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## EXPERIENCE AMONG THE ARABS

Interesting Account of the Travels of Three Young Men on Their Way to Damascus -- Habitations Are Made of Mud.

Hama, Syria, Nov. 18, 1900.—The country of Aleppo is quite rocky, but the roads are made of mud. The wheels of the car make frequent ruts in the mud. The inhabitants are Arabs or Nusairiyeh, are few in number and poor, and have very little civilization among them. At Hama we stopped at the Arab village of Hama. In most of the Arab villages in this district, the houses are made of mud, the design being that of a beehive with the neck broken off. They are generally 12 to 15 feet in diameter, and about 14 feet high, often there are two together side by side, with a smaller one of the same pattern at the back with openings from one to another, if so one is occupied by the family the other is used for storing food to feed their animals, and the mud is the family cow bin. The mud is made of clay (the region being a level plain) being lumps of a compressed mud which, in the time of ox trains, the mud was dignified by the name of "mud" or "mud". No wood is used in the construction of the houses, and mud is not generally found, though in some cases there is a pane of glass about ten feet from the ground. The clothing of these Arabs, both men and women, are all one color, being indigo blue, dyed from indigo which they raise, and not only are all their clothes blue, but the women tattoo their lower jaw covering it with designs in blue, also. This tattooing of the face, though it may accord with their ideas of beauty, has to a stranger an entirely opposite effect.

## TATTOOING IS COMMON.

The custom of tattooing, especially on the forearm, is quite common among most of the races of Turkey, and in Aleppo last week in visiting one of the saints, and stating we would probably visit Jerusalem, he stated with some little pride that he was a hadji (a title of honor given to Mohammedans who visit Jerusalem), or Christians who visit Jerusalem, and pointed out to us the tattooing on his forearm to that effect.

The next day we still continued our journey through a country with very little cultivation, and with mud villages six or eight miles apart. All through this district ruins could be seen of fine rock buildings, and many fine tomb chambers were passed along the line of our road. Many of these tomb chambers have in troublesome times gone by, been utilized for dwellings, the occupants having an opening large enough for one person to descend, when with six or eight feet of rock above them they were free from attack by those armed with the common weapons of that time.

In the evening we stopped at the village of Khan Zibbi. This is another mud village, but the style is different, and in this hut we hired, the inside being whitewashed, and ornamented with colored straw basket work. It looked better inside than would be imagined from outward appearances. At this place everybody had quantities of ancient copper coins, which, in all probability, they had found in the numerous ruins and possibly in some of the tombs. They did not show any gold or silver coins, as these would be melted down, and disposed of in that way if found.

The Turkish government claims everything found in the ground, and the sale of the antiquities of the country. This prohibition of the sale of antiquities, may be salutary and may be to recommend it, but in carrying it out a little incident occurred.

This sitting by the village well, one man showed us quantities of ancient copper coins, which we looked at, and after one of the Turkish military police came up and, going up to the man, he showed us coins, made him to show us a handful for nothing, and told us it was for military police leaving the man, and a number of others, came again and so reached Hama, the Hamah of the Bible, and the northern boundary of the Hebrew kingdom, when it covered the greatest amount of territory in the days of King Solomon.

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his whip on the man to whom we were talking, and some others, he drove everybody away, and left us alone sitting by the side of the well. The dress of the people in this village is somewhat different, and from what I can find out they are Nusairiyeh, although Elder Booth on asking the man whose room we rented his religion, he stated he was an Islam.

The Nusairiyeh who inhabit the so-called Nusairiyeh mountains (the northern continuation of Lebanon) and who have some villages on this side of the Orontes river, are a sect whose religion is a mixture of Fire Worship, Mohammedanism and Christianity. They pray night and morning in the direction of the sun, and not facing towards Mecca as the Mohammedans do, they believe in a Trinity and partake of a sacrament together. Though this part of the land, and from here to the coast has been their home for about a thousand years past, they originally came from the neighborhood of the Euphrates.

The Protestants had at one time quite a number of schools among them, (34 was, I think, the number given me by a Presbyterian missionary) but the Turkish government has now closed them down. The next day still continuing to see rock ruins and tomb chambers, about noon we came to the Arab village of Shakhun (where our man with the horse and bedding would arrive at night) and where we could see the river Orontes in the distance.

