

The Character Builder

DEVOTED TO PERSONAL AND SOCIAL BETTERMENT

Vol. 21

JANUARY 18, 1908

No. 1

DOING GOOD.

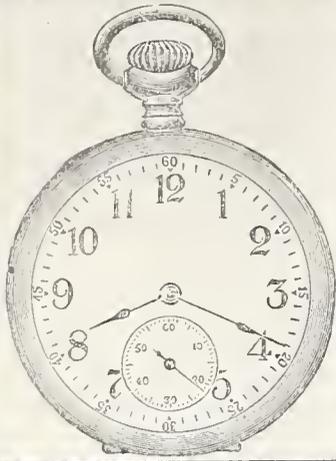
If there be some weaker one,
Give me strength to help him on;
If a blinder soul there be,
Let me guard him nearer Thee.
Make my mortal dreams come true,
With the work I fain would do:
Clothe with life the weak intent,
Let me be the thing I meant;
Let me find in Thy employ
Peace that dearer is than joy;
Out of self to love be led
And to Heaven acclimated,
Until all things sweet and good
Seem my natural habitude.

J. G. Whittier.



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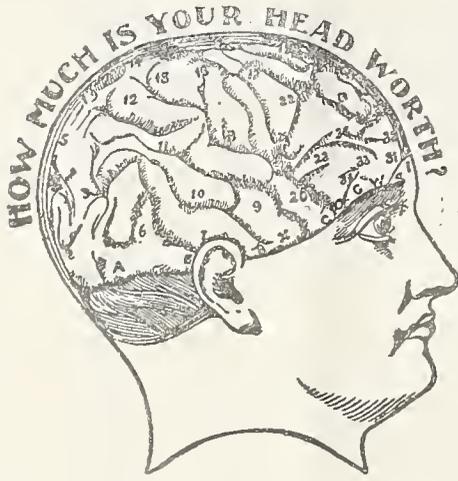
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THE CHARACTER BUILDER

A Human Culture Journal for Everybody

VOL. 21.

JANUARY 18, 1908.

NO. 1.

THIS YEAR.

There are wrongs to be righted and
good to be done

In Nineteen Hundred and Eight.

There are battles to wage and some
fights to be won

In Nineteen Hundred and Eight.

There are evils to banish and
wrongs to dethrone:

There are joys we may scatter
where grief sits alone;

There is light to be spread where
the sun never shone.

In Nineteen Hundred and Eight.

There are trusts to be "busted" by
stopping their graft

In Nineteen Hundred and Eight.

There are fetters to weld upon
greed and on craft

In Nineteen Hundred and Eight.

There are men to defeat hiding
back of the scenes

And pulling the wires that control
the machines

And it's up to us now to find ways
and means.

In Nineteen Hundred and Eight.

There are schemes to defeat if the
right shall prevail

In Nineteen Hundred and Eight.

And ours be the blame if our
wrongs we bewail

In Nineteen Hundred and Eight.

We'll have to strike out and keep
busy the while

We tackle the wrongs in a vigorous
style

Keep a stiff upper lip till it bends
in a smile

In Nineteen Hundred and Eight.

OBJECT OF JUVENILE COURTS.

Written for the Character Builder by
Preston D. Richards.

The Juvenile Court is one of those institutions created thru the demands of congested population. The movement is very young in America and no perfect system has yet been developed. It is yet in its experimental stage. Certain principles have however fixed themselves as guide posts for the future development of the unexplored certainties of a perfect juvenile court system.

The spirit that gives life to the whole system is that the court is not a criminal court but a court of equity—not a court for the punishment of criminals, but a court—a parent almost—with a heart and sympathy and a conscientious aim to prevent children becoming criminals.

