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TAXING FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

It has been claimed that public
elementary schools sufficiently provide
for the preservation of the State, and
that young people who desire educa-
tion beyond the eighth grade should
themselves pay the cost of such higher
training.

In the face of this argument, the
legislature of this State has regularly
made liberal appropriations for higher
education, has permitted the use of
state money for the maintenance of
professional courses, and has even au-
thorized the support of public libraries
and gymnasiums.

On what grounds, asks Prof. Ben-
dison, in the current number of the
Utah Educational Review, "can this
practice be justified? It all this expendi-
ture of public money necessary for the
preservation of the State?"

The professor's answer to these
questions is worth quoting:

"The men who discovered the use of
fire, the domestication of plants and
animals, and the use of the simplest
tools are, from the historical point of
view, the peers of Morse and Edison.
But these things, once discovered and
applied, became a priceless possession
of the race, a race inheritance that is
transmitted from one generation to an-
other. * * * So long as these discov-
eries are so long and simple they can be
transmitted through the family and
tribal organization; but as discoveries
and inventions are multiplied, and as
the ideal side of life becomes developed
and expressed in literature and art,
pure science, and philosophy, it be-
comes necessary for the preservation
and transmission of these treasures
that special institutions be established
for this purpose. The school is such
an institution. It is one function of the
elementary school to transmit to chil-
dren the simpler elements of this liter-
ary and scientific inheritance. But the
spiritual wealth of the race has grown
to such enormous proportions that to
abolish the special means of its preser-
vation, other than elementary schools,
would be destructive of the most val-
uable elements of civilization. It is the
business of the university to preserve,
transmit, and further develop the most
precious spiritual possessions of the
race. These possessions are not re-
stricted to knowledge alone; they in-
clude also the highest ideals of life and
character, which are likewise the pro-
duct of many centuries of human
struggle and aspiration."

As to the charge that has recently
appeared in several of the orthodox pa-
pers of the country, to the effect that
college life tends to immorality and
that this is a natural consequence of
the moral skepticism of college pro-
fessors, the Professor makes a candid
and sufficient answer. "How," he asks,
"shall we meet the false patriotism
sentiment? Not by a false patriotism
that ignores the facts, nor by hostility
but college life tends to immorality,
but a determination to be in the public
ear. The answer must be found in the
lives of college men and women. If
these lives are characterized by purity
of thought and nobility of action, no
other answer is necessary; and, in-
deed, no other answer is possible."

The test proposed is a fair one. It
is reasonable and it is Scriptural. Any
system is judged, as all people must
finally be, by its fruits. Men do not
gather figs of thorns nor grapes from
thistles. And if it turns out, as it
seems ought to be and, no doubt, is
the case, that higher education stands
not alone for economic and industrial
efficiency but for ideals that have be-
come the inheritance of the race and
for "the highest type of character, for
purity in thought, word, and deed,"
then institutions for higher learning
have precisely the same claim on the
public treasury that is freely and
universally conceded to the public
elementary schools.

AT THE POLE.

The New York Evening Post would
like to have further particulars as to
the method by which Dr. Cook ascer-
tained his latitude at the Pole. In the
published narrative it is stated that "on
April 20, the polarizer registered one
hundred and twenty-one miles, and by
our system of dead reckoning, which
was usually correct, we should have
been at latitude 72.5, longitude 10.1.
The auroral observations gave latitude 5.1,
longitude 9.42." The day before the
Pole was reached, April 20, we are told
that "the observation gave latitude 50
degrees 45 minutes, longitude 14 de-
grees 45 minutes," and, finally, at the
Pole itself, "the sun indicated local
noon."

Leaving out of consideration the
question of how the latitude observa-
tions were made the day before reach-
ing the Pole, when the variation in the
position of the sun must have been less
than one degree in six hours, the ques-
tion remains by what method the ex-
plorer ascertained "local noon" at the
Pole, and the Post believes that he owes
the scientific institutions that have tak-
en an interest in his narrative a key to
that puzzle.

