FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAWS

Prof. Hand of University of South Carolina Says is Need for Them in the South.

ILLITERACY IS WIDESPREAD.

Declares it is Evident People Have Become More or Less Indifferent To Their Illiterate Condition.

Richmond, Va., May 10.—Prof. W. H. Hand of the University of South Carolina pointed out at last night's session of the National Conference of Charities, now meeting in Richmond, that the need for compulsory education laws in the south is evident from the fearfully large percentages of illiteracy among the white children and the whites of voting age, as well as the large number of white children not in school.

"It is evident that the people have become more or less indifferent to their illiterate condition. Illiteracy perpetuates itself, and the state is deprived of the best service of many of its citizens. Compulsory attendance laws must be enforced just as other laws are enforced. Of course no law will enforce itself, and the argument that we cannot enforce an attendance law is to contend that the majority of us are neither law abiding nor able to become so.

"A good many people argue that enforced attendance works hardship in the homes of the poor, but the fact is that the poor child is the one who stands in the greatest need of protection at the hands of the state. If the state has a duty to perform in maintaining the schools, and in seeing that the children get the benefit of them, it has yet another important function to perform—the maintenance of the right kind of schools. It is an important duty of the state to provide the right kind of schools and the right kind of education for its citizens. Compulsory education is not monarchical, but thoroughly republican. It breaks down caste, and destroys artificial distinctions."

Miss Jean M. Gordon, factory inspector of New Orleans, charged the public school system with the fact of the existence of child labor. She said that the present system does not keep the child's interest in school. Too many schoolrooms are overcrowded, and then no adequate provision is made for the pitifully large number of children who are defective and cannot keep up with their classes.

"An alarming number of our children," said Miss Gordon, "are defective in sight or hearing, or what is more prevalent, suffer from the debilitating effect of adenoid growths, which sap the strength and ability of the children to a great degree. Such children soon become discouraged and wish to leave school, and frequently the average teacher encourages them to do so, as they constitute a drag on the progress of the class as a whole when they are present."

Miss Gordon feels that the people of the south do not yet have a true appreciation of the value of education, as evidenced by the niggardly appropriations of public funds for the schools.

"You tell me the south is too poor to educate her children; then I tell you the south is too poor not to educate them. If we are poor, it is because we have been ignorant. Ignorance always means suspicion and superstition and lack of opportunity. It was ignorance of the value of our great forests, of our great mines, of the possibilities of the franchises we sold to northern capital, that made us let these sources of great wealth slip from us, and so left us poor. The sooner we get some education among our people, and learn to appreciate the value of what is left us, the better. The south must have compulsory industrial education, and we must have it right away. We can take, and are taking, the children from the mills, but the south must supply some place for these children to go; it must supply enough interesting schools to keep the children contented.

"Another force taking the children into the mills in the south is the installment system. Many a child is working to pay the weekly installment of $2 on the piano, or the 50 cents on the green plush album. No one approves more than I do of sweet homes, and the refining influence of music, but it is paying a high rate for these little elegancies when the future of a child is put up against the green plush album."

Miss Gordon said that in her experience as a factory inspector, she has never found a Jew or a negro child in a mill, factory or department store in Louisiana. They are at school being well nourished, playing out in the glorious southern sunlight, waxing strong and fat. "It is only your little, white-faced, shrunken-chested, curved-back, white Christians," said Miss Gordon, "who are in the mills and department stores of New Orleans. So that the argument against compulsory education, so often offered, that it will be a political menace to educate the negro child, is not well founded."

FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick Will Represent Canada at the Hague.

Ottawa, Ont., May 11.—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of the supreme court of Canada, will be the joint representative of Canada and Newfoundland at The Hague tribunal to settle the Atlantic fisheries dispute with the United States. Newfoundland has concurred in the Dominion government's proposal that Sir Charles represent both the island colony and Canada at The Hague and the British government has just sanctioned his appointment to the tribunal. The United States member of the tribunal has not yet been announced.

OLGA NETHERSOLE TALKS.

Better for Women to Marry and Have Children Than to Become Artists.