The courts attitude toward the child, or the delinquent, as the child is termed, where it is necessary to take him before the court, is not that he is a criminal and should be punished as such. That attitude would be inadequate to do the boy justice. The boy doesn't want to be proven guilty, he is willing to acknowledge that. What

he needs just at this time is some one who understands him to take a heart felt interest in him. The court of equity animated by the proper juvenile court spirit treats him only as a person who has not had a proper opportunity to make a good citizen of himself, and offers to educate him, assuming that it is not the boy but his environment which is responsible for the delinquency which brought him into its jurisdiction. It does not say, "I am ashamed of you. You should hold your head down in shame. All the world is pointing a scornful finger at you. You can never look your friends in the face again." That is not the attitude to noble actions. Such an attitude depresses the soul and deadens the impulses. The court takes an attitude that gives life, not destroys it.

"The court becomes the parent and exercises the control of a parent in the education of the boy. If it restrains him of his liberty, it does so as a parent. It says, "hold up your head, my boy, look the world in the face; you are not regarded here as a criminal, you can make a man of yourself; we have schools in which to educate you." So with this understanding of the law a juvenile court judge needs as his greatest qualification the ability to understand how to deal with boys, which is preferable in the alternative to a deep and comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence without such knowledge of children."

The object of a criminal court is to send as many criminals as possible to the State prison. The object of the juvenile court is to keep as many delinquents as possible out of the industrial school. The idea is to inspire the child to proper conduct and give him every chance to improve his habits and life. To

send a boy to the industrial school is an acknowledgement that probation officers, court, and whole system, cannot reach the child's heart, and influence him to proper and decent actions. The child insists on going to Ogden, so the court has to let him go. He has no one to kick but himself and he knows it. Except, as is too often the case, he knows that a guardian's attitude toward him has influenced him to the conduct that has resulted in his committal to the industrial school.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF FATHERHOOD.

BY MRS. MARY E. TEATS.

A sad company gathered around the family breakfast table in the home of Mr. Brown. The idol of that house, the oldest son, was to leave the old homestead, to go into the great unknown world to make a name for himself.

The time had arrived when the goodby must be said. With the anxiety that only a fond mother knows, she pressed her boy to her heart in one long, loving embrace, and sank into a chair.

The father followed his boy to the gate, and bidding him good-by, said; "Son, be good to my grandchildren."

The son replied, "Why, father. I am not even married!"

"Never mind, my boy; think out your father's parting admonition, and be kind to my grandchildren."

The young man thought very seriously of his father's parting words. He could come to but one conclusion; namely, that his father could have meant nothing less than that he must live a clean, pure, upright, manly life. Many times when he was tempted to step aside from

the path of rectitude and virtue, the father's words proved a good talisman. The more he pondered them, the more the weight of the responsibility of fatherhood was borne in upon his soul.

He realized, first, that he must maintain God's fundamental law of the conservation of vital force, to hand down to his father's "grand children."

Second, he realized that he must keep his mind clean and free from impure imaginations and unholy thots, for as a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he," and so to a large degree will his posterity be. Impure thots almost invariably result in impure actions.

Third, in order to keep his thots pure, he realized that he must not partake of stimulating foods, strong drink, or tobacco in any form. These, having the tendency to stimulate the passions, would most surely preclude the possibility of his being kind to his father's "grandchildren."

If this young man's parents had taught their boy from childhood

the sanctity and sacredness of his entire being, and when he was merging from the sunny meadows of childhood into the broader fields of youth, had instructed him still further as to the responsibility of fatherhood; if they had told him that somewhere in this beautiful world, God was developing a pure soul that doubtless one day he would call by the hallowed name of wife; that he must keep his own life as sweet and pure as he expected that bride's life to be, it would have been much easier for him to solve intelligently the problem of his father's request.

Only as parents sacredly and wisely instruct their children regarding their origin and the sex-life will they have any adequate appreciation of the responsibility of parentage, and the sublime privilege and "dignity of conferring life."

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see the godlikeness in their own children and in their parents' grandchildren."

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS TO PATRONS ON THE CARE AND HANDLING OF MILK AND CREAM TO SECURE PURE MILK

By John Peterson, State Food and Dairy Commissioner.