This is a reminder to the public of a
fact with which all are familiar, that
at the Pole there is no direction but
south. No matter which way you turn,
standing at the Pole, you always face
south, and at the same time your back
is turned to the south, and you have
south on the left hand and on the right,
and everywhere. South of the Pole we
call it noon when the sun is due south,
but at the Pole it is always due south,
and the long Polar day is, therefore,
always noon, while the night is always
midnight. "Local noon" at the Pole is,

therefore, a somewhat puzzling expres-
sion, but may it not be taken for granted
that Dr. Cook used this expression
meaning the hour indicated by his time
piece rather than by the sun crossing
the meridian?

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A circular sent out by the Penn-
sylvania railroad contains the statement
that trespassing on railroad property,
in violation of the law, has been re-
sponsible for the deaths of 47,416 peo-
ple in the United States in the last 10
years. In the same period, it is said,
more than 20,000 trespassers were in-
jured.

And the number of people killed while
trespassing is increasing every year.
According to figures published by the
Interstate Commerce commission, in
1898, 4,062 trespassers lost their lives
on American railroads; five years later
the number was 5,896, and in 1907, the
number killed was 5,812—more than 15
a day. Figures compiled by the Penn-
sylvania railroad show that 465 trep-
assers lost their lives on that sys-
tem's lines in 1899; 781 were killed in
1904; while in 1907 the number reached
912—an average of almost three for
every business day in the year. In the
ten years prior to January 1, 1909,
exactly 7,240 people, who were on the
Pennsylvania's right of way, in spite
of thousands of warning signs along
the railroad, were killed. During the
first six months of this year 255 trep-
assers were killed.

For this reason many of the roads
have decided to make strenuous efforts
to secure a rigid enforcement of the
laws against trespassing, and thereby
protect the people, as far as can be
done by that means, against their
carelessness or indifference. If the
laws were enforced it is probable that
this class of accidents would be greatly
reduced in numbers. Fatal accidents
not due to trespassing are numerous
enough without this yearly increasing
class. But success is dependent upon
the operation of state and municipal
authorities in the enforcement of the
laws.

Connected with this problem is the
tramp problem. It is claimed that
where the railroads vigorously drive the
hobos away from the roads, they spread
out into the rural communities through
which the roads pass, terrorize the
women, set fire to property, steal, and
even commit murder. So obnoxious
have the tramps become in Pennsylvania
that the Blair County Pomona
Grange, a few months ago, passed a
resolution protesting against the ef-
fort of the railroads to drive the tramps
from the tracks, as an injustice. The
tramp question will have to be taken
up in connection with the problem of
protecting the roads against trep-
assers. The tramp is a disgrace,
anyhow, to the country. He ought
to be put to work on tramp farms or on
road building, and not be suffered to
roam about and do mischief.

FARMING IN ALBERTA.

In the Canadian district of Calgary,
Alberta, there are some three million
acres of land being reclaimed by ir-
rigation.

This particular place, which is similar
to others there which are better known
to many people of Utah, was visited
recently by the editor of the *Prairie
Farmer*. This area of land is about 40
miles wide and 150 miles long, and the
soil is very rich. Of its proved produc-
tiveness the editor says:

"Last season's crops were the first
that Mr. Trego harvested in Alberta.
With some reluctance he was made to
confess that last year he harvested 10
acres of oats that averaged 54 bushels
per acre. These oats were sold for 43
cents a bushel, bringing him the gross
amount of \$44.22 per acre for the first
crop on land that only cost him \$25 an
acre. To a large extent this yield was
due to the fact that the land is funda-
mentally rich and also to the fortunate
circumstance that he was able to get
water to it through his irrigation ditch-
es when it was needed."

