

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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IMPUDENT INTERFERENCE. It might have been expected, the "officers" syndicate has undertaken to interfere in the legislative process.

In his capacity as chairman of the interference committee, E. H. Callister, collector of internal revenue for this district, visited the legislature on Friday and called out for a cloak room conference certain members who are supposedly subject to call by him.

Callister knew, though he did not say so, that a large majority of the residents here approve the plan; it is certain the simplification of government and concentration of authority in a few responsible hands would give the city a better administration than is possible under the present conditions.

One of the chief recommendations of the Galveston plan is that it puts a city's affairs in the hands of competent business men, instead of turning it over to incompetents who get office as a reward for political service.

Mr. Callister may have not intended it, but his opposition furnished a very good reason why this bill should pass. A large part of his time which is paid for but of public funds is devoted to interfering with the petty politics of the city, the more extended politics of the county and the still more complex politics of the state.

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NEED MORE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

One of the striking indications of Salt Lake's growth is the remarkable increase in school population and the resultant necessity for more school buildings than are available now.

Official statistics show, for instance, that the Emerson building, with a normal capacity of 560 pupils, now has 608; the Franklin, capacity 450, actual enrollment, 625; the Grant, with a capacity of 702, has 935; Hamilton, whose normal limit is 560, has 746; Summer, 480 capacity; attendance, 654.

This showing of excessive demand might be multiplied indefinitely, but the examples cited suffice to show how overcrowded the important buildings are and how urgent is the need of more buildings to relieve this pressure.

The total capacity of all buildings is a little over 11,000, and the children in attendance number 16,000.

Under the present fiscal laws the board of education has 1 1/2 mills of tax at its disposal for building purposes, or a revenue of about \$60,000 annually.

The annual increase in school population is about 1,500 pupils, and to house these a building of from eighteen to twenty-four rooms is needed.

With the money at its command the board cannot begin to provide rooms enough for the normal increase, much less overtake the excess attendance which is now a problem.

To put it differently, the building funds for this year and next would not suffice to build additional rooms enough for the children who will attend school next fall.

Obviously the city's school plant has fallen behind its educational needs, and more funds will have to be furnished than come with the ordinary annual tax. To meet the emergency, and meet it promptly, the board of education has decided to submit to the people for a bond issue, the money to be applied to the erection of new buildings immediately.

After careful and thorough investigation, The Herald is convinced the bonds should be approved and the board authorized to proceed with the new buildings as quickly as possible.

No one feature of the city's attractions is so potent for good as its public school system. It is not only valuable to the people whose children attend the schools, but it invites newcomers, adds to the city's reputation for progressive enterprise and repays its cost a thousand times over in the advantages it gives the younger generation.

Representative Kinney of Fremont county, Idaho, has introduced in the legislature his state bill providing for trial marriages.

Kinney proposes to let people enter into a marital contract for a period of five years, with the privilege of renewal if both parties are desirous of taking the step.

And the renewal must be made every five years. Otherwise the marriage ceremony becomes null and void.

Kinney is said to be perfectly serious in his expressed desire to see the bill enacted into law.

There is no prospect that the bill will be passed. Nor should it be passed. It is easy enough, unfortunately, for anybody with fairly reasonable grounds to secure a divorce in almost all of the states, including Idaho.

The trial marriage law would merely have the effect of making legal separations easier. We have not the statistics at hand, but we believe they would show that a majority of divorces are granted before the couples have lived together for as long as five years.

People who can live together that long can live together very much longer. The first years of married life are always the hardest. It is then that the young people go through the most trying, for it is then that they must reform and rearrange their lives in order to meet the new conditions that continually confront them.

The man must, to a certain extent, learn to do without his former friends. So must the woman. If they cannot be all in all to each other they discover the fact before five years have passed, and a divorce or separation ensues.

Of course, there are many exceptions to the rule. A great many men contract habits years after marriage that render them unfit for the society of their wives or any other decent woman.

But the general rule is as has been stated. The trial marriage law will not solve the problem by a good deal.

Now it is announced by the national board of education that the Rockefeller donation of \$32,000,000 is regarded as a nucleus.

"Wonder what those people would call a finished proposition?"

Young John Rockefeller wants to know why more men don't go to church. Perhaps some of them are afraid they might have to sit through one of his sermons.

If there is as much digging at Panama as there is conversation about it in Washington, the canal ought to be pretty well on toward completion.