1. Use milk from healthy cows only. (Milk from diseased cows is dangerous to health.)
2. Feed the cows sound and wholesome feed and pure water. (Fermented and unwholesome feed may seriously affect the health of the cow and is sure to spoil the milk.)
3. Stables must be clean and well ventilated. (A dirty stable is a breeding place for putrefication, bacteria, and a poorly ventilated stable breeds disease.)
4. Stables should have an abundance of windows. (Sunlight is the greatest purifier and germ destroyer known.)
5. Stables should be cleaned early enough to let the dust settle before milking; if this cannot be done, do not clean the stable until

after milking. (The cleansing will agitate the air in the stable and cause bacteria to float in the air that otherwise would have settled on the floor.)

6. Feeds that give off strong odors should not be fed immediately before milking. (Milk will readily absorb any strong odors found in the barn.)

7. The cow should be kept clean. (Clean milk cannot be obtained from a dirty cow.)

8. Before milking wipe the udder and flanks of cows with a damp cloth in order to secure milk free from sediment and bacteria. (Bacteria cannot leave a moist surface.)

9. Milk with dry hands. (Milking with wet hands is a filthy practice, and is injurious to the cow as well as to the milk.)

10. Remove the milk at once from the stable to a clean place free from odors of any kind. (The air in the stable is loaded with bacteria.)

TO KEEP MILK AND CREAM PURE.

1. Strain the milk preferably through a piece of light flannel (The straining will remove any straws or hairs that accidentally may have gotten into the milk.)

2. The can in which the milk is poured must be scrupulously clean. (A dirty can will infect the milk with undesirable bacteria and spoil the milk in a short time.)

3. Cool the milk as rapidly as possible to 55 degrees or the temperature of ordinary well water. The cooler the better. (The cooling will check the growth of bacteria.)

4. Keep the milk cold until delivered at the factory. (If allowed to warm up bacteria will begin to work in it.)

5. Never mix warm and cold milk, or cream. (Put in an extra can and cool to same degree before mixing, or bacteria will begin to work in it.)

6. Keep the milk in a clean place and not near the barn yard. (Milk will absorb barnyard odors.)

7. From the time the milk leaves the farm until it reaches the factory, the cans should be protected from the hot sun. It is a good plan to cover the cans with a wet blanket. (If the sun is allowed to warm up the milk bacteria will begin to grow in it.)

8. Take just as good care of the milk in the winter as in the other seasons of the year.

9. Never allow the milk to freeze. (Freezing injures the milk and you can not get as much for it.)

CARE OF CANS AND UTENSILS.

1. Rinse cans and pails with cold water. (This will remove any milk left in the cans.)

2. Then wash in luke warm water to which is added a small quantity of sal soda or some washing powder. (This will loosen the dirt.)

3. Never use a cloth for cleaning, always use a good brush. (A cloth cannot enter the grooves and crevices and is difficult to keep clean and pure.)

4. Next scald the can with boiling hot water, drain it, and put it where the sun can shine in it. Put it out of the reach of small children. (Scalding hot water will kill a number of germs, and the direct rays of the hot sun will finish the rest. If placed on a rack the children cannot put in old shoes, hair combs and rocks as was found in the bottom of a can after the receiver emptied the contents in a large receiving vat.)

It is unlawful to sell milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before, and five days after calving.—Section 23 of Food and Dairy Law.

The sale of milk from cows kept upon the premises occupied by a family in which there is a contagious disease is prohibited, and no milk from such cows shall be sold or otherwise disposed of to any person until a permit shall be granted by the Dairy and Food Commissioner or his deputy.—Section 24 of Food and Dairy Law.

HOW LONG, O YE COLLEGES, HOW LONG?

(JOURNAL OF EDUCATION)

One of the notable signs of the new century is the winter school for farmers now open in most of the state agricultural colleges, and it is eminently useful. They usually run at least four sections, for dairying, raising crops, horticulture, and live stock. The good accomplished is beyond expression. Thousands of intelligent, progressive men come in from the farm and spend six weeks or more in a college atmosphere. They have the use of the libraries and laboratories. They learn in that time very much that tends to put them in a class by themselves in that in which they would like to be specialists. But in addition, they have a comradeship with studious persons which gives them something to think of and talk about for months to come, and they read thereafter as they have never read before. It gives life to life. The advantage of such provision is inestimable and inexpressible. But why should not every collegiate institution make provision for persons who have never been "prepared" for college, or who cannot

come to college by day? There are twice as many persons who would like to study in Harvard, Columbia, and other universities as there are enrolled. The thirst for the Y. M. C. A. evening collegiate courses proves this. The equipment of the university is vastly better than the Y. M. C. A. can offer, and it is little short of criminal for these institutions to make no provision for the hungering masses.