In another place, at Strathmore, the
editor saw some interesting examples of
what can be accomplished by irrigation
in the growing of vegetables. He found
some of the largest and finest cabbages,
potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, turnips,
onions and beets he had ever seen, all
grown under irrigation.

The Canadian Pacific runs through
hundreds of miles of land suitable only
for dry farming because sufficient wa-
ter for irrigation is not to be had. By
means of dry farming, in which the
land lies fallow every other season, there
were extensive areas being brought un-
der tillage in various localities. Much
of the land being developed by irri-
gation in western Canada is under the
direct ownership and supervision of the
Canadian Pacific. Contrary to the gen-
eral idea of opening up new lands for
settlement, profit is not the first consid-
eration in the Canadian Pacific irri-
gation block.

It is said that the managers, under
whose supervision these immense areas
of some 6,000 square miles of agricul-
tural land is being developed, are look-
ing forward to the time when this agri-
cultural area will be thickly populated with
owners of productive farms, who are
growing products which the railroad
will carry to market.

The railroad officials say they are not
concerning themselves with the possi-
ble profit that might be made out of
these lands. They are content, they
claim, to place them upon the market
at practically cost for the sake of the
business that will naturally come to
the railroad in additional traffic, and
which will ensure for time beyond
measure. The great problem, they find,
is to convince the people of the possi-
bilities of this country and get them
interested in it. The railroad expects
to be amply repaid in the years to come
with the additional traffic that the
roads will be called upon to handle.

For those who know how to handle
such lands and are willing to undergo
the labor and uncertainty of the first
few years, we have no doubt that sel-
ing upon such opportunities as Alberta
and other places present will richly
pay in the end. In the period of the
first struggle with these lands, though
they are new and must be worked un-
der unfamiliar conditions.

All people have doubts, only their
faster differ.

The only way to forget one's troubles
is to lose one's mind.

It is hard to patch up a quarrel that

arises from a life made out of whole
cloth.

The flower of the family may be a
dough-head.

Key West was pretty well keved up
during the storm.

Coal dealers never charge for the
dampness; they just throw it in.

Mr. Hearst is not a hirsute candidate
but Judge Ogden is decidedly one.

Whether it is too late to mend de-
pends altogether on what is broken.

Usually it is man's cupidity and not
his conscience that leads him astray.

Dr. Cook's enemy has not written
a book but he has issued a statement.

Citizens who would vote must be
found in the register of man if not in
his annals.

The rich man is loved not for the
enemies but for the money he has
made.

And now ex-Minister Crane knows
that silence is the better part of
diplomacy.

The great championship baseball
games look wonderfully like gate re-
ceipts games.

There are just as good salmon in
the sea as ever were caught but they
are constantly growing fewer.

The words "for better or for worse"
in the marriage ceremony stand for
hope and despair.

Most people are rewarded not ac-
cording to their merit but according
to their pull.

Commander Peary has given his
case against Dr. Cook to the public.
Now, for the answer.

President Taft keeps insisting that
he is an optimist. No one doubts it. He
looks and acts the part to perfection.

Very truthfully our Chicago name-
sake says that "playing the races and
playing the fool are usually synony-
mous."

If the characters of the modern
school children are at all like the
characters of their chirography, they
are very questionable.

J. M. Barrie, the novelist, is seeking a
divorce. When he gets it, he will in-
voke the services of "The Little Minis-
ter," it is rumored.

Two European princes of royal blood
are seeking the hand of George
Gould's daughter. The Goulds are
not in their thoughts.

**INFATUATED WITH BRASS
BUTTONS.**

Justice Brewer,
With brass buttons and epaulettes be-
coming more plenty, with constant talk
of fighting and inventions of new weap-
ons, this country must watch to pre-
vent its people from being infatuated
with the idea that can lead only to disaster.
Many wars are simply caused by the
political ambitions of men and the love
of military action, and we must be care-
ful not to use our great and growing
prosperity as an excuse for building
new navies and increasing standing
armies beyond the point where they
are still a mere guard.

