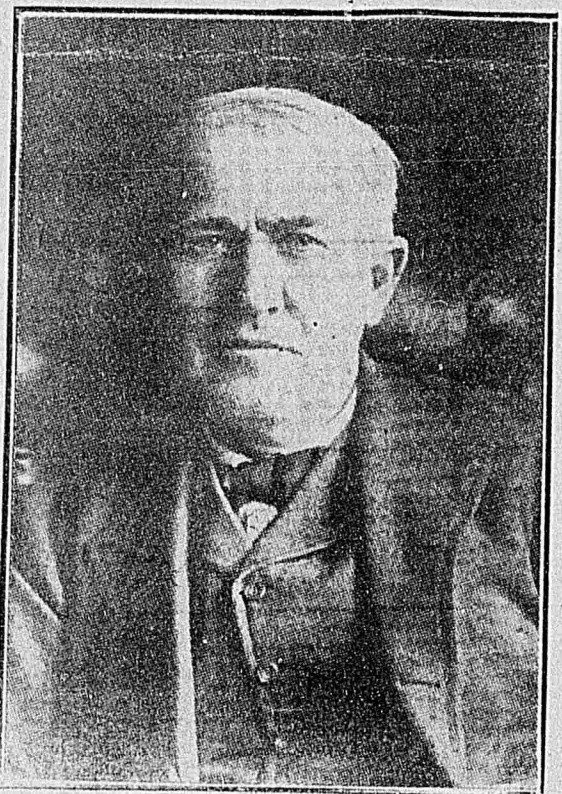


# Thos. A. Edison, the Master of Modern Inventive Science

## As He Appeared to Deseret News Man; What He Said And the Sketch He Drew.



THOMAS A. EDISON,  
Who Was a Visitor in Salt Lake This Week.

The accompanying rough sketch was drawn Wednesday morning at the Knutsford, for the use of the air ship of the future. Deseret News by Thomas A. Edison.

The idea of applying the gyroscope principle to aerial carriages, that under all conditions the equilibrium of the ship might be kept, is considered by Mr. Edison, to be one of no value, as the weight of the gyroscope arrangement would necessitate the use of a balloon which in itself would answer the purpose of the gyroscope. He also expressed himself as having little faith in the modern experiments with the frail aeroplane.

"Successful aerial navigation," said he, "will depend I believe, upon a combination of the screw propeller for the horizontal movement and for the upward movement a series of small aeroplanes so arranged that they will rotate around the bulk and draw it upward." Theoretically a bark of this description can move from the start in any direction made necessary by surrounding conditions.

The idea original with Mr. Edison, is the series of revolving planes and tower and is illustrated in the accompanying sketch. B represents one of two plane wires to which a small aeroplane is attached, a consistent angle, is attached. D represents springs around which the B wire is wound when the rotating tower is at a standstill. Immediately the tower is set rotating the numerous planes which surround it answer to the centrifugal force and begin pulling outward and upward and are liberated as rapidly as the centrifugal force overcomes the tension of the spring. When the tower is revolving at full speed the many planes are 40 feet distant from the axle P of the tower. The planes work upon the principle of a governor. The angle at which the plane A is set from the horizontal in conjunction with the speed of the revolving tower will determine the upward speed of the machine. When descent is required the speed of the tower will be lessened and when the aeronaut wishes to soar upward he need but increase the gyrations of the tower.

The screw C will propel the ship in horizontal directions.

The windmill figure in the corner represents a bird's-eye view of the machine while in flight.

THE MONOLITH.

Mr. Edison stated to the "News" on Wednesday that the final plans for manufacture of a concrete house in one piece within the period of 24 hours would, within two months, be quite completed, and that the consummation of this project would mark the end of his career as a scientific commercialist.

Mr. Edison's object in constructing a manufacturing plant for houses is as much as any other reason of a philanthropic nature; to make a clean, cheap house, for the workingman.

But his own word concerning the philanthropy of the scheme:

"I have some rich men interested in a proposition that I'd like to have you think about," Mr. Edison proposes suddenly. "Here it is: Mr. Smith means to give \$500,000 to a college, say, in the state of turning over that amount of bonds, let him invest it in a plot of land in the suburbs and 500 of these concrete houses for working men. Then let him turn over this property to the college. As an investment it would be worth more to the college than the average bond bearing a low rate of interest. It would be a double-barreled

philanthropy, wouldn't it? Can you see any flaws in it?"

POUR WHOLE HOUSE AT ONCE.

The Edison plan is to manufacture a set of three-quarter inch cast iron, nickel-plated molds, into which, literally, the whole house may be poured. By using a force pump the operation will be completed within a day after the molds are set up, and in six days the structure will be set. Then the iron molds may be taken down and the process repeated weekly. From cellar floor to roof peak, the house will be cast at one operation. Outside walls, partition walls, chimneys, mantels, bath tubs, conduits for the necessary wiring will all take shape as the compressed air pump forces the fluid mixture into the mold. "And once this house is built," declares Mr. Edison, "it will be practically indestructible. No repairs, outside walls 10 to 12 inches thick, absolutely dry and easy to heat in winter, and the coolest kind of a home in summer—that's the sort of house I want to make. I don't want this house to be just a square wooden box; I want it to be a palace.