There is nothing more inexcusable in American life to-day than the assumption that colleges and universities are only for lads who know nothing of life, who have done nothing in life but to "get ready" for college, who go to college as a continuation of their preparatory work, and who go to college largely because it is the thing to do for those who are in "their social class."

A greater service could be rendered those who do not learn how much they need until they try to get along in life without it. Food is infinitely more appreciated by a hungry man than by one who is surfeited, as so many college young men are. How long, O ye college authorities, will you refuse to listen to the cry of the multitude!

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E. F. SODERBORG - - - - - Business Manager

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NOTICE.



If there is a blue pencil mark across above square, your subscription has expired.

During 1908 there will be choice articles on pure foods, life culture, juvenile court work, the anti-saloon movement, besides the usual good things. You cannot afford to miss these for \$1.

Renew today, and grow with the Character Builder.

PURE FOOD.

Not all pure foods are good to eat, but all good foods are pure.

One of the most vigorous movements of recent years is the "Pure Food Movement." The state and the nation are protecting the people from the commercial greed of manufacturers and dispensers of adulterated foods as never before.

In this issue of the Character Builder we have one article from the Utah Food and Dairy Inspector that contains valuable advice on securing clean and pure milk. As this is considered an essential food

in nearly every home, and as it is often placed on the market in an impure condition, we are pleased to print the practical suggestions made by Mr. Peterson. He has promised us a series of articles on common foods and their adulterations, in which he will present some of the results of the chemical analyses made by his department. Food is an important factor in character building and we are confident that our readers will be interested in the articles presented on the pure food question.

JUVENILE COURTS.

With this issue of the Character Builder we are beginning a series of articles on juvenile court work. The first is by Mr. Preston D. Richards, a member of the Utah Legislature and an educator. We have been promised other articles by prominent juvenile court workers.

Until the home, the school, the church and other educational factors get such control of boys and girls that they will live normal lives, there will be need of probation officers and juvenile courts. They are not established to relieve the home of its responsibility, but to aid parents in developing normal characters in boys and girls. These courts have been established because they are the most humane and effective means of reaching boys and girls who cannot be properly controlled in the home and the school.

The home and the school are permanent, and are the proper places for developing the state's most valuable assets—boys and girls; courts, jails, penitentiaries, reform schools, etc. are required to transform the state's greatest

liabilities—abnormal members of society—into useful citizens. As soon as the laws of heredity and good environment are given their proper place in the development of human beings, the persons and institutions that deal with abnormal persons will gradually decrease in number until the ideal position is reached where they will no longer be needed.

Human nature does not change very rapidly. Many of the mean things that boys and girls do now were done by the boys and girls of former generations, but their influence upon life and character was not so well understood. Many acts that are now considered serious offenses were not considered such a generation ago. By correcting these wrong acts in the boys and girls now, it will be easier for the next generation to live good lives.

In establishing juvenile courts the state is using an effective means of helping to build characters for boys and girls. Every parent and guardian should aid in making the work as effective as possible.

UTAH ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

The executive board of the League was organized about a month ago with Judge William H. King as president. The board of trustees was organized last week, Rev. P. A. Simpkins being elected president.

Dr. Fuller, the State Supt. has returned from the East, and is now continuing his work in connection with the League. The work is being carefully planned, and will be conducted in a manner that must enlist the co-operation of all friends of good government and honest citizenship.

The remarkable success of this

movement in most parts of the United States establishes faith in its success in the intermountain west. In the campaign, moral suasion and legal suasion are blended in a manner to reach the moulders of public opinion. The psychological moment has come for this movement and it is bound to win. Zeal and enthusiasm tempered with justice and wisdom will produce the desired results.