JAPANESE AS PEACEMAKERS.

A Worcester man who has been build-
ing a new mill for an addition to an
extensive paper-making plant in New

York state, says that the visitors who
take the most pains to look the work
over are Japanese. They come often,
though he is not sure that they are the
same men each time. They ask ques-
tions about construction, and he gath-
ered from them that they are looking
for points that they may build paper
mills in Japan, where the pulp can be
made of bamboo waste on a very cheap
basis. With that well applied, the Japa-
nese might supply the world with
cheap paper.

INCITING WAR.

New York Globe.
It is conceivable that Germany and
Great Britain, with no real cause for
animosity, may be induced to spring at
one another's throats. The surest way
to incite such a conflict is for conspici-
ous Englishmen and voracious Ger-
mans, as they travel abroad, to con-
tinuous ding-dong talk of its possibility.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.
It is a great mistake for a man to
drug himself into business—to do his
work under the influence of stimulants.
If you have more work than you can
do without the artificial strength pro-
duced by stimulants, you had better
do less work. If you require stimu-
lants to keep what will become of you
with increased business in five or ten
years hence? You will not grow
stronger with advancing years, and
working on stimulants will ultimately
make a mental and physical wreck of
you. It is not work alone that impairs
health so much as the "bracing up"
on stimulants. Many men do them-
selves more harm by their recreation
than they do by their attention to
business. Automobiling at record
speed, sitting up all night and com-
ing to work in the morning unrefreshed
and unrefreshed, gambling, too
much society, too much and too rich
food all tend to impair the health.
When a man has reached the age of
45 he has entered upon a period of
life in which certain accidents are
liable to occur. He should be careful,
for he is now a middle-aged man.

JUST FOR FUN.

"Bobbie writes a great deal of fugi-
tive poetry, doesn't he?"
"Yes, and I wonder why, for nobody
seems to be running after it."—Baltimore
American.

"Remember, son," said Uncle Eben,
"you must have judgment as well as
courage. Good intentions is a re-
sponsible job some of the worst sinners
in the choir."—Washington Star.

"I tried Brown this morning. He was
incompetent." Later Brown was heard
to say: "I resigned my position with
Green this morning. His business meth-
ods are unbearable."—Detroit Free
Press.

The One—I married at the age of 21.
It was a case of "marry in haste and
repent I leisure."
The Other—I didn't marry until I was
40—and it was a case of "marry at
leisure and repent in haste."—Chicago
Daily News.

"This is your son's third year at col-
lege, isn't it?"
"Yes, and he is doing really splendid
work."
"Mental or athletic?"
"Why, he poses for all these pictures
of perfectly dressed young men in the
Chicago, Manchester, and Cincinnati
Cleveland Plain Dealer."

THE DIFFERENCE.

The office boy of a certain Phila-
delphia lawyer recently approached
his employer with a request for an
increase of wage.

"How old are you?" demanded the
lawyer.

"Fourteen, sir."
"And you're drawing \$4 a week?"
"Yes, sir."

"Do you know, young man," said
the lawyer, with forbidding sternness,
"that when I was your age I was re-
ceiving \$2 per week?"

"No, sir, I didn't know it," said the
boy. Then, after a moment's reflection,
he added, quite respectfully, "but
then, sir, perhaps you weren't worth
any more."—Spokane Spokesman-Re-
view.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

By E. J. Edwards.

THE "NO" THAT MADE ARTHUR PRESIDENT.

Everyone interested in the career of
Theodore Roosevelt is familiar with
that curious destiny by which what
was meant to be a political plot to re-
tire him from New York politics result-
ed in his accession to the presidency by
succession and to his nomination and
election as president a little over three
years later.

Whenever I recall this incident I al-
ways think of the moment when "Chas-
ter A. Arthur stood unconsensually at
the parting of the ways—when, had he
gone the other way, he probably never
would have sat in the presidential
chair. Not until now have I told the
incident, although I came into posses-
sion of the facts years ago, a few days
after General Arthur had been removed
by President Hayes as Collector of the
port of New York.

