DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905.



POEMS EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW,

A MAY MORNING.

With holy purpose beats the heart of morn, To matins flocks the birds on yonder yew. And 'neath it, in the shadows cool, newborn, Each grassblade counts its rosary of dew.

SPRING SONG.

Spring came dancing down the glades. Her arms with violets laden: And Spring met Love, and Love was sad, Love vowed he'd never more be glad. Spring sighed, the tender maiden!

Spring seattered violets through the glades And hid them in the blowing grass; And Love bent down and plueked a flower And hasted to his Lady's bower. Spring sang .- the happy maiden!

Spring whispered to the waiting birds To trill a roundelay: Along came Love, and Love was glad, He vowed he never could be sad. Spring laughed, the witching maiden! -From The Reader Magazine.

MOTES.

Some years ago when Booth Tarkingten's "The Gentleman from Indiana" appeared, it sroused some criticism in Indiana on the score that it poked fun at the Hooster people. The passing time has justified Mr. Tarkington, and the people of hoosierdom are reconciled. "The Gentleman from Indiana" has just been produced as a play in Indianapolis. been produced as a play in Indianapolis. One of the leading papers, touching upon the feeling that some people had about the book, says: "The two great plays dealing with Indiana. The Gen-tleman from Indiana' and 'The County Chairman,' are absolutely fair to the state and its people. The characters are painted with tenderness and beau-ity. It is no reflection upon the state ty. It is no reflection upon the state that there are people in it who, en-dowed with an abundance of horse sense and nobility of sentiment, are somewhat deficient in the use of language or suffer somewhat from the lack of higher education. The dramatists in the case of both these Hoosier plays make it very plain that their hearts are in the right place."

Charles Wagner writes from Paris to is publishers, McClure-Phillips, that

other recreation. I do not retire till rather late, as I require only five or six hours' sleep." . . .

There is at least one poet alive to whom art is the final end. A. E. Hous-man, bits of whose verse have been apman, bits of whose verse have been ap-pearing from time to time in McClure's Magazine, consistently refuses to take money for his work. Under the title of "A Shropshire Lad," a tiny volume of his verse was brought out in this coun-try without copyright. McClure's printed fragments, with permission. library the supreme agency for good in a community. Mr. Robert Hichens, author of "The by Without copyright. Mcclure's printed fragments, with permission. Their check in payment was returned by Mr. Housman with the information: "I have never taken money for any of my verses." This astonishing person is professor of Latin in University Col-lege London

lege, London. . . . Poultney Bigelow, author of "The Children of the Nations." is an ardent sportsman. In a few weeks he will sail cn R. E. Tod's topsail schooner, Thistle,

to take part in the transatlantic race for the German emperor's cup,

In the amount of work done among the public schoo's, the claim is made by the Buffalo Public Library that it ranks

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LEAVES FROM OLD ALBUMS.

THE LATE JAS. T. LITTLE AS A BOY.

This picture, reproduced from an old time photograph, shows Mr. Little as he looked when a boy, in pioneer days. He afterwards rose to prominence in financial circles and was president of the Deseret Savings bank at the time of his death. As "Jimmy" Little he was familiarly and affectionately known in a wide circle of friends. He was the son of the late Hon. Feramorz Little.

marks for all the books for which earlier novel, "Fellx;" and this and the library of Congress has cards. Fu-ture interest in the matter will depend and in the desert imbued him with the very largely on the results to be shown wonderful atmosphere that has made in these checked lists. his last great book such a success.

Visitors to Stratford-on-Avon have recently been provided with an addi-tional attraction, in the shape of a public library, which happily combines For those who wish to know more about Maxim Gorky, the Russian sacre of the innocents," there is a de-tailed life to be had in English. It was written by E. J. Dillion, the well-known English traveler and journalist, who had unusual facilities for gather-ing his material, both from domin his public library, which happily combines both literary and historic interest. In-cluded within the library building are the remains of an interesting house which was standing in Shakspere's time; the oak-timbered framework of the house has been preserved, and the new portion of the building constructed in entire harmony with the old. The principal speaker at the appending of the ing his material, both from Gorky him-self and his friends. In view of recent events the biography of this man-born practically in the gutter, reared among the lowest and most vicions sur-roundings-a tramp until almost until principal speaker at the opening of the library was Sir George Trevelyan, the middle life-who has now won himself a professorship in literature at a leadhistorian, who in the course of his ad-dress, did not hesitate to pronounce the g Russian university, is of peculiar interest.