The Anti-Saloon League does not deny a man the privilege of making his beer or wine in the home and drinking it, but it says the saloon is a social evil and must be abolished. Some members of the league may believe in and practise total abstinence, others may not be quite as strict in their interpretations, but all agree that it is easier to keep temptation away from the drinker than it is to keep the drinker away from temptation by moral suasion.

Moral and legal suasion should go hand in hand. We must educate self-governing citizens and one of the best ways of doing that is by creating a good environment.

If there is a parent or guardian who thinks the saloon a necessary evil to serve as an aid in building strong characters; he might add to the necessary evils the brothel and the gambling den; they all exist for the purpose of gratifying man's perverted nature and any one of them has as much right to license as the other. Public sentiment prohibits the licensing of brothels and gambling dens and public sentiment must be educated to a standard where it will not consent to licensing the saloon.

This work furnishes an opportunity for all good citizens to unite regardless of creed or party and help to abolish the liquor traffic which is retarding social progress.

THE BUSINESS MANAGER'S DEBUT.

In assuming the responsibilities as business manager of the Character Builder and the Human Culture Co., a short explanation of present conditions and a statement of future policy and ideals is due to our worthy patrons of the past and to the new members who are joining our cause each day.

Dr. John T. Miller, our worthy editor, who founded this human culture movement in the west and who for a number of years has carried the responsibility of all departments, now finds that the magazine and printing establishment have grown to such magnitude that the responsibility must be distributed. It is evident that after twenty years of preparation for educational work it will be more congenial for him to devote his time to editing the Character Builder, lecturing and doing other educational work.

An active board of directors has been elected and is helping to increase the efficiency of the Character Builder and the printery.

With our present equipments we are prepared to do all kinds of printing and are at present working in a manner, that will soon establish the institution on a self-supporting basis. Altho the work is conducted on a strictly business basis, it is not run for profit but to aid in personal and social betterment—character building.

In reviewing the progress of the past, justice demands mention of the many faithful supporters. We refer now to you who have aided in building up the subscription department; you who have purchast stock to enable the work to expand to its present conditions; you who have sent us job printing, or orders

for books and magazines; and last, but not least, you who have aided our worthy cause by saying kind words for it from the platform, the pulpit or at the fireside, or have past our life building literature to your friends.

Our policy for the future is to maintain our past integrity and to make the Character Builder our first duty and consideration; to be prompt in publishing and circulating it, and prompt in correspondence and in anything pertaining to the business.

In brief; we shall work to build our own characters; the character of our journal; of our printing, and prove our fidelity to true principles. Sincerely your fellow-worker.

E. F. SODERBORG,
Business Manager.

The Character-BUILDER Club,

We have secured the best terms of publishers to magazine and book agencies, in order to furnish our patrons the choicest publications in all branches of education at a minimum cost. Subscribers to the Character Builder will receive membership in the Club one year for the small sum of 50 cts. in addition to the regular subscription price. Any person who has subscribed or sent in a renewal since June 1, 1907, is entitled to membership for one year from date by sending the extra 50 cts.

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OUR DUTY.

It is our duty, one and all,
 To do our best;
 To live a life which time may prove
 To be a test
 Of virtue, honesty and truth
 As ages roll
 With steady, firm, unchanging
 speed

To higher goal.
 It is our duty, one and all,
 To do our part,
 To lift the fallen, poor and weak,
 With willing heart;
 To stand united, work as one,
 For truth and right;
 To lead the weary, fettered soul
 To freedom's light,
 It is our duty, one and all,
 To clear the way,
 To build a bridge to higher planes
 From day to day;
 To do our share of honest toil
 In court and lea;
 To make the world divine and
 sweet
 On land and sea.

—Stine.

ALPHABET FOR THE NEW
YEAR.

