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DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SANT LAKE CITY. MARCH, 7, 1908

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

A very significant religious movement has been started in Germany, under the name of the Keplerbund. Scientists have taken the initiative in it, and its object is to prove that science has discovered nothing upon which a valid argument against revealed religion can be based.

The impression has prevailed lately that science and revelation are antagonistic, and the "liberals" of Germany have even gone so far as to suggest a new religion as a substitute for Christianity. It is this radical turn of scepticism that has rallied scholarthe defense of rational thinking and reasoning.

Among the German scientists interested are, as stated in Literary Digest, Professor Zorn, of the law faculty in Bonn: Dr. Baumeister, professor of architecture in Carlsruhe; Dr. Berberub, professor of astronomy in Berlin; Dr. Berendl, professor of geology Dr. Brass, professor of zoology; Dr Gruner, professor of physics; Dr. Kuy, professor of botany, and many others. The movement is said to be a sign of the present tendency toward the opinion that Christian and scientific thought is now prepared for a concerted attack on radicalism. It is believed

that Christian scientific thought will win the day And why not? There is not, in the

entire range of science-geology, astronomy, history, chemistry-a single known fact that negatives the teachings of revealed religion. On the other hand, no matter along what lines scientific inquiry proceeds, it leads the carnest and honest students of effects and causes to the firm conviction that back of it all is the great Cause which is inscrutable to physical research. In other words, such inquiry leads to the conviction that there is a domain which science can' not enter-a region beyond the reach of human undertanding. It leads, in other words, to the divine Cause of all phenomena. As to the important question whether He who inhabiteth eternity" has spoken to the children of men, that is something about which science can neither affirm or deny anything.

This important fact has been lost sight of at times. Some-students seem to have regarded the old philosophies of India as "scientific," while Christianity is not. The fact is that the Christian thought in which God is a free, personal being, distinct from His creation, is, if anything, more scientific than any theory that Identifies God with His creation, the Cause with the effect. It is more scientific than atheism that practically denies the exisof cause and assumes that the world phenomena are self-explanatory. This return to a serious study of revealed religion in the light of science. is an encouraging sign. It should resuit in a better understanding of what true religion is, and therefore of what the Gospel of Jesus is, as revealed in this dispensation. For in the Gospel revelation and science meet in unity and harmony, for the establishment of truth.

The English Secretary for foreign affairs. Sir Edward Grey, sounded note of warning in the House of Comions, when he said, the other day:

"If Macedonia continues to be neg-lected, it must sooner or later provok "If Macedonia continues to be neg-lected, it must sooner or later provoke a catastrophe. In discussing the Mace-donian question the government is not far from the Turkish question, which more than once has led to a European war. We are rapidly nearing a point where the concert of powers must other instify itself or stultify itself.

and if the concert disappears it is im-possible to foretell what misunder-standings may arise." Lord Fitzmaurice, under foreign sec-

retary, said in the House of Lords: "A very critical stage has been reach d in both the local affairs of Maca-donla and in the diplomatic entents known as the concert of Europe. Turkey's attitude gives cause for great anxlety, and the foreign office feels it necessary to ask itself whether the time has not arrived to appoint a

hristian governor of Macedonia, The immediate trouble is about rail oad construction. Austria is about to uild a road through Turkish terriory, to connect Vienna with Salonika

Russia and France are opposing this roject, while Germany is supporting Austria. Rumors of war will not cease. Though Thristianity has been professed by the eading nations of the world for alnost 2,000 years, we are still far from the time spoken of by the Prophets Isalah and Micah: "And many people shall go and say, come ye, and let us to up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths; for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem, And he shall udge among the nations, and shall resuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their

pears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neithshall they learn war any more."

A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

Complaint is being made that women who pass certain blocks in the very enter of the City frequently are insult ed by hoodlums. Well, what can be expected? The district referred to is not only dotted with saloons, but consists principally of that class of shops with their adjuncts, and many of them, to judge from the appearance on the outside, are low, dirty hovels, for which even a drunkard could hardly claim

respectability. The atmosphere outside is reeking, and the sidewalks are often crowded with their besotted patrons What can you expect?

But, is it not a pity that the busi ness district of our beautiful City should be taken possession of by such business, to such an extent as to make it a risk for a lady even with escort, to go to the Orpheum, for instance, an evening, or to go shopping? And even if the ladles are not insulted, is it not a pity that they are compelled to look upon drunken men and hear profanity, if they venture out for a walk upon our principal streets? Is it not a pity that these places are kept in constant view of our youth, as a temptation? Why are they not relegated to some side streets where the general public is not offended by the sight of them?