This occurred in 1877, and those who
were in the inner circle of politics of
that day had reason to suspect that
Arthur was involved as a part of the
game of political chess which had for
its object the nomination of John
Sherman for president to succeed
Hayes. At that time the New York
Custom House was the most powerful
political influence, in the sense of con-
trolling party organization, in the
United States. If John Sherman were
to be nominated for president it would
be of the highest importance that the
New York Custom House should not be
unfriendly to him. Gen. Arthur had
been for years an intimate personal and
political friend of Roosevelt's. The
latter was opposed to the Sherman can-
didacy, and under Gen. Arthur the cus-
tom house could not be so employed.
It was as to be in the person of John
Sherman nomination. So Arthur was
removed as the port collector, that
one friendly to Sherman might wield
the great influence of the custom house.
A few days after his removal by
President Hayes I called upon Gen. Ar-
thur at his newly opened law office. He
received me in a little room in which
were a table, two or three chairs, and
a few books. He was sitting at the
desk as I entered, and he asked me
to draw a chair near him, since the
noise of passing trains upon the
elevated railroad made conversation
somewhat difficult. We chatted for a
while upon his removal, freely upon his
part, although for president it would
say nothing for publication. He believed
in the policy Lord Beaconsfield adopted
in all his public life—namely, never to
compromise, never to explain.

While we were talking I noticed that
the general opened and shut a drawer
in his desk several times. At last, with
some sign of hesitation, he took a let-
ter from the drawer. He turned to me
smiling—and his smile was a very gra-
cious and cordial one always—and said,
"I have been wondering whether I
should let you know what is in this
letter. I think I will not let you give
you a copy of it, because copies are

sometimes lost or mislaid. I wouldn't
let anyone take a copy of it."

Having said this, he drew the letter
from its envelope and read it to me.
It was a communication from Wash-
ington, in which Gen. Arthur was in-
formed by John Sherman that, if he
were willing to accept the mission to
the Hague, or to Belgium, or to Scot-
land, or even to Denmark, the presi-
dent would be very glad to appoint him.

As he read the letter I realized its
great importance, and when he had
finished I assured him that I would
carefully guard the matter if he
would let me take it away and show it
to Charles A. Dana, the editor of the
New York Sun, who was then and al-
ways a warm personal friend of Gen.
Arthur.

"No," said the general, "I had rather
let the letter go out of my hands,
but you can tell Mr. Dana what it con-
tains, and say to him that I will gladly
show it to him if he will call here."

"Yes," I answered. "I asked."
"Yes," he answered. "I said that I
would prefer to remain a private citi-
zen, and return to the practice of law
in New York, rather than to live out-
side the United States."

"That offer was made so as to pre-
vent the necessity of removing you as
collector of the port," I said.

Gen. Arthur returned the letter to
me in the envelope. The letter was
with a whimsical smile, he said, "It is
capable of that inference."

Had Gen. Arthur fallen into the po-
litical trap set to speak for him by
the Hayes administration, to keep it
from having to perform the disagree-
able work of removing him as collector
of the port, he would have been out of
the country when the Republican na-
tional convention of 1880 met. He
would have been seen by our minister
at either The Hague, Belgium, Scot-
land, or Denmark of three years' stand-
ing. He would have lost his immediate
personal grip on New York politics. He
could not have headed the New York
delegation to the convention. He would
have been "out of sight, out of mind."
And because of this fact, in all proba-
bility, when the New York delegates
were given the privilege of selecting
the candidate for vice president, the
name of Chester A. Arthur would not
have been considered. And so another
chance which he could have succeeded
James H. Garfield as president of the
United States.

(Continued, 1909, by E. J. Edwards.)

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trons we ask for your pa-
tronage.

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