Attend carefully to details.
 Be prompt in all things.
 Consider well, and then decide
 positively.
 Dare to do right; fear to do wrong.
 Endure trials patiently.
 Fight life's battles bravely.
 Go not into the society of the
 vicious.
 Hold integrity sacred.
 Injure not another's reputation.
 Join hands only with the virtuous.
 Keep your mind free from evil
 thots.
 Lie not for any consideration.
 Make few special acquaintances.
 Never try to appear what you are
 not.

Observe good manners.
 Pay your debts promptly.
 Question not the veracity of a
 friend.
 Respect the counsel of your parents.
 Sacrifice money rather than prin-
 ciple.
 Touch not, taste not, handle not,
 intoxicating drinks.
 Use leisure for improvement.
 Venture not upon the threshold of
 wrong.
 Watch carefully over your pas-
 sions.
 'Xtend to every one a kindly
 greeting.
 Yield not to discouragement.
 Zealously labor for right, and suc-
 cess is certain.
 —Selected.

STATING HER POSITION.

An applicant for the post of mis-
 tress in a country school was ask-
 ed: "What is your position with re-
 gard to the whipping of children?"
 She replied: "My usual position
 is on a chair, with the child held
 firmly across my knees, face down-
 ward."

GOOD SENSE.

Good sense is a fund slowly and
 painfully accumulated by the labor
 of centuries. . . . For my part, I
 think no price too great to pay for
 gaining it and keeping it, for the
 possession of eyes that see and a
 judgment that discerns. One takes
 good care of his sword, that it be
 not bent or rusted; with greater
 reason should he give heed to his
 thot.—Charles Wagner in "The
 Simple Life.

'TwiXt optimist and pessimist
 The difference is droll;
 The optimist sees the doughnut,
 The pessimist the hole.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT

YOUR LOOKS. TAKE GOOD CARE OF THEM.

By Benjamin Keech.

"Looks don't count," you often hear some positive but mistaken individual remark. Looks do count, and count mightily. A person's appearance has one half to do with his success or failure, his manners have another fourth, and the cause he is advancing makes the final (or perhaps first) fourth. An intoxicated woman, canvassing at your door, would not meet with such cordial success as a neatly attired woman whom your intuition tells you is a clean Christian, pleasing in manner and genuine in appearance. Whatever your work, you will find it will pay much better if you live so as to appear clean, neat and attractive. If you look pleasing, you will attract success. Therefore, appear agreeable.

As far as mere clothes are concerned, they do not count for so much as might be supposed. Fine apparel may sometimes help greatly, but it can not do all. One ought to dress according to his work, and where he intends to go. Unless one is genuine, costly clothes may stand in the way. Contrary, a person who bubbles over with good nature and pleasing ways need not worry over the threadbare places on her coat. They will receive but a passing glance, soon forgotten. Likewise, personal disfigurements will not count, when one is "all right."

Some old individuals think it shows strength of character to go oddly or uncleanly dressed. It

shows the greatest weakness to willingly display no regard for another's feelings. If you do not care how you look to other people, other people will not care how adverse they look at you. By all means take good care of your looks. Begin first with your soul, heart, mind, and conscience. Give them a thoro, vigorous purifying; resolve to keep them clean.—this is very necessary,—then treat your face. Perhaps I should have said stomach, blood or lungs, before face. But each of those requires a chapter of its own.

If you are a gentleman and have a beautiful, drooping mustache, slice it off even with your upper lip. This will prevent it from getting in the soup, causing liquids and germs to wander over your beard. Keep your face clean. Washing in the coldest water procurable, all the year round, has been found to help create a very satisfactory complexion. Your hair should be combed at least once a day. Do it up neatly in the prevailing style, but don't overdo it. (This is for the ladies.) One's hair gets soiled as well as the face. It should be washed; also doctored, if necessary.

And the teeth—oh, how much our teeth do for us! And how much we ought to do for them! A person lacking another redeeming feature, who isn't afraid to show his teeth in a nice, engaging smile, instantly wins one's regard. That is a very sure way to tell whether a person respects himself—the way he treats his teeth. When the first little cavity appears, even in children's teeth, have it filled. This

will save many future aches and pains. Semi-yearly visits to the dentist are advised, even if no cavities are in sight.