Shakhun is a large village, treeless, of neckless beer bottle shaped huts, the only rock buildings being quite a large, well constructed khan, and some rock cisterns of perhaps an acre in extent.

On leaving here, climbing a hill, a large crowd followed us, and the women from the village well perhaps fifty in number (the cisterns being dried up at this time of the year) also came running, up to see the strange sight of men riding on wheels, just outside the village some of the crowd, could not resist the temptation to throw rocks at us, which came rather furiously. I was hit with a rock on the leg, and was also struck on the head with a piece of the hard compressed mud (buffalo chips) used in this treeless district, while Elder Herman was also struck rather severely on the leg with a rock. Elder Booth, who I think must have had some experience as a base ball pitcher, dismounted and let into the crowd, which he estimated at about three hundred, with rocks. The crowd starting to run, and the ground now being only on a slight rise, we were soon out of sight of them.

The country now started to look better, and though devoid of trees, the cultivation improved and about thirty miles from Shakhun, after districts treeless and shrubless, coming to the Orontes river near Hama, where large orchards and fertile irrigated gardens under a high state of cultivation, were to be seen. It was truly a pleasure for the eye to behold, and for some time we stood taking in the beauty of the green coloring, and comparing it with what we had seen for the past few days.

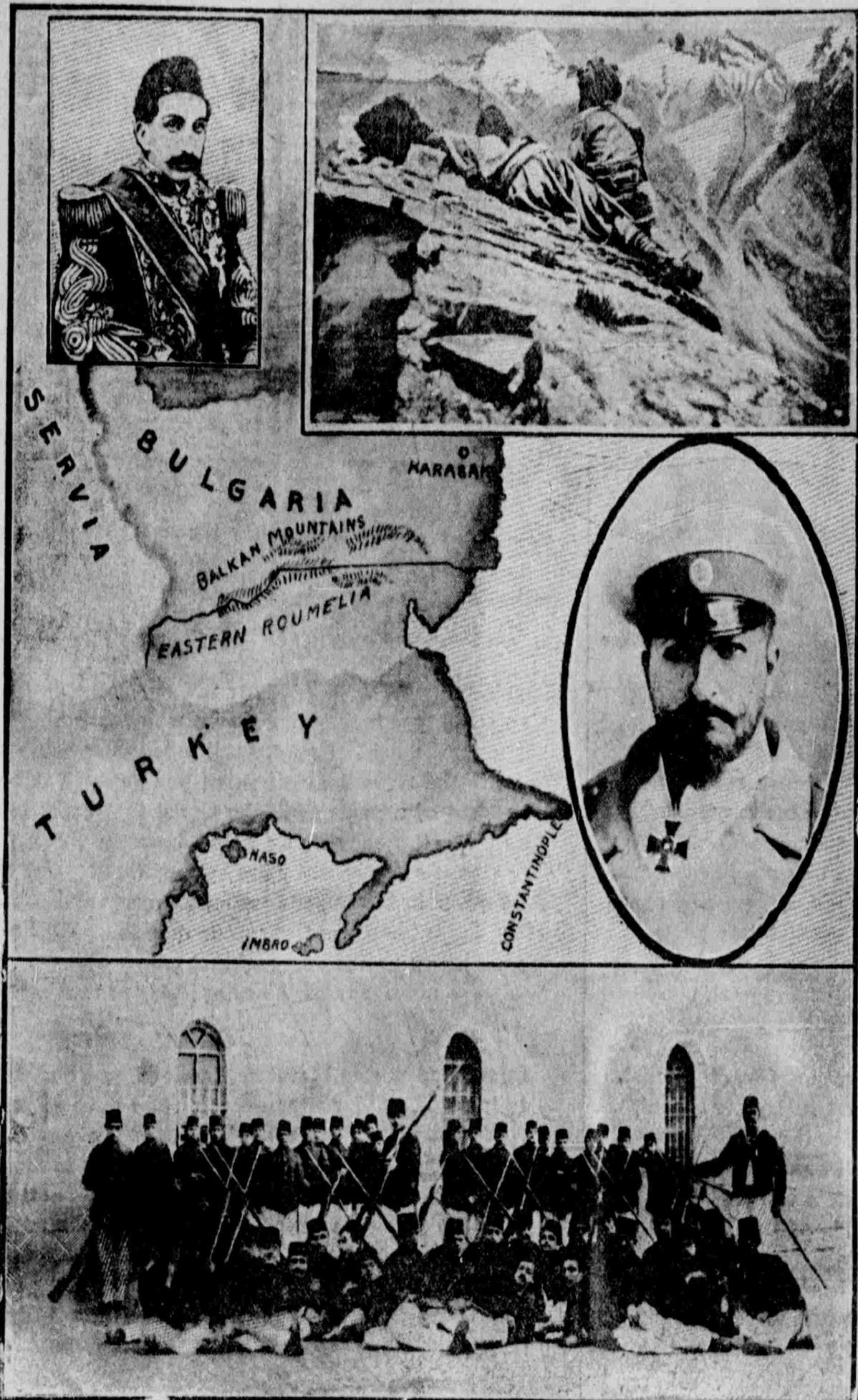
A few miles before reaching Hama, riding a short distance behind Elders Booth and Herman and coming up a short summit, on a turn of the road, in front of me I saw a young man flourishing a large revolver at me, and yelling in Arabic. I did not know what to make of it, he did not have the appearance of a professional robber; the robbers who make a business of it, being mostly Caucasians and Turkomans and in this district Bedouin Arabs. I, however, turned into a field and thought it was rather hard to find a round and found Elders Booth and Herman at the foot of the hill with half a dozen men and a woman. The trouble was that the horse on which the young man's wife and child were riding had become scared and they had nearly fallen off, and the young man had gone up the hill, and drawn his revolver, to keep any more wheelmen from coming down the road.