BOOKS.

Garden of Allah" (Frederick A. Stokes company) is slightly past his fortieth In "The Italian in America" the de-sign of the author, Ellot Lord A. M., John J. D. Trenor and Samuel J. Baryears, a traveled man of the world, kind hearted, brilliant, sympathetic and companionable. He is athletic in build, with dark brown hair and lively brown ompanionable. He is athletic in build, ith dark brown hair and lively brown ves, After leaving Clifton College he studseries reviewing the influx of the var-ious racial strain and nationalities that are making up the composite American. The authors have in view simply the recital of facts for impartial considera-tion, for no concern of this country is more momentous and urgent there the mational dealing with the problems of immigration, congestion, distribution, and education for American standards of living and differentian. ied music in Bristol and London for some years, but even at that time the some years, but even at that time the struggle had begun between the musi-clan and the writer, which was finally to result in the triumph of the writer. At 17 he published a now wisely for-gotten novel, "The Coastguard's Se-cret," and while he studied harmony, composed lyrics, and became proficient on the organ, he also wrote short stor-ies, which were generally rejected. of living and citizenship. To exclude what is essentially bad and unfusible les, which were generally rejected, what is essentially bad and unfusible Later he attended the London school of i from any source to welcome and uti-

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abrasive properties, yet is absolutely free from grit and acid. It will not tarnish gold fillings or scratch the enamel.

3 FORME | LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

photographs taken by the author. The plan is simple and the method supplies interesting work for young pupils, and affords a good basis for further and more advanced study,—American Book Co. . . .

Spencer's Pratical Writing. By Platt R. Spencer's Sons. Six books, per dozen, 60 cents, American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chiago This new system of writing has been legible, graceful, and easy to learn. devised because of the distinct and | -American Book Co,

WHAT THE BEST MAGAZINES CONTAIN.

In the May "Arena," under the title of 'Philadelphia and the Freeman's Ballot," Mr. Rudolph Blankenburg pub-lishes what we believe to be the most astounding and sickening record of sys. America to the imperative demand for a union of high-minded patricits of all parties in an aggregative moral political campaign for the destruction of the present unholy alliance for the master-ship of the republic-the union of cor-rupt political machines and privileged interests, a union that has corrupted and overthrown free government in many cities and common wealths of the tematic political corruption, of crimes against the ballot, of infamous collu-sion of political officials with the worst kind of criminals that can infest a republic, and of a municipality so far lost many cities and commonwealths of the to all sense of moral deciltude as to republic.

wide-spread reaction from the use of vertical writing in the schools. It is thoroughly up-to-date, embodying all the advantages of the old and of the new. Each word can be written by one centinuous movement of the pen. The books tack a plain, practical band, band and school baper, forms the frontispice of this paper, forms the frontispice of this issue. There are also full pare por-traits of Prof. Henderson, Klichi Kane-ko, and Senator Porter, author of the Kansas Refinery law, besides numerous other (linetrations. ontinuous movement of the pen. The poles teach a plain, practical hand, hoderate in slant and free from orna-cental curves, shade, and meaningless other flustrations, The stem letters are long enough clear and unmistakable. In each

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The contents of the four numbers of The Youth's Companion to be issued in May will include more than 176 con-iributions with titles, at least 20 of these being complete stories. Two ser-ial stories will begin in May. One, by Sheldon C, Stoddard, onlited, "The Imported Ran," unfolds the dramatic possibilities in the daily routine of farm life; the other, by Willis Gibson, en-titled, "Miles City and Return," is an absorbing stors of the adventures of two boys on the upper Mississippi, Jane Barlow's sketch, "How Paddy close to Market," describing incidents of a fair-day in Ireland, will anuse those Companion readers who are of the six numbers composing the series there are twenty-four copies. The copies begin with words and grad-ually develop into sentences. The let-ters, both large and small are taught systematically. Books One and Two contain many illustrations in outline. Each succeeding book presents more work and in greater variety. The rulng of the books is very simple and will in he way unduly confine or hams will in no way unduly confine or ham-per the movement of the pen. Instruc-tion is afforded showing how the pupil should sit at the desk and hold the pen and paper. A series of drill move-ment exercises, thirty-three in number, with directions for their use, accom-panies each book. This series should prove most successful, both from the ability and reputation of its authors, and from the fact that teachers are now ready to welcome a system of writing which is at the same time legible, graceful, and easy to learn.





