spring into being, and what is termed "the act of God" may need fresh definition, to include storms at high altitudes affecting neither land nor marine traffic. Companies insuring people against bodily injury will in the future have to take new sorts of danger into account. Here again—in the matter of liability for hurt to passengers and damage to freight—some entirely new statutory decrees will require formulation. By degrees all such subjects will undoubtedly come up for particular consideration by legislatures, and for plan translation itself into fact or not. Neither will it be overlooked that aerial transportation implies aerial capitalists, aerial employees, aerial wages, aerial labor problems, and aerial strikes.

WALKS. Plentiful chances offering for explosions, collapses, immersions, collisions, fires, and other accidents, a special branch of insurance business will spring into being, and what is termed "the act of God" may need fresh definition, to include storms at high altitudes affecting neither land nor marine traffic. Companies insuring people against bodily injury will in the future have to take new sorts of danger into account. Here again—in the matter of liability for hurt to passengers and damage to freight—some entirely new statutory decrees will require formulation. By degrees all such subjects will undoubtedly come up for particular consideration by legislatures, and for plan translation itself into fact or not. Neither will it be overlooked that aerial transportation implies aerial capitalists, aerial employees, aerial wages, aerial labor problems, and aerial strikes.

IN QUAKER CITY SCHOOLS.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Old-fashioned people have comforted themselves with the reflection that in spite of the overwhelming march of modern ideas some few things yet remained fixed and unmovable. One of these, they supposed to be the multiplication table. Even this comforting reliance is now denied them. Everything else having been reformed by the modern schoolmaster, the multiplication table itself is to be simplified, and thus better adapted to the juvenile mind. The one great object nowadays is to make everything that is old-fashioned to be cut out. If they find "twelve times" hard to learn, they must not be asked to learn it. When they have been stumbling blocks that have been removed from the path of the modern child, the old-fashioned people must often wonder at the achievements of the children. What is difficult must be cut down to get it into the "curriculum."

PUBLIC AIRSHIPS.

Collier's Weekly.

A company has been organized, and is now being financed, for the transportation of passengers by Italian airships. Berlin and Zurich. When such a plan actually works, it seems likely that craft will move within fixed parallel air zones, laterally, and not as at present, but superposed; or perhaps both methods will be adopted in observance of the exigencies of local travel and general travel. Legislative ordinance would be necessary to be instituted to rule the operation of aerial conveyance, besides which international agreements must be made, as for the regulation of a traffic over highways joining foreign countries. Aerial frontiers are inevitable, and here the question, too, arises: how far up shall they reach—shall there be any limit to height? No doubt the usages now prevalent with regard to mountains and to water-bottles might provide a basis for argument. The customs service would necessarily be extended to comprehend the bonding and examination of merchandise transferred via air. Mails will naturally go to and from places not accessible by train or steamer; as for individual "rural" delivery and collection, the swift, flying postman is to supercede the slow letter carrier, who rides, drives, cycles, or

The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation is to be made public. This is as it should be, but that very fact will tend to lessen public interest in it. It is the investigation behind closed doors and to which none except the favored few are admitted that puts people on the qui vive.

Seattle is credited with a phenomenal increase of its population. In 1900 the government census gave her \$9,671 inhabitants. Last year's city directory estimated the population at 276,000. But Seattle has not been cursed by a party basing its existence on strife and living for plunder and graft.

Owing to popular indignation and protest, the petition to the City Council for permission to make the street car lines freight lines has been withdrawn.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart says that the danger of the republic is inaccuracy. He points out several instances of myth-making in American history. No doubt the myth-making comes largely from a love of idealizing; but fiction should never be made into idealized facts. His warning is timely and should be profitable.

The German government has issued a circular note informing the people that the Emperor will be the "godfather" to the eighth child in any German family, rich or poor. And that is not all. Any poor family will receive on the birth of the eighth child the sum of \$15. A godfather's duty is to see to it that his "godchildren" are receiving proper care and education, and particularly proper religious training. A wealthy godfather will bestow rich gifts upon his proteges. So the Kaiser may have taken a big job by this proclamation. If the birthrate can be stimulated by artificial means, this imperial note should be effective. It is supposed that before long there will be 100,000,000 Germans in Europe.

Only Two More Days of the Great Z. C. M. I. Sale

Store closed all day Saturday, New Year's Day, and also all day Monday next for Stocktaking

Tomorrow and Friday the great Cloak Department Sale continues unabated. Enormous reductions will prevail on regular stock—everything must go before stocktaking. Each sale means a real bargain—our reductions are absolutely genuine. No marking up—no fictitious values.