Shortly after this reaching Hama, a city of some 60,000 people, we were followed by a large crowd when a policeman took us to the mayor's office in the government buildings. Our Turkish passports were examined, and we were informed that whenever we wished to leave, that the government would send horse soldiers along with us to protect us as far as Damascus, the country through which we would travel being on one side more or less open to the Syrian desert.

They also sent two soldiers to keep the people out of our way, as we went to the hotel, wished us to ride, and with the people thronging on each sidewalk, we went to the hotel, the soldiers following their whips on any boy or young fellow who would run out in the road, and so reached Hama, the Hamah of the Bible, and the northern boundary of the Hebrew kingdom, when it covered the greatest amount of territory in the days of King Solomon.

## WAR FLARES UP IN THE BALKANS.

Long Looked for Conflagration Between Subsidiary States on the Turkish Border Bursts Out -- Troops are Concentrating to Guard the Frontier.



The sick Man of the East is threatened from a new, but not an unexpected quarter. The slender thread that bound the states on the border to Turkey is about to be snapped. Already fights have taken place in the Balkans and many have been killed. The map shows the position of the range of hills which will be the scene of hostilities. Beneath is a photograph of the crack corps of the sultan's army. The sultan's leaden countenance in the corner is in sharp contrast of the alert features of his chief enemy, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is seen below. A photograph of a Turkish outpost in the Balkan mountains completes the picture. It can be seen by this last what cruel fighting the Balkan war necessitates.

## TURN ON YOUR DAYLIGHT.

Tesla's New Invention is a Sort of Baby Sun.

New York.—Nikola Tesla, the wizard, has solved the problem of making sunlight to order. His new electric lamps are so many "baby suns." Without wick, wire or carbon filament they flood a room with the light of day. The radiation is soft, diffused and soothing to the eye. Ordinary incandescent lamps pain the eye after using one of the "baby suns."

This is the crowning triumph of ten years of experimenting. Tesla was able to produce the light years ago, and exhibited it in public, but it cost too much to produce it in commercial competition with the incandescent lamps. That difficulty has now been overcome, and the system of artificial lighting may be revolutionized. Not only is the "artificial sunlight" better, but it will be more economical. It will not be necessary to change the wiring of buildings already fitted up for the incandescent

system. The supply wire will be attached to one of Tesla's transformers and the fixtures will be equipped with new lamp globes. The change will be relatively inexpensive.