Still another day without a message from the governor to the legislature. Has pan paralysis struck the executive hand?

Mr. Harrison was jocular when he suggested he might be needed on the interstate commerce commission; the joke was in suggesting that a man who knows so much about railroading could possibly get a job on the commission.

Missouri comes to the front with a bill restricting women to two hats a year, said hats to cost not more than \$1.98 each. Now we'll see whether or not the married men in that legislature have the courage of their convictions.

YOUNG "JACK" MORGAN.

Stories of the Son of the Noted American Financier.

The announcement that J. P. Morgan is going to retire from financial life and leaving the management of his immense interests to his son, Jack Morgan, is not in accordance with the common practice of big financiers.

Members of Washington's "Money Star" the other day. They usually die in harness, frequently after being displaced from their leadership by younger and more vigorous men.

If the younger Morgan is to take charge of the firm's interests in New York it will bring more prominently before the American public a young man of whom comparatively little has been heard by the average newspaper reader.

Who has long been identified with Morgan interests abroad, and who for almost a decade past has been the head of the branch house of J. P. Morgan & Co. in London.

"If also, as has been intimated, there is to be concerted attack on the Morgan holdings to test the younger man's technical skill in the street, it is said the attack has already commenced against the Erie and the Southern, and that the older hands in New York are making it a point to get out of the shape.

What success they will have is a problem. But the young man probably knows more about stock control than he did a few years ago.

The younger Morgan is a tyro on the financial game. He is something of a young giant physically, almost as broad as his father, about six feet two inches in height, and considerably better looking than his father.

It is said that he is something of a rascal, that he is not extravagant in his tastes, but that he is one of the partners in the business for a long time Clinton Dawkins, who has been a partner in the business since 1889.

Clinton Dawkins is a young Englishman, who has been a partner in the business since 1889. Morgan financial interests. Jack Morgan is 35 and does not look any older.

He and Dawkins had the immediate management of the firm's immense interests in London, where they were in collision with the late Charles Yerkes not long after the gigantic shipping combine was carried through, placing J. P. Morgan at the head of the list of combination members.

"Yerkes was an unknown quantity in London at the time. He had the faculty of making all his own men intensely loyal to him, and of winning the complete confidence of the big outsiders with whom he did business. He wanted the control of the underground railways of London, to renovate them and make them something like what they ought to be in cleanliness, modern equipment and carrying capacity.

The Morgans had their eye on the railroads, too, in a general sort of way, and they had been where Yerkes had promised to have a few million dollars concealed about it. The United Electric railways was a system in the northwest that was an essential link in the complete scheme of electric underground electric scheme. Yerkes wanted control of it, and went after it quietly and in such fashion as not to arouse the pique of the British financiers.

"The Morgans wanted it also, and with the prestige of the shipping merger behind them—for this had thrown a cold chill into the English public—they started out to get it. They had slide hammers and hob-nailed boots. Yerkes was content to use a butterfly net. J. P. had just gone back to the United States and Jack Morgan and Dawkins were in the United States.

There was some sparring for position, and then before anyone realized what had happened it was announced that Yerkes, through the banking house of J. P. Morgan, had copped control of United Electric, and everything was over except the shouting.

"Yerkes was sitting up in his big office, overlooking the Thames embankment, when one of the American newspapers sent its London man up to interview him and find out as much as possible about the deal. Yerkes told him he was particularly happy in the fact that he had printed, and then dropped into some of the inside history of the fight that was much more interesting than anything that got into print. He was always particularly happy in the way of handling newspaper men, as he probably was with men of all sorts, and he could say a good many things with the certainty of not being quoted. He would say, for instance, with a tolerant smile and the remark, as though he had been forced to spank a couple of schoolboys against his will:

"You see, young Jack and Clinton think they are in a position to do anything they like, as a matter of fact, they ain't."

What Else Could He Predict? (New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

It is reported that Chief Moore of the government is desirous of securing a bullet disliking in Kansas for issuing a bullet warning settlers of high winds and drought in the territory.

The Kansas legislature is in session and the state has a prohibition law. Professor Moore appears to have some basis for such a prophecy.

Not the Man for the Place. (Kansas City Journal.)

Mr. Shonts says he is tired of the red tape of the war department. Mr. Shonts seems to be grossly ignorant of the technical persons who think that building the canal is more important than observing fixed forms of official procedure.