JUST LEARNING sekeeper will real tur



"now looks out from his study with he "now looks out from his study win-dow on the green trees and the green turf, and works hard on his book of impressions of America." The French are to have the benefit of Mr. Wag-ner's opinions of the American people, for the chapters are to be published serially in the Revue dos Revues.

"Nancy Stair," by Elinor Macartney Lane, is eagerly sought by novel-read-ers. A second edition was recently or-dered for England, by William Heine-mann and the twentleth American edi-tion has just been printed. A dramatio version of the story is now interesting New York theater-goors, Miss Mary Mannering appearing in the title role.

Thackeray heads a notable succession Thackeray heads a notable succession of authors who have handled brush or-pencii creditably, and with more or less power to bring them fame. Among the newer novelists, Booth Tarkington will be remembered as the illustrator of his book, "The Two Van Revels," But of illustrators who write, the list is incon-siderable. Ceylon E, Hollingsworth, who contributes a comedy of boy life to the contributes a comedy of boy life to the April McClure's, is one of these. He is a cartoonist whose work is familiar to the readers of the Pitsburg Dispatch.

It is interesting to know how a man like Ernst Haeckel, author of "The Wonders of Life," has been enabled to labor strenuously for years, produce volumes of scientific work, and keep robust and strong. This is his own secount of his method of living:

"I am an early riser. I begin work at 5 in summer and 6 in winter, after the customary light breakfast of coffee end rolls. I do not take a second break-fast at 10 or 11, as many Germans do, but work continuously until 1 o'clock, when I have dinner. This, with me, as with all Germans, is the hearty meal of the day. After dinner I take a half-hour's nap; then read the news-paper or chat with my family for an hour, and perhaps go for a long walk. At about 4, like all Germans, I take my full hours of brain rest and diversion. I am ready to go to work again, and can accomplish four hours more of work without undue fatigue. At 8 I have my father light supper, and after that I attempt no further work, giving the evening to reading, conversation or



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"THE MAN WHO DIES THUS RICH DIES DISGRACED." Mr. Carnegie's Remark in His Book, "The Gospel of Wealth," Often Misquoted, Herewith Finally Made Plain. THE PROBLEM OF RICH AND TOO Thus is the problem of rich and poor to be solved. The laws of accumulation will be left free; the laws of distribu-tion free. Individualism will continue, but the millionaire will be but a trustee for the poor; entrusted for a season with a great part of the increased wealth of the community, but administering it for the community far better than it could or would have done for itself. The best minds will thus Meare rote lage 17 - hitte rymes Andemlearnegie have reached a stage in the development of the race in which it is clearly seen that there is no mode of disposing of surplus wealth creditable to thoughtful and earnest men into whose hands it flows, save by using it year by year for the general good. This day already dawns. Men may die without incurring the pity of their fellows, still thereis m great business enterprises from which their capital can-not be or has not been writidraws, and which is left chichy at death for public lises, yet the day is not far dista when the man who dres traving behind him millions available wealth, which was free for him to adminis "cup-ing his, will pass away "unwept, unbonored, and un. 9g." The matter to what uses he leaves the dross which he can-THE GOSPEL not take with him. Of such as there the public verdict will then be: "The gan who dies thus rich dies dis-graced." OF WEALTH. THE TRUE COSPEL CONCERNING WEALTH. Such, in my opinion, is the true gospel concerning wealth, obsdience to which is destined some day to solve the problem of the rich and the poor, and to bring "Peace on earth, among men good-will." ANDREW CARNEGIE. ANDREW CARNEGH PASSAGE MARIED L. MR. CARNEGID Mr. Andrew Carnegic sends us above a copy of his book, "The Gospel of Wealth," with the passage concerning

the disposition of money marked to show just how the man who dies rich dies disgraved. He has so often been misquoted that he takes this way of making plain his exact view as it was originally stated.

first among all the libraries of Ameri-ca. Its report shows that it has nearly deuble the circulation of books through the medium of the schools that is shown anywhere else. Over 30,000 vol-umes are specifically set apart for school use, being divided into 695 grade libraries, the aim being to provide each grade in each school of the city with its own appropriate library. In one of the smaller schools, where the class-room libraries aggregate only 530 books, the home circulation for the school year altained a total of 12,312, or an average of 22 borowings for each book. Be-sides these grade libraries, there is pro-vided for the use of the schools, what is called a school exhibit room, which is in constant use by teachers and classes. classes.