This initiation sunlight is produced primarily by the oscillator transformer, of which the public have heard for years. The other instrument employed by Tesla is the lamp, which is a glass tube of the size of a finger and twenty feet or more long. It may be made in various forms, but the inventor has used a rectangular spiral tube with twelve to fourteen convolutions and an illuminating surface of 300 to 400 square inches. The tubes are filled with certain rarefied gases and the ends are covered with a metallic coating.

The inventor makes the following statement concerning the "baby suns": "The street current is passed through a machine which is an electrical oscillator of peculiar construction and

transforms the supply current, be it direct or alternating, into electrical oscillations of a very high frequency. These oscillations, coming to the metallic coating of the glass tube, produce in the interior corresponding electrical oscillations which set the molecules and atoms of the incandescent rarefied gases into violent motion, causing them to vibrate at enormous rates and emit those radiations which we know as light.

The gases are not rendered incandescent in the ordinary sense, for were it so they would be hot, like an incandescent filament. As a matter of fact, there is very little heat noticeable, which speaks well for the economy of the light, since all heat would be lost.

The lamps need not be renewed like the ordinary ones, as there is nothing in them to consume. Some of these lamps I have had for years, and they are now in just as good a condition as they ever were.

"The illuminating power of each of these lamps is measured by the photometric method, about fifty candle power but I can make them of any power desired up to that of several arc lights. It is a remarkable feature of the light that during the day it can scarcely be seen, whereas at night the whole room is brilliantly illuminated."

"When the eye becomes used to the light of these tubes an ordinary incandescent lamp or gas burner produces a violent pain in the eye when it is turned on, showing in a striking manner to what degree these concentrated sources of light which we now use are detrimental to the eye.

"The lamps are very cheap to manufacture, and by the fact that they need not be exchanged like ordinary lamps where they are rendered still less expensive. The chief consideration is, of course, in commercial introduction, the energy consumption. While I am not yet prepared to give exact figures, I can say that, given a certain quantity of electrical energy from the mains, I can produce more light than can be produced by the ordinary methods.

"In introducing this system of lighting my transformers, or oscillators, will be usually located at some convenient place in the basement, and from there the transformed currents will be led as usual through the building.

"The lamps can be burned with one wire alone, as I have shown in my early demonstrations, and in fact I can dispense entirely with the wires.

"I hope that ultimately we shall get to this ideal form of illumination, and that we shall have in our rooms lamps which will be set aglow, no matter where they are placed, just as an object is heated by heat rays emanating from a stove. The lamps will then be handled like kerosene lamps, with this difference, however, that the energy will be controlled through space.

"The ultimate perfection of apparatus for the production of electrical oscillation will probably bring us to this great realization, and then we shall finally have the light without heat, or 'cold' light. I have no difficulty now in illuminating the room with such wire-less lamps, but a number of improvements must be made yet before it can be generally introduced."—Chicago Times Herald.

## SENATOR BURTON OF KANSAS.

Story of the Rise of a Farm Boy to the United States Senate.

The value of persistency and the qualities that made out of a farm boy a United States senator are well shown in the life history of Joseph Ralph Burton, the choice of Kansas for senator for the six years commencing March 4, 1901, says the Chicago Record. He won because he had set his mind on that goal and he was prepared for the fight by the training of years of contest with the world, winning his own livelihood and his own prosperity unaided. Slight of form, blessed with more nervous energy than physical strength, he has nevertheless been equal to the tests put upon him and has endured exertions that would have wearied many men better equipped, but without his knowledge of the best means for preserving his strength.

Senator Burton was born on a farm near Mitchell, Ind., in 1852. He spent his boyhood working on the farm for nine months of the year, and during the other three he attended the district school and sat beneath the ministrations of the typical "Hoosier schoolmaster." Later he attended the academy at Mitchell and at 18 entered Franklin college, remaining two years. In addition to the usual studies he took up the study of oratory and later, when he went to DePaul and Ashbury universities, it came in good stead. He went out in the country villages and taught the youths elocution and earned enough to keep himself in school. He may not have been very profoundly versed in the art, but it was his delight. Dr. Wayland, John Clark Ripphart and Bishop Bowman were among his teachers, and Dr. J. B. DeMotte was his roommate.