New York, May 11.—Declaring that it is better for women to marry and have children than to become artists and have a career, Olga Nethersole, in an address delivered yesterday afternoon before members of the People's Institute, spoke in favor of compulsory insurance and old age pensions for working men and women.

"Under the existing industrial system," she said "it is necessary that many women go into factories and shops to do work. It would be better if they and other women workers married, but as they are compelled to work, governments should be compelled to take proper care of them.

"This country should follow the example set by Germany. The federal government should institute old age pensions and compulsory insurance. Part of the cost might be defrayed by the employe, part by the employer and part by the government itself."

Persons in the audience were asked to discuss Miss Nethersole's address, and the first man to rise wanted to know whether Miss Nethersole and Sarah Bernhardt did not do more for the world by working than they could by marrying.

"A thousand times no," said Miss Nethersole, "women should marry. Women should have children."

"But think," said the interrupter, "what you are doing for humanity."

Miss Nethersole snapped her fingers. "We are not doing much," she said. "The mother is the one that does most. Government should make it easier for women to live proper lives, for while I belive that the holiest thing in the world is motherhood, I believe that the person who takes life is more merciful than he or she who gives it under conditions in which the child does not have a fair chance."

A LIVING SKELETON

is the final condition of any child that has worms—if it lives. Think of having something in your stomach that eats all you take as nourishment. Nine tenths of the babies have worms, may be your has. Be certain that it has not by giving it White's Cream Vermifuge—it expels all worms and is a tonic for the baby. Price 25 cents. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112-114 Main street. B

FOREST POLICY IS HELD VALID

Government Wins Suit Against Light in U. S. Circuit Court at Denver.

DECISION IS SIXTH VICTORY.

Action Was Friendly Affair Attacking Right of Secretary of Agriculture To Regulate Grazing in Reserves.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., May 7.—The government has just won its sixth important case concerning the validity of the regulations made by the secretary of agriculture to control grazing in the national forests. In the United States court at Denver, Colo., Judge Robert E. Lewis has overruled the demurrer of Fred Light, a wealthy stockman of Pitkin county, Colo., which contended that the grazing regulations in force on the national forests are unconstitutional.

The whole case revolved around the contention raised by some Colorado stockmen that the government is no more than a private land owner in the matter of state fence laws. A number of states have fence laws which make it impossible for a private person to collect fees or damages from owners of stock which stray upon his land unless the land is fenced. The national forests are not fenced and on this the stockmen based their refusal to pay grazing fees.

FRIENDLY SUIT.

A friendly suit to test the regulations of the secretary of agriculture prohibiting the drifting of stock upon the forest. At the public lands convention held in Denver last June the forest officers and representatives of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' association, of which Mr. Light is a member, agreed to a friendly suit. The case is practically the same as the famous Shannon case in Montana, in which the grazing regulations were also upheld.

The decision of Judge Hunt in this Montana case was affirmed by the United States circuit court of appeals of the Ninth circuit sitting at San Francisco on Feb. 3, this year. That decision stated without qualification that the grazing regulations are reasonable and valid and that the state land laws do not apply to the national forests and that therefore, the drifting of stock upon the forests in violation of the regulation, is trespassing, notwithstanding the state law.

REFLECTS OTHER DECISIONS.

The Light decision simply affirmed the same principle in another jurisdiction. The attorneys for Mr Light, under the agreements made before the trial, are bound not to dispute the facts, but will probably appeal the legal question for decision by the circuit court of appeals at St. Louis. Eventually, it will be carried up to the supreme court.

The other suits attacking the grazing regulations won by the government are the following cases: The United States vs. Shannon, Montana; the United States vs. Bale, South Dakota; the United States vs. Deguirre, northern California; the United States vs. Domingo, Idaho; the United States vs. Dent, Arizona.

If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk
DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache
Take ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE
FOR NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, PAIN IN CHEST, DISTRESS IN STOMACH, SLEEPLESSNESS

JOS. E. TAYLOR
PIONEER UNDERTAKER
Of Utah. Open day and night. Factory and warerooms, No. 33 E. First South, one and one-half blocks east of Theater.

