

SPEECH RESTORED BY NEW METHODS

Dumbness a Thing of Past Under Modern Training at State School.

MUTES TAUGHT TO TALK

Biennial Report Asks for New Hospital and Other Needed Improvements at Ogden Institution.

Dumbness is a thing of the past, mutes can and are in almost every case being taught to speak, and work is now centering on the education of the blind and the deaf, says the report of the board of trustees and the superintendent of the Utah state school for the deaf and the blind at Ogden, filed with Governor William Spry yesterday.

Methods of teaching speech are now in practice at the school which are adequate to almost every case of dumbness coming to the attention of the school authorities, it is said. The manual method, that of embodying the idea in motion rather than in words, has been done away with and the oral method established. Progress in this line is mentioned by the report as the great achievement of the two-year period now coming to a close.

The new method is based on the findings of some of the greatest authorities on the subject to the effect that dumbness or muteness is a growth rather than a permanent defect. It has been proven that through backwardness and shyness some children have developed the deficiency of speech. Often it is a result of deafness, the subject failing to learn the pronunciation of words because of never having heard them spoken.

Needs More Room.
The report of the board of trustees is to the effect that the progress of the school in the past two years has been such as to make necessary additional room, and therefore additional appropriation. The school adds its plea to that of the other state schools for better paid teachers. A long list of competent teachers, thoroughly expert in the unique work, who have been employed by other states is offered to strengthen the plea.

Claiming that a large portion of the boy students turned out by the school take to the land and agriculture, the board for a third time asks additional appropriations for the erection of stables, greenhouses, the installation of other equipment for agricultural study. In two previous reports the same request has been made without results, it is said.

Need a Hospital.
A hospital is also needed for the treatment of whatever sickness prevails in the school. Last year's epidemic of scarlet fever and the consequent inconvenience of housing the patients is called to attention. For \$10,000 a suitable hospital could be built and equipped, says the report, and the present building, which is inadequate for such purposes, could be put to advantage as the domestic science building.

Domestic science is one of the chief departments of the school, the students, though somewhat handicapped for regular courses, being remarkably apt at this.

The board also recommends the purchase of 130 acres of ground running from the school premises to Ogden river and taking in rich pasture land. The option is now held to this land and the consent of the state to make the purchase is asked.

Superintendent F. M. Driggs' report to the board of trustees is included, epitomically, and calls attention to the great strides taken by the school in all departments. There are 115 students in the school at present, ninety-one being deaf and twenty-four blind, and the list of the alumni runs into many hundreds.

A feature of the report is the splendid work being done by graduates of the school. Many of these have entered higher institutions of learning fully equipped to pursue their studies despite the tragic handicaps of nature. Others are successfully plying their vocations as taught at the school. These include all the manual trades and many of the lesser professions.

Appropriations necessary for the maintenance of the school for the coming biennial total \$112,500.

WAR DEPOSED BY ALL THE SPEAKERS

Meeting of American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

VIEWS OF MR. CARNEGIE

President Taft Given Credit for First Pointing Out the True Path to Peace.

Washington, Dec. 15.—That the worst results of arbitration are incalculably better than the best efforts obtained through war and that a permanent court of arbitral justice, not of a diplomatic character, is the idea for which humanity should strive in abolishing war, were prevailing sentiments of the opening session tonight of an international conference under the auspices of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

War, as well as extensive preparations for it by immense public expenditure, was generally deplored. Andrew Carnegie, the principal speaker of the evening, declared seventy per cent of the taxes collected by this country was spent on war or pensions.

From Cardinal Gibbons, who pronounced the invocation, on through the speeches of Senor de la Barra, Mexican ambassador; James Brown Scott, president of the society; Senator Elihu Root, of New York; William Brewster Riddle, of the high court of justice, Ontario; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California; and John W. Foster, former secretary of state, there was a concord of expressions against war and in favor of judicial arbitration.

Applause for Carnegie.
Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$11,500,000 for a peace foundation was mentioned frequently and the large audience of diplomats, lawyers and educators applauded the donor many times. Benjamin Ide Wheeler developed Senator Root's suggestion that war was "stupid and childish," by giving some humorous references to ancient times, when, he declared, war was the chief sport and "the personally conducted tour of a sovereign for the edification of his soldiers and the delight of travel."

He said that he was not impressed by the man-killing apparatus which he recently saw at the military academy, but suggested that if the abolition of war removed from the country one of its chief instruments of developing manly courage, "the American people might substitute football as an exciting alternative."

Purposes of Organization.
James Brown Scott, solicitor in the state department and president of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, tonight opened the conference with an explanation of the purposes of the organization.

"The society," said Mr. Scott, "seeks to strengthen sentiment where existing and to create sentiment where it does not exist in favor of judicial settlement. It stands for a permanent court as distinguished from a temporary tribunal, a court composed of judges by profession, not a tribunal composed of judges by mere appointment."