Leaving college, he read law in Indianapolis with the firm of Gordon, Brown & Lamb. In 1875 he opened a law office in Lafayette, Ind., and at once took part in politics. He was on the Republican electoral ticket in 1876 and made sixty-three speeches in that campaign. It is noteworthy that this was, with the exception of three terms in the legislature, the only office he ever held until he reached the height of his desire. He was married in Mitchell to the niece of "Sunset" Cox, and in 1878 the young couple started westward and sought new fortunes on the wide plains of Kansas, then receiving the first influx of immigration.

Their home was chosen at Abilene, just then recovering from a wild period of cattle-draw excitement and with wheat-raising speculation giving it another kind of boom that was to make succeeding years of depression. The young lawyer was worn in health, but he found a partner in J. H. Mahan, one of the oldest lawyers in the State, and entered on his duties. At once he took a place as a jury advocate and was in demand to try criminal cases. Several of the most famous trials of the State's early history came under his care, and he made a reputation as an orator that carried him into politics.

In 1882 he was elected to the legislature and served three terms in all, once being elected while speaking in Maine for the national committee. He was defeated for the congressional nomination once by two votes, and went to work for the winner, making a school house campaign. He ran for Congress once and though he cut the Populist majority down from 8,000 to 1,300, he was yet defeated. But the fact that he was the best speaker on the platform in

Kansas, with the single exception of Ingalls, made him more than a local figure, and when the alliance movement came upon the State his place was fixed as one of the leaders in the radical Republican politics in the West. He was a World's Fair commissioner in 1893 and served with credit to his State.

When his friends urged congressional nominations and appointments Mr. Burton refused and said: "I shall be United States senator some day." The State laughed at the presumption. Ingalls and Plumb had been the promise of the people, and they could not consider seriously the ambition of a young man to attain their high station. Mr. Burton had been unfortunate in the boom days. His own town had been one of the most inflated of the prairie cities, and he was induced by the promise of large returns to invest some of his savings in the "additions" that seemed sure to return a fortune. Instead he reaped, as did thousands of others, only large losses, and it made the struggle hard for years.

But he faced the music and sought to induce others to do so. Time and again he stood before audiences partly composed of political opponents and declared that the only way to meet a bad obligation was to pay it. "If the debt is a badly made one the more reason why you should meet it," he declared, and he advised the farmers to tell their boys that the only right politics was honest politics.

He spoke in every campaign, and when the fall of 1896 brought his line-up of the parties on the silver question he found the Republicans of Kansas, who had been straddling the matter in their platforms, on his side and against the free silver proposition. Since then he has been acknowledged as the spokesman for the party on the national questions in his State, and the effect of his speeches has been to solidify the party in many ways.

During the campaign of 1900 he spoke in every county in the State, making nearly 200 addresses. He traveled over the western prairies in stages and across country in the farmers' wagons. He lost whole nights of sleep and came out of the campaign almost exhausted by the strain of his duties—only to enter on another one.