According with the traditional iden-tity of wanderer and poet, Horatio Winelow, whose little poems in Me-Clure's have been striking a fresh lyric note, is so clusive a vagabond that his family give up trying to forward him his proofs for correction. After gradu-ating from college at Madison, Wis, he wandered for a time along the hobo-road, going as far as Portland, Or. Then he studied art in San Francisco. His family think he is on his why to Hono-lulu now-but they never can tell. . . .

A movement is now on foot to ex-tend the use of the library of Congress advantages that American libraries en-joy in the use of these cards was so deeply impressed on the minds of the ference that proposales for making an international use of them were imme-diately made by Mr. Putnam, The sug-restion was received favorably, and Mr. Putnam agreed to establish in London of deposit station for these cards, pro-vided the matter should be approved by the Library association of England, and the proper place and machinery for such a station supplied. The matter is now before the Library association for action, and the hope is expressed by Mr. Jast that the proposition will be adopted. To find out what proportion libraries are being seut to Mr. Putnam, these lists to be returned with check

was the first book to make 'Felix'' him widely known in America. This was followed by another successoful book, "The Woman With the Fan," but here after he will be remembered as the author of "The Garden of Allah." . . .

On one of Mr. Hichen's visits to the

On one of Mr. Hichen's visits to the Trappist monastery in Algeria, which plays so important a part in his recent novel, "The Garden of Allah," he was thrown into close contact with another visitor, a Frenchman and a morphino-maniae. As Mr! Hitchens was a meat-eater and the Frenchman took occa-sional food, they were compelled to have their meals in a room apart from the monks. The latter had ample sup-plies of morphine, for, apparently, the monks could not or would not inter-fere, and as any doctor knows, hope-less attempts to persuade the man to give it up, watching him in all the dreadil, brain-haunting stages of the disease, and left him alive but a mere bundle of jangling, twisted nerves, to die soon afterward. It was this ex-perience that fitted him for, and very largly suggested to him, his wonder-ful pictures of the drug habit in his writer, who put his life in peril through his efforts in behalf of th people before and during the St. Petersburg "mas-

OSTETTERS good a time as you can select to TRY THE BITTERS, If are sickly and run down it is the medialways cures pepsia, tiveness Maiaria, Fever and BTOMACH Arue TRY IT and All Druggists.

journalism, and after writing for var- lize what is essentially good and helpthe World.

true American policy, Each of the men who have collabor-ated in this interesting and important work are authorities on the questio they discuss for each has been actively associated in the practical work of the homigration, statistic and prison boards of the New York. The book is published by B. F. Buck & Co., New York.

In "The Color Line" the author, Wil liam B. Smith has made an exhaustive review of the social, political and phy-sical condition of the Negro, and a forecast of his future in relation to his association competition and compari-son with the white race. For the first time the question of social, political and commercial equality for the negro, with its inevitable sequence of inter-marriage is treated from the scientific point of view in relation to the condi-tions that exist in America. The author, a professor at Tulane University, New Orleans, brings to bear upon this New Orleans, brings to bear upon this vital subject data from many widely separated branches of science. His work is thorough and convincing, for he attempts to force no conclusions that the facts presented do not justify. The book should be read by every one interested in the national racial probem .-- Published by McCluure Phillips ...

Overton and Hill's Nature Study. By Frank Overton, A. M., M. D., assisted by Mary E. Hill, Instructor in Science and Nature.

This book furnishes a year's work for This book furnishes a year's work for pupils from eight to eleven years old. The subjects for study are those most familiar to children, such as the fly. the tadpole, frost, the pine tree, gold-en rod, the bird's nest, etc. The les-sons are arranged in the order of the seasons and throw light on the unfam-iliar sides of these familiar things. They are correlated with work in draw-ing and composition-writing, and teach the pupil not only to observe closely, but to realize the meaning of what he has observed, and to describe it both pictorially and verbally. The book is profusely illustrated, largely from