"It stands for judicial decision according to principles of law, not for compromise according to the standard of diplomacy. It believes that a line of judicial decision will develop international law, as judicial decision has developed the common law, and that an international court will do for the family of nations what national courts have done for each of its members."

Mr. Carnegie's Address.
Andrew Carnegie, developing his subject, "The Moral Issue in War," characterized the appeal for peace as "not to the poet," as a paramount question. He declared that the enormous sums nations are now spending upon instruments of war are "ominously excessive," and added that he did not believe the mere cost of war or the greater cost of armaments meant to prevent war would prove the most effective deterrent to war itself.

Mr. Carnegie referred to the newly created foundation only briefly, advising the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes as well as other organizations that to fall to cooperate with the foundation in its single aim—the abolition of war.

Taft First to Point the Way.
Mr. Carnegie praised the idea of a world court for the judicial, as against the diplomatic settlement of international disputes. "He called," President Taft was the first among rulers of nations to bridge the chasm between peace and war and point out the true path.

"Many arbitration treaties have been made," he said, "but still the situation remains unchanged, because with the chief nations these treaties have loopholes through which their very souls might escape. Now, this and this and proclaimed that all questions might be submitted to arbitration, even those affecting that dignified honor."

"Britain and ourselves agreed to such a treaty in 1877, but it failed by three votes to obtain the requisite two-thirds majority in the Senate. Not the slightest barrier exists to such a treaty now, provided the Senate cooperates."

"While some important powers still declare that nations cannot submit all questions to a tribunal, others have quietly gone on doing so. Argentina and Chile were the first. Norway and Sweden did so and more recently Belgium and the Netherlands have followed. Surely the two branches of our English-speaking race should follow their example."

Knees Became Stiff.
Five Years of Severe Rheumatism
The cure of Henry J. Goldstein, 14 Barton Street, Boston, Mass., is another victory by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mr. Goldstein says: "I suffered from rheumatism five years, it kept me from business and caused excruciating pain. My knees would become stiff as steel. I tried many medicines without relief, then took Hood's Sarsaparilla, soon felt much better, and now consider myself entirely cured. I recommend Hood's. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs."

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WARM ADVOCATES OF MERIT SYSTEM

Meeting of National Civil Service Reform Association at Baltimore.

SUCCESS OF MOVEMENT

Address by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University.

Baltimore, Dec. 15.—The opening session of the meeting of the National Civil Service Reform Association today and tonight were notable for the lengths to which members desire the government to go in the application of the merit system.

If the ideas of the association prevail virtually only the President and the vice president of the United States and the cabinet will be exempt from the application of the civil service rules.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, in an address today said, in part: "The labors of the National Civil Service Reform league have been rewarded during the administrations of President Roosevelt and President Taft by the attainment of many improvements in the national service."

Today about 284,000 employees of the government are in the classified service, of whom about 224,000 are competitive, and most of whom have been appointed for merit, demonstrated through adequate examinations and thorough inquiry.

One Serious Fault.
"About 68,000 persons in the classified service, however, have been appointed on exceptional terms, with exemption from examination or without competitive examination, a grievous fact which cannot but gravely qualify the satisfaction of this league in the results already obtained in the lower grades of the national civil service under the existing campaign."

He also deplored the fact in the classified service there remain more than 9,000 political appointments, which are inaccessible to the 234,000 men and women who have entered the classified service.

Dr. Eliot referred to President Taft's order putting assistant postmasters in the classified list, and the President's declaration in his recent message that in his opinion, first, second and third-class postmasters should be transferred to the classified list.

Strong Pressure Needed.
To procure the legislation needed to bring about this change in the postoffice department, Dr. Eliot said, would undoubtedly require a strong pressure of public opinion. The league, Dr. Eliot said, would do its utmost in support of the recommendations of the President. Taft, Dr. Eliot entered upon a review of the plan prepared by the league's special committee on promotions, of which he is chairman, for regulating promotions throughout the service. He said: "I might not be willing to object to the rule proposed by my colleague, which would prohibit the offering of amendments to a schedule which might be pending, were I not afraid that the first schedule to be pending would be the schedule covering farm products."

Such being the case, Mr. Young added, the great farming states would be the first to object to the rule. "The agricultural states would be practically helpless. Because of this condition, he said he hoped the Cummins rule would be adopted, and at this juncture indulged in a fling at his colleague.

"I am surprised," he declared, "that my colleague, who has been fighting bravely and gallantly to unshackle the members of the House from the tyranny of the rules, should undertake to bring the same shackles into the Senate."

WAR ON BUCKETSHOPS

Martin Littleton's Speech.

Martin W. Littleton, representative-elect, said in part: "I do not believe, if the Democratic party will first establish a rational, systematic, intelligent agency for the purpose of enabling Congress to deal with the tariff question in the future, in the light of the fullest information; destroy any alliance between the government and those industries which have enhanced the cost of the necessities of life, they will deserve to keep them in part; they will keep the confidence of the best of the business interests of the country; they will keep in the choice of senators of the United States."