PREFERS CHURCHES TO A LARGE ARMY

Vice President Fairbanks Rather See People Spend Their Money For Former Than Latter.

NATION'S PEACE NOT MENACED

Either from Without or from Within Teach New Generation Pernicious Effect of Socialism.

Chicago, May 10.—Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks was the guest of honor today at the dedication of the St. Stanislaus Polish Roman Catholic parochial school, the largest institution of its kind in the United States.

The vice president arrived from Washington in the morning, attended the dedication exercises in the afternoon and in the evening was the principal speaker at the banquet commemorating the dedication.

The vice president in his address said that he would rather see the people spend their money in building up great schools and churches than to see them spend it in unduly expanding armies and navies. In referring to socialism, he said that it is a sort of procrustean principle of society and puts a handicap upon genius, ability and thrift.

In the new parochial school 4,500 pupils will receive instruction from a staff of more than 100 teachers.

Vice President Fairbanks said in part:

VICE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"We hear much of the need of a large navy and a large army. We all agree that we should provide adequately for the national defense. The money necessary to this end should be freely expended, but beyond our reasonable needs we should not go. Our national tranquillity is not menaced from without, nor is our domestic peace threatened from within. I would rather see the people spend their money in building up great schools, colleges and universities, churches and cathedrals, than to see them spend it in unduly expanding armies and navies. The armies of young men and women who are trained in schools, colleges and universities are the armies which shall most dignify and glorify American achievements. They are the armies of peace, and in the final analysis the armies of our enduring national security. I have faith to believe that Christian civilization is laying leisurely the foundations of domestic and international tranquillity, and that an appeal to the reason among men will more and more render less necessary an appeal to the sword. We must not introduce into our American civilization the pomp and pageantry of European military and naval establishments.

"We have frequently heard men undertake to justify an increase of the army on the ground that the organization of workingmen into large, compact bodies was a possible source of danger. There is, it seems to me, no possible justification for such a suggestion. It is an unwarranted impeachment of the patriotism of great bodies of Americans. The workingmen of America are friends and not enemies of the government, and will respond when there is national peril, as they have done in every emergency which has confrinted us.

"Teach the new generation the pernicious effects of socialism. A propaganda is maintained to teach its so-called virtues. Socialism levels down instead of leveling up. It is subversive of the whole purpose of republican government. It is destructive of the most powerful factor in our progress, and that is individual initiative. It is a sort of procrustean principle of society ,and puts a handicap upon genius, ability and thrft. Be it said in honor of the great Catholic church that it does not sympathize with socialism, and that it inculcates a wholesome respect for American institutions, and that it stands with inflexible resolution for the supremacy of the law.

"There has been transplanted to our soil an enemy to our institutions. It is a protest against republicon government. Yes, it is a challenge to all government established by the virtue and patriotism of men. Anarchy is un-American and un-Christian. The church and the school must fill the minds of men with a true conception of the objects of this arch enemy of our most cherished ideas of liberty ond law. We hav no hospitality for those who seek to raise the red flag above the cross and the banner of the republic."

AMEER RECALLS TRIBES.

Simla, British India, May 10.—After a long delay the ameer of Afghanistan has replied to the Indian government's remonstrance against the invasion of British territory by the Afghans. The ameer explains the difficulty in controlling the frontier tribes and states that he has issued stringent orders recalling those who have crossed the frontier, and instructing the officials to prevent further incursion.

MARTIN SCHLEYER SHOOTS HIS DIVORCED WIFE

Chicago, May 11.—Martin Schleyer shot and seriously wounded his divorced wife, Martha Schleyer, at Kenosha, Wis., yesterday. He then turned the weapon upon Herman Koehler and inflected mortal wounds. Koehler, who lives at Kenosha, was visiting Mrs. Schleyer at her home. Jealousy and drink are declared to be the cause of the shooting.

Schleyer fled after a struggle with Koehler in which he was disarmed. Later he gave himself up to the police.