Concrete construction is becoming fairly familiar in the larger cities. But thus far the building process has been extremely tedious and costly. Wooden molds are slowly built up, a section of wall is poured in and allowed to harden, then the molds are raised and the process repeated. There would be no economy in building a suburban cottage in this laborious way. The immense amount of material put into the wooden molds is "dead material" until the house is finished. With wooden molds, too, the form of the building is rigid, box-like.

INVENTION CRITICIZED.

Up to date the only objections which have been offered to the object monolith were those of Alfred Tracy, president of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers. In his address at the last convention of the organization, his criticism was concerning the impracticability of the invention. "Edison," said he, "intends to cast a solid wall, and he knows that a solid wall admits moisture and makes a home unhealthy." It was also remarked that he, Edison, could have devised some scheme for moulding a hollow wall before the invention would ever work out satisfactorily.

The Edison idea does not appeal very strongly to the artistic sense. Could the houses be moulded successfully and put upon the market at a profit, there would be too many of the same design to satisfy the craving for originality and vanity, which is not wholly destroyed by a long residence in city blocks.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

It is not generally known that Mr. Edison is partially deaf, but such is the case. And those who wish to make themselves heard by the great inventor must speak very close to his ear. He does not use an ear trumpet. Guests in the Knutsford dining room yesterday who were interested in observing this world-known man noticed that at the Edison table little conversation took place, but that the members of the party rapped upon their plates with their knives rather more than was necessary. As Mr. Edison does not care to attract attention, rather than be addressed, he has a quiet voice he chooses to revert to his first calling, telegrapher, or rather his second, as he first began by selling papers. His wife and daughter have evidently practiced enough for slow communication, and as the sharp, short wave sound caused by tapping a plate carries farther and sharper than the human voice, Mr. Edison has chosen this method of communication.

"MYSELF AND EDISON."

Where one may go will always be found men who have worked with Mr. Edison and helped him grow in his work of invention. One Salt Lake gentleman has for years told with swelling bosom how he and Edison worked together. The idea of such a relay instrument and of his very intimate acquaintance with the inventor. Wednesday morning he was informed that his old chum was in town and was just aching in every limb to see him. Then Edison's friend grew weak in the knees and confessed that in reality it was nothing to do

with the relay instrument, but that he had once sold films which were made by an Edison process. It is often heard that such and such are pupils of Edison and such and such are pleased to have their names connected even in the remotest fashion with that of the great inventor; but the fact is, Mr. Edison has never taken any pupils. He has nothing to teach pupils. He is not a scientist, neither does he conduct a school of physics. For many years he has employed three score experts in his laboratories. Men who were expert in the lines and were recognized as such long before they came into the employ of Mr. Edison.

EDISON'S LIFE STORY.

As Archimedes was the wizard of his age, so Thomas A. Edison is the premier wizard of science today. He chained electricity for mankind, created the most precious secrets from nature. To enumerate his discoveries and inventions would mean the cataloguing of the scientific achievements of forty years. Edison's master hand is in nearly all of them.

The originality of Edison is innate. This is clearly portrayed in his life. He does all things originally. Active mind in the smallest matter, there is always an "Edison way." And that way it is done.

Thomas A. Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on Feb. 11, 1847. His people were pioneers in the Buckeye state, and his paternal ancestors, the Edisons, were New Yorkers. The Edison family emigrated from Holland in 1720. Mr. Edison's great-grandfather was a Knickerbocker banker of New York City. He gave largely of his life to the revolutionary cause. He was 102 years old when he died. Samuel Edison was Thomas A. Edison's father, and his mother Miss Mary Elliott, of Scotch ancestry, but born in England. Before marriage she taught a Canadian high school.

Young Thomas cared little to attend school. Most of his education was acquired from his mother at home. She interested him in literature and science.

WAS GREAT READER.

He was a great reader then, as now, and when twelve knew Gibbon, Hume, other historians and many treatises on science. His first employment was as newsboy on the Grand Trunk railroad. He had eleven boys working for him at side lines while on the train.

The spare time between trains he spent in reading. Detroit was on his mind, and he began systematically to read all the books in it. The lower shelves were first attacked and many volumes of encyclopedias and dictionaries were read. This gave him a comprehensive education.

Edison first dreamed of fame as a writer. He conceived the idea of a newspaper for the western states, the local news, the odds and ends that interest passengers and railroad men. With no knowledge or experience of newspaper work, he began to write. "Detroit Free Press" he begged a few patent insides, type and an old printing press. With these he started to work. He was the whole staff and acted as owner, editor, reporter, make-up man, typesetter, pressman, devil and vender in one. Forty issues of the "Grand Trunk Herald" were published and a subscription list of 1,000 names was obtained. It was soon known and copied in the London Times and other notable journals. George Stephenson, the famous engineer, traveled on Edison's train, talked to him, bought his paper and prophesied a great career for him. And Edison was then only fifteen years old.