FARMERS MAKE DEMAND

Canadian Agriculturists Impress Their Desires Upon the Lawmakers of the Dominion.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 15.—A thousand prosperous Canadian farmers assembled in the Grand opera house at Ottawa today to formulate demands on the Dominion government. They came from all parts of Canada, every province being represented, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, the smallest, and British Columbia, the largest.

LEE YOUNG OPENS EYES OF SENATORS

(Continued From Page One.)

Mr. Young spoke of the recent elections and, plainly referring to the insurgent Republicans, said that arguments made by men within the Republican party had produced Democratic votes.

In discussing attacks by insurgents upon the principle of protection, Mr. Young told of meeting Colonel W. J. Bryan recently and saying to him that just because William McKinley and James A. Garfield, the circumstances should give you pain. Now if any insurgent here wishes to meet me, I'll see him after the meeting is over.

Speaking of the success of the Democracy, he predicted that that party would encounter much difficulty.

"But then," he declared, parenthetically, "they are used to it."

Country Needs a Rest.
In closing his address, those Republicans pledged to a revision to accomplish what they can by March 4, and give the country a rest.

The Iowa senator challenged any member to state his belief that the tariff would give this country an impetus for the next hundred years and would establish us permanently as the greatest commercial power in the world. Reciprocal returns with Canada and Mexico should next extend to every country in South America.

Governor-Elect Wilson's Letter.
Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey in a letter said in part: "I congratulate those who have won the confidence of the people on their opportunity to serve in an age which awaits nothing less than a reconstruction of the forces of society."

"Some part of what we must do is clear. In the first place, we must discover what the facts are and what inference can justly be based on them. We must do this by thorough debate, extended to all classes of society, the complete uncovering of the elements which have to deal with America."

"It can govern only if we see to it that it is genuinely representative by some direct and simple process in every legislative assembly. I frankly confess that I believe the people are the basis of every just government. This is the problem which not only our people have to solve in the electoral machinery which they construct and use, but it is the problem which our state legislatures have also to solve in the choice of senators of the United States."

FINED HIM \$100
Traveling Optician, Said to Be From Salt Lake, Arrested in Butte.

Bozeman, Mont., Dec. 15.—Dr. C. D. Pons, a traveling optician, with headquarters in Salt Lake, was yesterday placed under arrest on the charge of an infraction of the city ordinance requiring the payment of a high license by transient merchants. It is alleged in the complaint that the doctor had been selling optical goods and has not paid the required license. He was fined \$100.

CENSUS RETURNS.
Washington, Dec. 15.—Population statistics of the thirteenth census announced by the census bureau today, included the following: Winona, Minn., 18,683, compared with 17,717 in 1900. Fort Smith, Ark., 23,975, compared with 21,537 in 1900. Hot Springs, Ark., 14,434, compared with 9,975 in 1900.

CHOLERA AT ROME.
Rome, Dec. 15.—There have been three new cases of cholera and two deaths since yesterday.

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BANQUET FOR THE GOVERNORS-ELECT

(Continued From Page One.)

We must understand that the industrial and commercial world is not yet ready for a free trade policy and, while ultimately we may attain that end, it must be done through a graduated program.

"Canadian reciprocity is only the first step toward free trade on this continent. Free trade on this continent would give this country an impetus for the next hundred years and would establish us permanently as the greatest commercial power in the world. Reciprocal returns with Canada and Mexico should next extend to every country in South America."

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WOMEN VOTERS TO MEET ALL ON BOARD PERISHED

Susan Young Gates Named as Delegate for Utah to the Convention to Be Held at Tacoma.

Tacoma, Dec. 15.—The first national convention of women voters will be held here on January 14, according to plans perfected today. The convention was called by Governor Brady of Idaho, who sent letters to the governors of the four other equal suffrage states—Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Washington—representing 270,000 women voters.

The delegates named by the governors are:
Idaho—Margaret S. Roberts.
Utah—Mrs. Susan Young Gates.
Wyoming—Mrs. Zett Hart, Deming.
Washington—Mrs. Virginia Wilson Mason.

The Colorado delegate will be named later.

The promoters of the new organization purpose calling it "The National Council of Women Voters." Plans have been perfected for the publication here of a national organ. All the governors of the equal suffrage states, except Governor Shafer of Colorado (who, however, is known to be in sympathy with the movement), have written to Governor Brady, warmly endorsing the national organization idea, and it is expected that some or all of these state executives will attend the convention.

London, Dec. 15.—The German steamer "Palermo" a freight and passenger vessel of 655 tons, off Cape Corrubedo on the west coast of Galicia, Spain. Her five passengers and crew of nineteen were lost. She was last reported arriving at Hamburg from Palermo on November 27. She was probably on her return trip when wrecked.

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