In a well regulated house it is not ustomary to pile up garbage and refuse on the parlor table, or the front steps. Why should any civilized community be compelled to tolerate its 'refuse''-for that is what the saloor and brothel is-in the business center? A wave of prohibition is sweeping the land. Utah should not be behind in this great movement. The citizens here ought to take the matter up in earnest d see what can be done to purify the

localities in the State where arid farming has been successful, the annual preipliation does not exceed 12 inches. By proper methods of tillage, as little as 10 inches may be so conserved in the soil as to yield good crops. Where the rainfall is light, the land should be allowed to rest at least every other year so that the precipitation of at least two years might be stored in the soll for the benefit of the next crop. It is reported that in several places in California where the rain fall is little nore than five inches, wheat and other crops are raised successfully without irrigation; but we think this would not be true of our drier regions where evaporation from the soil proceeds much more rapidly.

Dr. Hyatt of the Weather Bureau published last year a paper giving the cainfail in various parts of the State as follows:

Logan, Cache county, 14.03 inches; Ogden, Weber kounty, 37.77 Inches Heber, Wasatch county, 16.49 inches; Farmington, Davis county, 18.60 inches Hencfer, Summit county, 15.69 inches Provo. Utah county, 11.59 inches Manti, Sanpete county, 10.49 inches; Deseret, Millard county, 7.25 inches; Levan, Juab county, 15.31 inches; lovernment Crook, Tooele county, 12,58 inches; St. George, Washington county, 6.79 inches; Parowan, Iron county, 11.96 inches; Marysvale, Piute county, 19.97 Tropic, Garfield county, 8.91 nohes: inches: Giles, Wayne county, 5.16 nches

This wet season should mean good fields

A California writer says that one of their present problems is the utilization of light rainfall lands west of the 100th meridian. The soil is generally good, and, when irrigated, good crops are grown, but we have very man cres that cannot be irrigated. They are above the water ditches. The Old World has had the same conditions and has suited plants to them, or, during the ages, plants have suited themselve by developing strains that exist and deld well in light rainfall. California rew 50,000,000 bushels of summer wheat in 1906, and more during the year just passed. Eastern people are eating this wheat. The semi-deser is feeding the east with bread, and will do so more and more in the future as our explorers find cereals, grasses und legumes that are at home in light rainfall.

FOR SUNDAY REST.

The people of Italy have found it necessary to enact a Sunday observ ance law, not on religious grounds, but in order to secure a day of rest for workers,

The law as enacted provides for th closing, from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday, of all shops, stores, and public places, and orders that no work of any kind shall be carried on inside them, except by persons belongng to the family of the proprietor, during those twenty-four hours.

Exception is made in the case of ho tels, inns, cafes, billiard-rooms, flowerhops, baths, photographic establishnents, chemists' shops newspaper offices, private lending-libraries, and reading-rooms, livery stables, and tobacco nists. Butchers and all dealers in food and fuel are allowed to keep their shops open from 7 o'clock on Sunday morning until midday. The barbers may also remain at work till midday but are not allowed to reopen their shops till midday on Monday, so as to secure a complete rest of twentyfour hours.

The church men of Italy are pleased over the passage of the law, which will lighten the burdens of the toilers and. at the same time, give many an opportunity to go to church who for

equipment and faculty of the Normal plain when the City was filled up with School. In conclusion, Prof. Stewart said that the movement for industrial education will make its most rapid and suc cessful advance along the line of agriculture. That to give all teachers at

least some agricultural training will not only mean a revolution in our educational system but it will give such an impetus to agriculture as our coun. try has never seen. He had great faith in this movement as a wonderful stimulus in socializing school activities, that is, in making the school' organic with life, the ultimate aim of our democratic system of education

TARIFF AND POLITICS.

