DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.

Utah as the pioneer of industry in the West has on the ball rolling in the line of representative displays of home manufactures, and her example is about to be followed by surrounding states. Colorado has arranged already for an industrial fair such as has been open in this city during this month. It is to be conducted under the auspices of the manufacturer's exchange of Denver, on the same general plan as the Fair here. A similar movement has been commenced in Idaho and Wyoming business men also are talking of a home industry exhibit.

Although the Fair in this city closes on Saturday evening next, Utah is by no means through with the business of displaying home products, and urging them upon the attention of the merchant and consumer. The era of advertising local industries has just begun. If the manufacturers comprehend the great lesson of the Fair to them, it is that they should keep their wares and products prominently before the public, that the latter through the big countries of agents and drummers, local or foreign, may not lapse into a state of forgetfulness regarding home made articles. In this connection it will be an excellent thing if the scheme to establish a permanent exhibit of the various manufactures can be carried out. A proposition looking to this is now before the bureau of manufactures, and it can be made to work if the manufacturers themselves will take the interest that is due to their own business. Of necessity such an exposition of Utah products could be materially different from that now on, but if producers will lend their aid to a reasonable extent there is no doubt the committee can devise a plan to keep the object lesson of Utah industries before residents and strangers in this city.

Ogden is now following in the line of the Fair movement here, but is branching out in a way to entitle her to the claim of pioneer in a particular direction. This movement is being conducted by the young ladies of that thriving city, and consequently is an assured success. The exhibition will take place in the latter part of the summer, and will be a display of household articles. Instead of home made clothes being shown in the piece, they will be exhibited made up into clothing, and this rule is to be followed as far as practicable in all the lines of industry. Of course the leading feature will be to show woman's handiwork in the matter of home production. The manufacturers of the Territory will be asked to give what assistance will be consistent in this movement. Then by the time the Ogden Fair is through with, the great Territorial Fair will be at hand, and it necessarily must present a grander exhibition of home products in every line than ever has been seen here before. Keep the ball rolling for home workers!

EDUCATION FOR A LIVING.

The closing session of the religious congress held in San Francisco during the past week in connection with the Midwinter Fair was devoted to addresses on social topics. One of the speakers was Mr. Walter Lindley, superintendent of the Whittier school, and his theme was the state's duty to its unfortunate children. In presenting the subject he took occasion to point out the apparent inadequacy of all efforts to stem the tide of crime and pauperism sweeping over the land with ever-increasing force. "Education," he said, "lies at a new education, and of the laboratory plan of teaching history and the natural sciences, but crime stalks onward with giant strides. New religions are launched upon us; the Salvation Army invades the cities, but crimes and criminals still increase in far greater ratio than the increase of population. Temperance movements, moral revolutions and nineteenth-century Gospelers all seem impotent to stay in the least the mighty tide of crime that is sweeping forward with unrelenting certainty over this great Republic. Whether we look toward the poor Indian who talks dead while playing poker in Los Angeles jail, or toward the Yale or Princeton student, who is seen in technicoloriac orgies that equal those of the noble debauchees of ancient Rome, in whatever direction we look, the hideous form of crime is seen making its slimy way."

The speaker then contended that there must be something fundamentally wrong both in our educational and penal systems. As to the latter, he claimed that the prisons are but nightschools of crime, and that the public schools are at least, not indeed in theory but in the application of the theory.

Even an optimistic philosopher can hardly deny the statements presented on this subject. As to the young generation of this country, it is undeniable that vast numbers, notwithstanding a good education, so-called, are unable to find profitable employment, simply because their early training did not include practical labor. The schools have advanced but not altogether so as to cover the growing practical need of the nation. Primarily, the object of the institutes of learning was to place the various sciences within the reach of the few whose circumstances enabled them to pursue a scientific life. Then the attainments at a high annual were certain to place their happy possessor in a position to make a good living. His book learning was worth all he had invested in it of time and capital. But as the facilities for education were placed within the reach of everybody, the competition increased, until mere book learning, whatever its intrinsic intellectual value may be, has lost its power to secure physically, to develop. Ways in a community but a few years ago were supplied by the simple exercise of the art of reading and writing, for instance, they may be able to turn this achievement to pecuniary advantage, as is still done in countries where a man who can use his pen is considered a very learned individual, but where education becomes so general that everybody can read and write, those acquirements alone can clearly not give profitable employment to all. And the same is true of other educational branches. To place them within the easy reach of all is virtually to lower their supply value. It is the law of demand and supply again. The more abundant the latter is, the less it is worth in cash.

The only remedy seems to be to attrace to the education of the young such things as are sure to excite the attention to make an honest living after he has graduated. It is no harm for a young man to know the distinction between the subjective and objective genitive or the correct interpretation of the Greek definite article, but if to this knowledge is added the ability to make a good pair of shoes or to cast a set of molds, the student after leaving school would in most cases be vastly better off. The need of the age is industrial schools, and in this direction education must progress to meet what is an imminent requirement.

But even when this goal has been reached, as in time it surely will be, it is questionable whether pauperism and crime will be effectively controlled. These depend on conditions so deeply rooted in human nature that mere education, be it ever so perfect, is inadequate to reach it. Religion alone points to the supreme remedy for all such evils. It urges individual "regeneration," and sound philosophy will sustain this method as the only one ultimately effective.

PEACE'S VICTORY.

The lightning change lately advertised in the role of Emperor William of Germany—that from Warlord to Prince-peace of Europe—is of course greeted with much applause. The other leading characters in the great drama now enacting on that part of the world's stage, are also indulging in many protestations of an imminent change in program. The recent royal wedding, and other events in which the tender passion appears for the time to have seemed benignant sway, all contribute to the fond hope that there is really some earnestness in the promises of peace, of disarmament, of friendly emulation so to which utterances most emphatically show the electric of the Italian and the depth of its confidence. Yet there is far from absolute quiet among the various powers; there is suspicion one of the other, and more apprehension than all—there is the fear of internal disturbances, the knowledge that almost every continental monarchy stands upon the thin crust that temporarily covers a rumbling volcano. Still the world loves peace, the observer will always there is no peace; and the situation furnishes a theme for pulpiteers as well as politicians that apparently cannot be exhausted.

As a pleasing change from the usual monotonous of these discussions, the Contract Publisher touches up the news with sarcastic humor. The subject regrets, but the treatment need not necessarily be so. Everybody knows how easily a tragedy may be parodied into a farce, and this, we think, is grimly delicious. We quote:

"Peace Around in Europe. Germany. A royal wedding.

"The emperor: 'Ah, my dear, this is a joyous occasion. Europe's sky are bright—May. It is indeed a day for joy and rejoicing.'

"The empress: 'I am joyful, too, indeed. It is a great day for Europe and the world. Now comes a common Hohenzollern and Hohenzollern. But you must know Hohenzollern marriages. We have the Americans are coming.'

"The emperor: 'Oh, yes! that reminds me. We behold today, more than ever before, the importance of the cross. Hohenzollern marriages are no joke, my king. I have just heard news for him. Dispatches to me the world, Bismarck, Bismarck, Bismarck! Bismarck! Bismarck!