Every one can do much to preserve his own teeth clean, whole, and respectable; this, too, without powders and liquids, where are hardly ever needed. Brushes, too, are not always necessary, at least three times a day. Unless of proper fiber, make and shape, and unless thoroly washed after each application to the teeth, brushes may do as much harm as good. Warm water is a fine substitute for teeth liquids.

Every night, before you go to bed, make it a habit to wipe your teeth clean with a piece of cloth. Small squares of germless rag can be kept for this use. But first carefully remove all lodgments from between the teeth. A needle may be employed, but if this sounds too dangerous, especially for children, procure some dental floss, and use that.

Parents who see that their children's teeth—even the baby ones—are early filled, are very sensible, and do a great deal of good in the world. If care is taken in removing first teeth, the next ones will be straight, even, and of good shape. Remember, a little cavity will make a big one, causing much heart-felt woe. If your work takes you before people, for whose patronage you are obliged to talk and smile, it is just as well to clean your teeth beforehand.

One's hands are also a great help. They should receive attention. Signs of hard work are a badge of honor, but indications of grime are a sign of forgetfulness, nay, irresponsibility. Keep your hands clean. Give your nails a good trimming whenever they need it. Little time is required to remove the soil from

under the nails, and people have a way of noticing such things. Keep your shoes respectable, too.

Cultivate an attractive gait. Don't strut, swing, or walk foolishly or sadly. Use a nice, springy step, indicating that you are happy, energetic and in love with life. See that your head is placed well back on your shoulders, where it belongs. Never let it lop over on your chest. This interferes with the nice, healthy oxygen hovering round you, longing to wander down to the bottom of your lungs and make you feel joyous.

Cultivate heartiness, genuineness, and all other Christian graces that those words suggest. When we are thoroly healthy, we feel good; and when we feel good, we can not help but act good and look good. One who is clean inwardly—thru and thru—will look clean outwardly, unless made different from most folk. And when one has done all he can to improve himself, and has faithfully cultivated everything good, Success will be so pleased with his efforts and looks that she will meet him more than half way.

GREATNESS.

There's a glory in being right and
a splendor in being true

That is greater than anything else
life can possible bring to you!
For a man can fight when he's right
and knows that he knows that
he is.

In a way that will make every blow
that he strikes a blow that will
make victory his!

The greatest greatness there is that
the world can bring to you
Is the glory of being right, and the
splendor of being true!

—Baltimore Sun.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

RIGHT AND WRONG.

It always takes courage, my boy,
to do right;

'Tis easier far to do wrong.
But the right makes you walk with
your head erect,
And fills your heart with a song.

'Tis harder to say that little word
"No"

Than to yield to the tempter's
voice;

But, ah, that "No" gives you vic-
tory, lad,

A victory that makes you rejoice.

'Tis harder, my boy, to climb up a
hill

Than to go down the other way:
At the bottom are shadows, and
darkness, and gloom,

At the top is the brightness of
day.

Then try for the right, and boldly
say "No."

Whenever you're tempted to
stray,

Ask Jesus to help you; he'll do it.
I know,

And give you the victory each
day.

MOTHER'S WAYS.

Emma H. Huason.

Let mother have her old-time ways
And don't find fault with them.

For childhood that her ways the
best,

And they're as good as then.

The ways of love and tenderness

Are never out of style;

Remember this and tell her so;

Don't wait till afterwhile.

Let not affection wane with years.

It waneth not for you.

Go put your arms around her now.

And kiss her as you used to do.

More than you know her heart
cries out

And craves affection still:

The same sweet mother love is
there,

It changeth not and never will.

Life does not hold enough of years

In which you can repay

A mother's love, but do your best

Before she goes away.

BED IN SUMMER.

In winter I get up at night.

And dress by yellow candle light.

In summer, quite the other way,

I have to go to bed by day.

I have to go to bed and see

The birds still hopping on the tree;

Or hear the grown up people's feet

Still going past me in the street.

And does it not seem hard to you.

When all the sky is clear and blue.

And I should like so much to play.

To have to go to bed by day?

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