The tariff on oil seems to be the one item in the long list of products subject to an import duty that is not open to purely partisan attack from other side. Representatives of one party drafted the proviso that gives to the oil industry the practical advantage of a protection that it no longer seems to need, and represenmanship. tatives of another party, in 1897,

copied it from the law of 1894. The claim that American oil is sold tbroad at a lower price than at home has always caused a mild wonder Why, if such is the fact, was Ameri can coal oil not regulated in price by being placed by the Dingley law on the free list? Mr. Kustermann, a Republican

member of the House from Wisconsin, in a speech criticising the metheds of the Standard Oil company, quotes tabulated statistics to show that the average price in the United States for the years 1903-1905 was 10.3 cents per gallon, as against 9.9 cents in Hamburg, 7.7 in London, and 5.2 cents in New York, export price. Deducting transport costs and duties, and allowing one cent per gallon for the superior quality of American oil, the United States price was, in the first half of 1905, 1.99 cents per gallon above that of Germany, 2.12 cents

We cannot youch for the correctless of Mr. Kustermann's figures. But if Mr. Kustermann's figures are correct, to what purpose did the Dingley law enact that "petroleum crude and refined" should be on the free list? The fact is said to be that after putting oil on the free list. Congress

enacted the following provision:

levied, paid, and collected a duty upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported equal to the duty im-

ple could understand?

rooks and women of the demi-monde operated on the streets, with the knowledge, if not sanction, of the po-It does not complain of ineffiolency in any other department where crookedness has been more than suspected. But it complains of inefficiency in the police department. Can that the exponent of hypocricy and falsehood is about to demand the reinstatement of Mr. Sheets in the office of chief? It, undoubtedly, needs George Steets in that position

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

[By H. J. Hapgood.]

The other day I ran across an old friend of mine who is now the sales manager of one of the largest paint manufacturing houses in the middle west. He has over five hundred salesmen under his direct supervision and is well qualified to give expert opinion on every phase of the science of sales-

'In calling on a firm," he says, "the salesman should get in right with the first person he meets, if he be only the office boy." There is more significance to this

piece of advice than you at first suppose. Many a good proposition has been prejudiced simply by the way the boy brings in the representative's card.

Furthermore, if the old man refers you to some one of his lieutenants, go after him for all you're worth; for if you succeed in interesting him you have won nine-tenths of the battle. I have known of representatives who would decline to talk to anybody except the president of the concern. This is assuming your proposition to be of too much importance and you are not only discourteous to the subordinate but you prejudice your case in the eyes of the man himself

In dealing with the subordinate, however, you must be careful not to expose your whole case. Tell him only enough to get him interested and then arrange for an interview with the man higher

It is often necessary for a salesman to tell his story to a half dozen people before he reaches the man with the authority. In such cases he must be able to tell each one something he did not tell the man below, and at the same time reserve a strong enough argument for the final interview.

They say it takes eighteen months to gain an interview with the Emperor of Germany, the suppliant having to pass through some one hundred and twenty hands before he gets to the imperial audience chamber. The salesman must not get discouraged when passed on from one man to another. He should keep up his enthusiasm and thank his stars he is not trying to sell something to the kaiser.

JUST FOR FUN.

Convincing Evidence.

Col. Plummer of New York,

hates the sight of an automobile, bought, the other day, a handsome brown mare to match Barbary Belle. A day or two later he asked his groom what he thought of the new arrival. John replied: "She's certainly a fine lookin' 'oss, sir, but I'm afraid her temper's a bit touchy." What makes you think so?" asked "What

the the colonel. "She don't appear to take kindly to nobody, sir; she don't like me to go into the box to feed her." "Oh, she'll settle down in a day or colonel.

two. The surroundings are strange, you know. I do not think there is any-thing wrong with her temper." "I didn't at first, sir," said John, "but

From The Battleground of Thought.

he struggle to frustrate

batic powers has succeeded

ship speeds on. And ject to its storms.

empestuous moods, whe

cast all their care upon careth for them, and w was, in their stead, subje

their support and their stay.---A Banker.

New Mexico The annual As Seen in a the Secretary of New Light, terior puts the "and prospects Mexico in an entirely n Mr. Garfield states the has been "an almost ung ed increase in population du past year," and he quotes that give the Territory almo-inhabitants a sain of nearly