Misses' and Children's School Coats

Our entire line of Misses' and Children's Coats in broadcloths, kersey cloths and mixtures included in this sale. The ages range from 8 to 14—there is a splendid variety of tens and twelves to select from.

\$3.00 values	.....\$1.50	\$ 7.00 values	.....\$3.50	\$11.00 values	.....\$5.50
\$4.00 values	.....\$2.00	\$ 7.50 values	.....\$3.75	\$11.50 values	.....\$5.75
\$4.50 values	.....\$2.25	\$ 8.00 values	.....\$4.00	\$12.00 values	.....\$6.00
\$5.00 values	.....\$2.50	\$ 8.50 values	.....\$4.25	\$12.50 values	.....\$6.25
\$5.50 values	.....\$2.75	\$ 9.00 values	.....\$4.50	\$13.00 values	.....\$6.50
\$6.00 values	.....\$3.00	\$ 9.50 values	.....\$4.75	\$13.50 values	.....\$6.75
\$6.50 values	.....\$3.25	\$10.00 values	.....\$5.00	\$14.00 values	.....\$7.00
		\$10.50 values	.....\$5.25	\$15.00 values	.....\$7.50

All ladies' colored coats, all ladies' coats (mixtures), a line of ladies' black coats, all babies' coats, all opera capes, all dress skirts, all suits and dresses, all flannelette short kimonos and dressing sacques, all flannelette long kimonos, all silk kimonos, all percale and fleeced wrappers, all silk petticoats from \$13.50 up, all waists excepting black taffetas, all sweaters from \$8.50 to \$30, and all furs (excepting mink and foxes) in this great sale at—

HALF PRICE

All plush and velour coats, all black coats, all rubberized coats, all bath robes for women and children, all sweaters up to \$8.50, all silk petticoats up to \$13.50, all mercerized and heatherbloom petticoats, and our entire line of infants' and misses' silk and plush bonnets in this great sale at—

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"Garcen, parlez vous Francaise?" "Oui, madame," was the quick response.

"Then, she continued, eagerly, resuming her ordinary tone of voice and with it her English, 'what's the matter with that man over there?'—New York Times.

Thunderstruck. While on his travels he was thunderstruck at receiving from his wife a telegram which ran as follows: "Twins this morning. More later."—Lippincott's.

No Place for Him. Gunner—Poor chap! There is always a mob hovering for his scalp. Guyer—Indeed? What does he follow? Gunner—Well, in the baseball season he's an umpire. But he's not so badly off. He has peace in the winter. Gunner—No, in the winter he is complaint clerk in the gas office.—Chicago News.

Salt Lake Theatre

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. December 31, January 1, Matinee New Year's Day. FRITZ SCHEFF. Mr. Charles Dillingham's Musical Production. THE PRIMA DONNA. By Henry Blossom and Victor Her. Prices—50c, to \$2.00. Seats on sale today.

Orpheum Theatre

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE. MATINEES TODAY 2:15. EVERY EVENING, 8:15. "Our Boys in Blue—McConnell & Simpson—Robby Pandur & Brothers—Potter Hartwell Trio—Cross & Josephine—Tempest and Sunshine Trio—Constant Arkansas—Orpheum Motion Pictures—Orpheum Orchestra. Matinee Prices—15c, 25c, 50c. Night Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

JUST FOR FUN

Taking No Chances. "Yes," admitted the old bachelor, "there was a woman I once thought a great deal of, but I was afraid to ask her hand in marriage."

"Afraid she'd say 'No'?" queried the young widow. "On the contrary," answered the o. b. "I was afraid she'd say 'Yes'."—Chicago News.

COLONIAL

The Artistic Comedienne. ROSE MELLVILLE. In SIS HOPKINS. MATINEE TODAY—2:15. TONIGHT—8:15.

Next Week—"A GIRL AT THE HELM."

THE SHUBERT

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE. ALL WEEK; MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Alfred Swenson and Miss Lottie Palmer in

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Evening prices, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c. Matinees, 50c, 25c. Seat Sale Opens Thurs. 10 a. m.

The Big Salt Lake Comic Opera Success

"The Sub" By Margaret Whitney. THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.

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SEE the Interior of the Merchant Ship "Mystic," the Sinking of the "Mystic" in Mid Ocean, the Signal of Distress, the Rescue. THE STELLINGS, European Comedy Hat Throwers. EDNA DAVENPORT, Coy Singing and Dancing Comedienne.

THE LABAKANS and THEIR DOG "FOLLY," European Comedy Acrobats. MORRIS & MORTON, the Boys with the Flying Feet.

ROYAL DANCERS TO THE CZAR, the Goddewsky Troupe—6 Men, 4 Women—Direct From the Imperial Theatre, Moscow. MISSION PICTUREGRAPH Pictures Different.

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