After All His Trouble, Too! (Washington Post.)

We have all been eagerly looking forward to the advent of Jeff Davis in the senate, but it is a pity that the galleries and close the doors at the first sign of trouble, what's the use?

Mr. Bryan's Big Stick. (The Commoner.)

"An adequate navy is the best guarantee of peace," says President Roosevelt. "Minding your own business" is a much wiser policy than demonstrating to be quite efficacious.

Could Talk Through a Gag. (Philadelphia Ledger.)

Chancellor Day is so constituted that the pressure of his foot in his mouth does not impede the flow of language.

Republicans Are Ungrateful. (Houston Post.)

It must be pointed out on General Grosvener to think about the congressional salary being increased to \$7,500 a year just at the time he is being flung out of office.

He Founded the Liars' Club. (Pittsburg Dispatch.)

Governor Guild has written the president regarding a revision of the new hearing of what befell the last Massachusetts man who had correspondence with the White House regarding revision?

Wine is Thicker Than Blood. (New York Sun.)

It looks as if Sir Alfred Jones would not be called to the house of lords at present.

But His Ears Still Stick Out. (Baltimore Sun.)

Governor Sweetenham has withdrawn his objection to the bill.

My goodness. Why, it was time to go to bed before I got a chance to celebrate that birthday, wasn't it?

WHITELEY TRADE ROMANCE.

Policy to Supply Everything Needed From Birth Until Death.

(New York American.)

The death of William Whiteley, who was assassinated recently, removed the dominant figure in the retail world of England. The name of Whiteley had become a household word, and the "Universal Provider" furnished the material for jokes and jests and stories of all kinds.

Whiteley was the pioneer department store merchant of England. He was born on a farm near Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1831, and was apprenticed to a dry goods merchant there. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, when he was 20 years old, Whiteley went to London with \$50 in his pocket. He obtained employment, saved some more money, and then, with a partner, he opened, with a capital of \$5,500, opened a Westbourne Grove in the then thinly populated West End of London. This store was opened in 1863, and Whiteley had two women assistants and a secretary.

Four years later he added a second store to the original establishment, and gradually expanded his business until the Whiteley stores covered a huge block and gave employment to 5,000 persons.

Whiteley claimed that he could provide anything from a needle to an elephant. His innovations so enraged other retailers that he was publicly burned in effigy.

In 1899 the business was transformed into a limited liability company, with Whiteley as chairman of the board of directors and William Whiteley as secretary. The capitalization of the company was \$4,500,000. Whiteley was the active head of the business up to the moment of his death. He could be found at his store up to 7 o'clock in the evening five days in the week.

The policy of the store was to supply everything needed by man or woman from birth to death, including medical attendance and the funeral. It supplied servants, doctors, couriers, governesses and all classes of employees; did an express business; sold railroad and steamship tickets, and even a yacht, if one desired to travel that way.

One of the most interesting features of the store was that it was an English officer to a messmate that the "Universal Provider" could furnish anything he could name. The wagger was accepted by the other members of the staff. The article to be called for at the Whiteley store.

The first officer said he felt certain that Whiteley could furnish them and, after privately communicating with the merchant, took the second officer to the store.

"Elephants? Certainly," said the clerk who met them and led them to the basement where the elephants were chained. Whiteley had secured them from a menagerie.

In answer to the charge of unfairness in investing in so many businesses, Whiteley once said:

"I am not a man investing his money in any way that he does not fit, but it should be invested and not hoarded up. He should circulate, pay rent and taxes, increase the trade in gas, coal and electricity, and employ the greatest number of people possible. I do not own to any limit. The world is my parish, and I have a perfect right to do business in any or all parts of it, as many as will do me any good, so that I do it honorably and lawfully."

WHY SHOES DON'T SQUEAK.

How We Have Been Rid of an Ancient Nuisance. (Kansas City Star.)

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THESE GENIUSES MISMATED.

Men of Renown Who Received No Help From Wives.

Many of the world's most brilliant men received absolutely no sympathy or assistance from their wives, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Among these were Sir Walter Scott, who while waiting with his wife in the fields one day called her attention to some lambs, remarking that they were beautiful.

"Yes," echoed she; "lambs are beautiful—boiled!"

That incomparable essayist and chipping philosopher, Montaigne, married, but once. When his good wife left him he shed the tears usual on such occasions and said he would not marry again, though it were to wisdom herself.