scourging due to them for their deeds. For His rod and His staf

New Mexico The annual report

And

But

that

Recommends By persistent practice of A Mind Cure such little exercises as For Nerves. the following may the comfortable result be at-tained. When house-cleaning is on hand, and Dinah is snappy, and the meat doesn't come, and your forgetful meat doesn't come, and your forgetful husband brings an unanhoused givest, and you want to fly into ten thousand pleces, don't. Find the funy side. Sit an absolute rest from the all the turmoil of life. Angriest moods the inco and the turnoil of life, angriest moods the incon-fitful ocean is apt to but a to all idea of rest. Even in a berth is then a mo-occupation, involving the all the voyager's muscula the struggle of fruggests. down one minute and laugh about it Then make the best of the situation nd afterwards figure out how much pervous energy you have saved to spend on a pleasanter thing, and how much on a pleasanter thing, and how much discomfort from your bad temper you have spared a really good natured and repentant husband. Again, when the fertile Bobby, in search of occupation, makes mud pies on the front parlor rug, just before the first call of your eject him from his bert him upon the cabin flor will be hurtled to and fr-ball in a "scrum." And castons dining is an occup treme difficulty; for when by the exercise of consid nost fashionable neighbor, don't mak it a tragedy ranking with bankruptcy and sudden death. Bobby must have a a plate, unspilt, in the partment of the table, makes violent attempts "fiddle" and deposit its co lap of the dinor. dee, appropriate punishment, of course but don't draw out of your nervous bark-account for the purpose an amount of emotion that ought to last you a week. Once more, when you are in the midst of an important piece of lap of the diner. But at storm passes away, the turn waves subsides, the passeng from the cabins—a few pe iterary work, and the Irish maid in th and woe_begone, but th blithe and buoyant—and ship speeds on. And life, next apartment furnishes a continuous oncert off the key, don't condemn her to everlasting torment, but bribe her kindly to stop, if you can. If you can-not, stuff your ears with cotton.-Harof trouble is surging arou outlook appears black an ing, they will fear no evil aid of the Holy Spirit of per's Bazar.

Good Advice On What Books To Read Daily. "Here we are scattered over eight million square miles, more or less, and we

are making our plans. Into these plans systematic reading shall come, just as certain as sleep or breakfast or dinner or supper. By systematic reading I means that besides the newspaper and the magazine and the novel there shall be one hour of every day devoted to reading and the start of t be one hour of every day devoted to reading on system. Make it more if you like, though I shall not let you go beyond three hours a day, but one hour at least in a day there must be. Thus I take it for granted that you have in your own room, on your own table, your Bible, your hymn book, and some one or two other books which will help you in your daily intercourse with the good God. Each one of you can choose you in your carly intercourse with the good God. Each one of you can choose these for yourself. You ought to be grounded in a fashion in the history of the town, of the state and of the country. I do not care whether you were there or not. You must not let any accidental visitor ever ask you what was the origin of things there while you are unable to tell him. Was the place first open to Christian civiliation when LaSalle came down the river; or when the Hampshire Grants were quarrel about; or when Captain Gray, in the Columbia, came to anchor? were quarrel about; or when Capitain Gray, in the Columbia, came to anchor? And you ought to know decently well the history of the state, whether that written history be 300 years old or three months old. Do not let me come into Oklahoma this summer and ask you about the history of the emigra-tion of the Cherokees into the Indian Territory, or the sun worship of the Creeks, and find out that you know no more about it than I do. And side by side with this, and as a basis of this, you must have a decent acquaintance you must have a decent acquaintance with the history of the United States.-Dr. Edward Everett Hele, in Woman's Home Companion.

Inconstant Mightier and yet ever As the Sea mightier, their eagle-Is Our Life, speed ever augmenting, and the ornate magnifi-cence and regal splendour of their ap-

and the ornate magnifi-cence and regal splendour of their ap-pointments surpassing almost any-thing now attempted in the most pal-atial of modern buildings, the great floating palaces, or rather cities—for their population numbers several thou-sands—of the present day surpass the steam packets of sixty years ago as immeasuarbly as those noisy and la-bouring little paddle-wheelers sur-passed the primitive craft with which the vikings of old ravaged the Eng-lish coasts. And to the tired brain-worker, or to those who desire to es-cape from the fogs, and the blizzards, and the biting, icy breath of the gelid rorth, and to revel in the genial sun-shine of the Riviera, or in the yet warmer, nature-tavoured land of the Pharaohs, or in that flower-adorned country of supremest interest, the Holy Lend a' voyage in one of those who