Mrs. Schleyer was shot through the abdomen and right thigh. Physicians hold out little hope for her recovery. Three shots were fired at Koehler, one of which pierced his lung and another shattered the bone in his wrist.

Schleyer is said to be a member of a well known family at Rochester, N. Y.

THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF SUFFERING.

Rheumatism causes more pain and suffering than any other disease, for the reason that it is the most common of all ills, and it is certainly gratifying to sufferers to know that Chamberlain's Liniment will afford relief, and make rest and sleep possible. In many cases the relief from pain, which is at first temporary, has become permanent, while in old people subject to chronic rheumatism, often brought on by dampness or changes in the weather, a permanent cure cannot be expected; the relief from pain which this liniment affords is alone worth many times its cost. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists.

SIX BEST SELLING BOOKS.

Record for April.

According to reports from the leading book sellers of the country, the six books which have sold best in the order of demand during the month are:

1. The Black Bag. Vance.....$1.50
2. The Barrier. Beach.....$1.50
3. The Shuttle. Burnett.....$1.50
4. Somehow Good. De Morgan ..$1.75
5. The Ancient Law. Glasgow....$1.50
6. The Weavers. Parker.....$1.50

In addition to the above we have a large stock of other popular books of the day.

DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE,
6 Main St.

One-quarter off on Go-carts, Perambulators and Collapsibles at the Co-op. Furniture Co., all this week.

WOMAN'S NATURE

Is to love children, and no home can be happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass usually is so full of suffering and dread that she looks forward to the hour with apprehension. **Mother's Friend,** by its penetrating and soothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness, unpleasant feelings, and so prepares the system for the ordeal that she passes through the event with but little suffering, as numbers have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold."

$1.00 per bottle of druggists. Book containig valuable information free.
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

LEATHER GOODS SALE.

Ladies' Hand Bags; a beautiful line and large variety of new styles—1-3 off. We also have purses, card cases, bill books, Wallets, writing sets, etc., in the sale.
See our Display Window.
DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE,
6 Main St.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

Wallpaper, latest styles, cheapest place.
Work always satisfactory.
Phone, Bell 790. Ind., 1142z.

L. O. Laurell & Co.

$64.15 PAINTING

We collected the other day $64.15 in golden sunbeams for H. L. A. Culmer, the artist, from old claims which had been owing twelve to sixteen years.

In our mind's eye we are painting pictures of more sunbeams from the same source. Would you like a painting?. Would you like some golden dollars from those musty claims of yours? If so turn them in.

We collect for everybody everywhere. We have collected several batches of good dollars for Mr. Culmer.

Merchants' Protective Association,
Scientifics Collector of Honest Debts.
77-100 Commercial Nat'l Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
FRANCIS G. LUKE, Gen. Mgr. "Some People Don't Like Us."

"THE STORE BEAUTIFUL"

WILL GIVE AWAY

One of These Hooiser Kitchen Cabinets, May 23rd, at 4:30 P. M.

We want every lady over 18 years of age to visit our store during the week of May 18, to see the display of Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets, one of which will be given away absolutely free, without any obligation to buy a penny's worth of goods. By calling up or calling at the store, full particulars will be given.

FLOUR BIN.