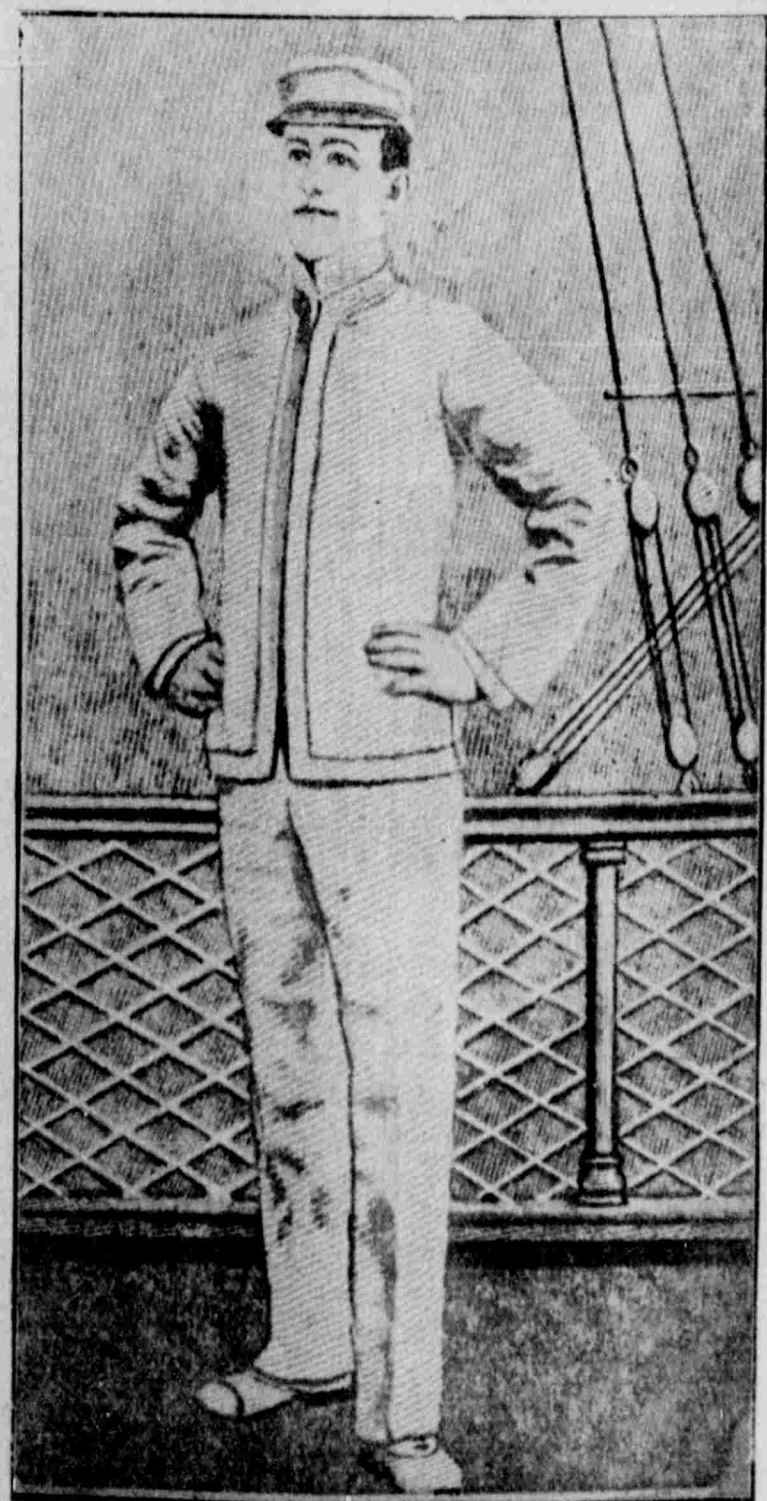
Mr. Burton's first serious campaign for the Senate was in 1895, and after he had lined up his forces he had almost a majority. Day after day the caucus approached the numbers grew, and when the meeting night came it seemed sure that he would win the prize. But there were a dozen candidates, and although Burton was far in the lead he could not break into any of the opposition ranks materially. At last he received within one of enough to nominate him when there was a motion for adjournment—and through one of his supporters misunderstanding the motion it was carried. The next day the opposition agreed on one of the caucus members, Lucien Baker, and he was chosen. Mr. Burton made one of the best speeches of his life in the ratification that followed.

In 1897 he would have been elected but the Populists had the legislature and he waited for 1901. He had spoken in every district, and when the members of the legislature came to Topeka it was found that they remembered the man who had helped them. It went on for several days and then Senator Baker, who was a candidate for re-election, withdrew and went home. Mr. Burton gained his

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## GUNNER MORGAN RECEIVES MANY LETTERS.

Naval Hero Who Seeks Promotion Has Numerous Evidences of Public Sympathy.



Gunner Chas. Morgan, whose application for promotion called forth the statement from Rear Admiral Sampson that an enlisted man is socially unqualified for advancement to the line, is deluged with letters from perfect strangers who wish to express their sympathy. Many promise to do all in their power to see that he gets the desired promotion.

## AMERICAN BASE BALL LEAGUE HAS CAPTURED NATIONAL'S STARS.



The fight of the big rival baseball leagues is now on. Napoleon Lajoie, Joe McGinnity, Clark McGiffeth and Jimmy Collins, four big baseball stars of the National League have signed with the American League under more advantageous terms. The National League is desperate at this desertion.