inhabitants, a gain of nearl dred per cent scince the las If these figures be correct, th tion of New Mexico has gro since 1600 than in all its prec-century under the American Secretary's estimates may p a little sanguine, for the Go the Territory could round up 000 inhabitants for the New Y "Almanac" on Jan. 1, 1908 this number would be prett evidence of New Mexic-graduation from the Terr graduation from the term especially as most of the in-1900 must have been in the speaking element. The S the Interior reports some pevidences of substantial gr the past year there were sixteen thousand homestead ering over two and a half m of land. The new farms New Mexico in a single ye The new farms stead entry alone, not cour occupied in other ways, ex combined total areas of Rh and Delaware, two of the origin teen States. Door the most pr and Delaware, two of the original teen States. The the most pro-thing about this development we manner of it. Most of the new ers have gone, not to the valleys for hundreds of years irrigatio drawn ribbons of green throug deserts, but upon the high brown lands that used to be thought at best for range grazing. They gone there to mactice the new gone there to practice the farming methods which have cessful thus far, and which success proves permanent, to agriculture nearly fifty mi of land in New Mexico, an a great as that of England, Wale two-thirds of Scotland. In a the coal deposits of the Territor been undergoing rapid developmen fifteen hundred thousand acres been explored. The live-stock i try holds its old importance. I coming season two irrigation p completed by the reclamation service in the Pecos Valley will be at the dis posal of settiers. More than a thous and teachers are educating fifty thous country of supremest interest, the Holy Land, a voyage in one of those great liners—provided of course that the traveler can laugh to scorn the oc-casional boisterous efforts of Neptune

above that of Denmark, and 3.17 above that of England.

Provided, That if there be imported into the United States, crude petrole-um, or the products of crude petrol-eum, produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall in such cases be leaded up united and collected a duty upon

posed by such country. Russia is the one country from which coal oll might be imported.

Mr. Kustermann says that country would be pleased to sell us part of her product, and sell it at a less price than it is sold for by the great monopoly in this country. But Russia, by imposing an import duty, automatically created a corresponding duty at our ports. It is claimed, as a matter of fact, that the Russian of which has come into this country within the last six years was taxed at the rate of 5.4 cents per gallon on the crude and 2.34 cents on the refined.

By the complexity of the laws their eal operation is obscured. By the liscordant statistics often quoted, the plain man scarcely knows what to think. Would it not be just as well to take the tariff out of politics, and put it upon some basis that all peo-

WAR RUMORS.

The relations between China and Japan seem to be strained, almost to the breaking point. On the 7th of February, Chinese authorities seized a Japanese vessel which they supposed carried arms and ammunition intended for Chinese insurgents. The Japanese and rather excited over the incident and demand all sorts of reparation. China offers to apologize and release the vessel and suggests that the controversy be referred to an impartial tribunal, but Japan does not seem to be able to console herself. It is even asserted that the Japanese minister

has told the Chinese minister of foreign affairs that "in view of the attitude of the Chinese government, 1 only remained for Japan to proceed in such manner that would uphold her dignity and protect her interests"-all of which sounds very much like a threat.

Japan is very much interested in obtaining exclusive control over Manchurla as well as Corea. It has been predicted that, as soon as convenient, Corea will be incorporated in the Japanese empire and that the same fate is in store for Manchanta, unless the powers that be interfere to prevent the setting acide of existing treaties. It ditions are able to retain in each foot looks very much as if Japan were try- an amount of water that is approxiing to provoke a war with China, hop- mately equivalent to 3.075 inches of ing that the result would be mother | cainfall. The average total rainfall for stop toward complete subjugation of Litzh is 12.21 inches, which, then, Manchurla.

The seizure of the Japanese vessel is not the only matter in dispute. There this calculation, a farm, the soll of are other issues. There is a Corean which is 6.5 feet deep, can remain withboundary dispute which Japan refutes out loss by drainage, the total rainfail to submit to arbitration. There is also. a failroad dispute. China has granted rainfall for three years. The storage a concession to a company to build a or water in Utah soils is practicable; road which for some distance parallels | and the problem before the arid farmer the Japanese road, but some thirty or is to get as much as is possible of forty miles from it. This Japan re- the rainfall and snowfall to soak into fuses to "permit" though. There seems | the soil. to be no treaty provision limiting China's action in this matter, it is said, or rainfall should produce in Utah. China believes that Japan desires war conditions being favorable for the rewith her for the purpose of territorial inntion of moisture in the soil, not loss aggrandizement, and her envoys are than 15 bushels of wheat to the acre; sounding the governments which were | 14.5 inches should produce 20 bushels; support the can rely en.

While the clouds are gathering in the Pan East, the Balkan situation is also

streets. We are aware that the saloon and the brothel have been recommended as very potent anti-"Mormon" agencles, but this sentiment cannot be entertained, we hope, by any considerable number of citizens. Let them prove their sincerity by united efforts for a clean city. It is not more police that is needed. It is less saloon.