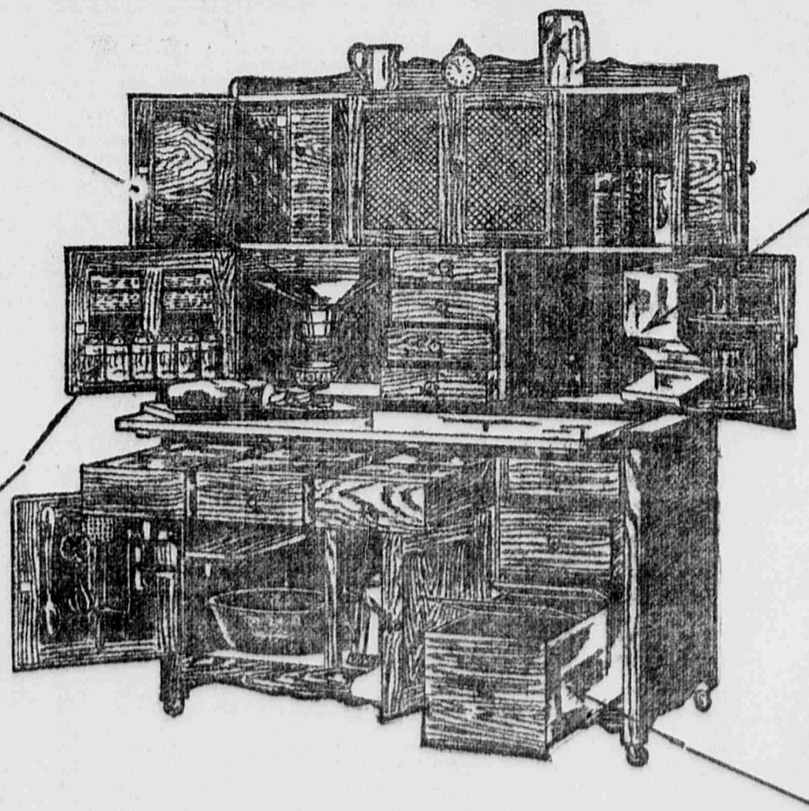
Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets have Special Features that make them different, better and more convenient than any other kitchen cabinet.

Husbands, when you get your wife a kitchen cabinet get her a REAL cabinet—a labor-saving kitchen machine, that is not merely a collection of shelves, hooks and dark bins, but a modern, perfected unit that REALLY SAVES LABOR AND MONEY.

These special features tell the story. Show this advertisement to her. SHE will know their importance.

Other cabinets do not have these features and the extra Hoosier arrangement that saves hundreds of steps each day. Besides, remember this important fact:

The "Hoosier" is low in price



SUGAR BIN

FLOUR BIN

The flour is put in at the top, passes through the entire bin, and is taken out thoroughly sifted at the bottom. Thus no mouldy flour can accumulate. The bin is self-cleaning, made of metal and white wood.

RECIPE CABINET

This outfit consists of 100 recipe cards, ten guide cards labeled Bread, Cake and Desserts, Eggs, Fish, Meats, Miscellaneous, Salads, Sauces, Soups, Vegetables. The cards are in a neat rack attached to the same door as the spice tins.

ALUMINUM WORK TABLE

This extension top can be drawn out or extended beyond the front of the cabinet over 11 inches, adding more than one-third the working space.

SPICE CABINET

The cabinet for spices contains six airtight cans, highly finished and labeled Ginger, Cloves, Cream of Tartar, Allspice, Baking Powder and Cinnamon. A neat rack holds them in place on the left hand door.

SPICE CABINET

The Cabinet to be given away is on exhibit in our window. Call and see it.

SUGAR BIN

The sugar bin is the most cleverly devised bin in the Hoosier.

The bulk of the sugar is held in the upper part of the bin, as the opening is only large enough to allow a small quantity to run in the lower part. When a scoop full is taken out the same quantity drops down.

WANT LIST

Attached to the front of the flour bin is a handy Want List, covering everything that can possibly be needed in the kitchen, alphabetically arranged with tacks set opposite names on the list—a simple and effective system for keeping stock in the kitchen.

BREAD AND CAKE BOX

The place for keeping bread fresh and moist is one of the best features of the Hoosier. The Hoosier Bread Box takes the place of the lower drawer. It is 8x11x24 inches, made of metal, and has close fitted lids. One end is partitioned off for cake.

There are many labor-saving features that only the HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET possesses, such as Metal Meal Drawers, Pan Racks, Sliding Shelves, etc.

Anyone who has ever used an ordinary kitchen cabinet knows how difficult it is to try to get articles out of the back part of the lower cupboard. The Hoosier sliding shelves slide in and out the same as drawers and the contents of the cupboard can be brought to the front within easy reach by drawing out the shelf.

BREAD AND CAKE BOX.

The Greenewald Furniture Co.

FERD STROUSE, President 33 to 43 W. Third South J. A. Greenewald, Secretary