Great Britain has found this out. By a new licensing law the English people have abolished about 20,000 bars. The bill provides for the annual renewal of licenses and the police inspection of all places where liquor is sold, clubs included. It invests the licensing authority in justices of the peace. It allows compensation for liquor-sellers put out of business, who are to be reimbursed for fourteen years by the assesament of the surviving licenseholders. After that period the granting of new licenses is made dependent

on local option. Everywhere the war on the saloon is going on, in the interest of morality. Here the saloon comes pretty near being the controlling influence in municipal affairs, and the results are deplorable.

OUTLOOK FOR DRY FARMS.

The renewal of precipitation this week in the form of a heavy snowfall, broke the spell of our long continued pleasant weather. It made the outlook especially good for the dry farmers. From the latest annual on farmers' institutes issued by the Agricultural college, we learn that the great depth of most Utah solis makes it possible for a large quantity of water to be stored in them. The characteristic soils of the state, under ordinary concould be retained by about three and

one-quarter feet of soil. According to for two years, and if 9.75 feet deep, the

It also appears that 12 inches once all-powerful at Pekin' to see what 19 inches, 25 bushels, and 59 on. Rec- of the Agricultural College, to be sucords show that in localities where the cessful,

annual rainfall is less than 12 inches, 25 bushels to the acro have been raised to train competent teachers would

ly were prevented by Sunday labor. It would seem that church people everywhere ought to be united on the enforcement of Sunday laws. But they are not. In our own good City many of them have actually allied themselves, polltically, with Sabbath breakers and defenders of Sabbath breaking.

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

What is the best, that is the most direct method of getting agriculture into the public schools?

First, of course, the teachers should be trained in the elements of agriculture and in how to teach it, in the schools.

The real problem is not the difficulty of agriculture itself, but the difficulty of making it a part of the teachers' training in such a way that the teach er shall enjoy the subject and shall learn how to make it interesting to the pupils.

Knowledge of agriculture is not all that is needed. A good farmer is not necessarily a good teacher. In fact good teaching and good farming do not appear to have much in common. In the one case we deal with child nature: in the other with soils, water, and farm crops, and the teacher's art must always consist primarily, learning how to deal with children's minds and dispositions. Tactful school management is, after all, the best element of the equipment for the beginning teacher; for he can acquire various other matters from time to time. But teachers should know enough elementary agriculture to direct the observation and studies of pupils in that direction. How shall they get their agriculture?

In Prof. Stewart's address before the National Educational Association, Department of Superintendence, in Washington, last week, the professor maintained, in brief, as we note from his argument, substantially the following propositions

1-That the great importance of agricultural education, the extreme difficulty in successfully teaching it in the common schools, both elementary and secondary; and the teacher of agriculture, more than that of any other subject in the curriculum, should be professionally trained for his work.

2-That this training can best be done n a University which combines with it on one site the Agricultural and the Normal School.

3-That if the Normal School undertakes the work of training agriculmiral teachers by itself on a separate site, it should have the co-operation

4-That for the Agricultural college

The annual sea serpent story is about due from Coney and other watering places.

In the extended visit of winter there s hope for editors in the accompanying delay of the open season for spring poets.

The weather man is having almost as much trouble in breaking the backbone of winter as the man did when he tried to pick the teeth of a gale.

un.

'll go and see it.'

thing else. We ain Youth's Companion,

The Cohan & Harris Con-

BREWSTER'S

MILLIONS!

READ THE

For Theatrical News

And Stage Pictures,

Loader.

Wise and Otherwise.

The press agent who has discovered Captain Kid's treasure is at least original-not that it has never been found before, but his treatment is a

bit new The breaking of South Carolina's deadlock was effected yesterday and Frank B. Gary will go to Washington to fill out the term of the deceased statesman, Asbury C. Latimer.

Curious how inquisitive even an emperor may get. William's letter to Tweedmouth should stir the English heart. And so soon after the Hague conference thought all was going so nicely.

victims.

was getting for his work, he thought, too much pay and therefore resigned. He was promptly declared insane and few will doubt it.

An organization has been formed in Los Angeles, the object of which is said to be the perpetuation of memories of the South Sea Islands, and to form a strong organization of yachtsmen and others who are interested in the development of the lands under the Southern Cross, and the explorations of little known islands in that part of the world.

The Tribune is complaining of the inefficiency of the police department. It did not complain when the McWhirters were robbed and the police let the robbers get away, though Bell, evidently,knew where they could be found. said to assume a threatening aspect. three years to succession. In cortain make it necessary to duplicate the part of the money. It did not contsince he could go out and return with

you see she kicked me out o' the box twice, and when you comes to this about it—that's sort o' convincin'." Pittsburg Press. Not Even a Fog.