PAPER BLEW UP.

His "Grand Trunk Herald," alas! had disastrous end. Edison had continued his client's business. He used a little train sanctum for this purpose. One day while making a new kind of phosphorus bang the entire car caught fire. The newspaper, the railroad company made an end of the first and only newspaper ever published on a train.

This did not seriously discourage his journalistic ambitions. Next he inaugurated a bulletin service of war news and arranged with operators along his train route to bullet him. This created an interest in the news. After the battle of Pittsburg Landing in 1862 he sold 1,000 papers daily in

"This find is the only evidence that has been uncovered upon the American continent—subsequent to the finding of the Book of Mormon—that irrefutably proves inter-communication with Asia at a period of not less than 1,000 years B. C. and my deductions relative to this discovery have the approval and support of some of the most eminent authorities upon archaeology, for instance, Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Ph. D. M. A., editor of the American Antiquarian, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Otto A. Wahl, St. Louis; Warren K. Moorehead, Phillips Academy of Archaeology, Andover, Mass.

My deductions are not consummated by speculative or theoretical philosophy, but are drawn from cumulative evidence and correlations of a concrete nature, supported by the analytical process of reason."

CLEARING THE WAY.

"The late Edmund Clarence Steadman," said a Chicago publisher, "used to entertain his friends with amusing memories of country journalism. He once edited, you know, a little paper in Connecticut."

"At a dentist's banquet in New York, where he read an original poem, he told a story about an arrogant Connecticut dentist, one of his oldest subscribers. 'This man's name was Jake, Jake was at work in a corned-on day when his neighboring farmer came to him, holding his head in his hands. 'The farmer had the toothache, and to save a trip to Winsted and a dentist's fee he wanted Jake to pull the aching tooth.'

"Jake led him to the barn, seated him on a saw horse, and from the back of a harness-room a pair of very large, rusty pliers. 'Here goes,' he said, and bracing himself, extracted a huge tooth. 'The farmer clapped his hand to his jaw. He pointed reproachfully at the large white tooth in the pliers. 'That's the wrong one.' 'I know,' said Jake, bracing himself again, 'but now I can get at the other handier.'

OBSERVATION CONFIRMED.

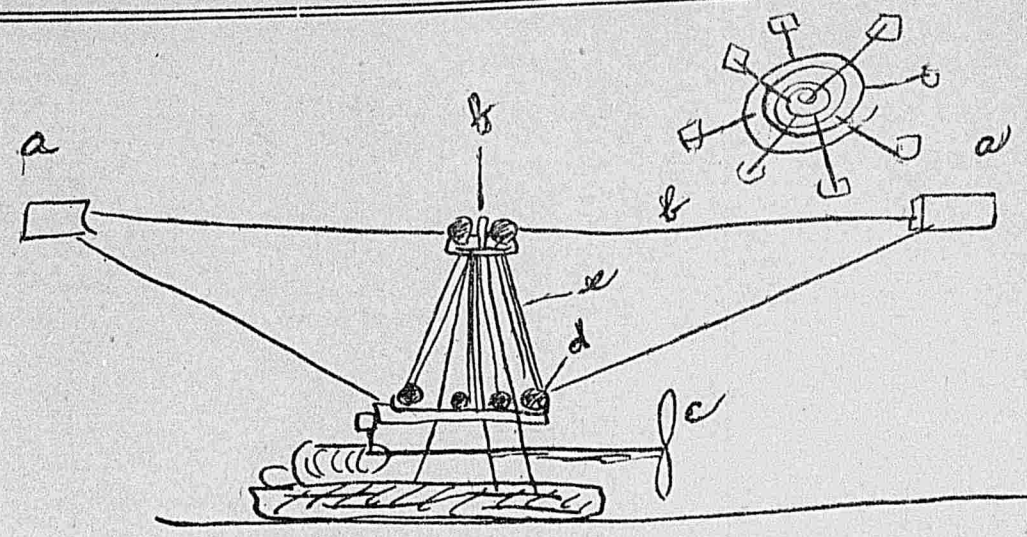
A one-armed man entered a restaurant at noon and seated himself next to a dapper little other-people's-business man. The latter, once noticed his neighbor's left sleeve hanging down, and at evening it in a how-did-it-happen sort of way. The one-armed man paid no attention to him, but kept on eating with his one hand. Finally the inquisitive one could stand it no longer. He changed his position a little, cleared his throat and said: 'beg pardon, sir, but I see you have lost an arm.' 'The one-armed man picked up his sleeve with his right hand and peered anxiously into it. 'Gee, my soul!' he exclaimed, looking up with great surprise. 'I do believe you're right.'—Everybody's Magazine.

HE WANTED PIE.

William J. Ryan, president of the success council of public hackmen of New York, said the other day that the winter pelt had reduced the hackmen's receipts considerably.

"Well, I'm coming down to English rate—12 cents a mile instead of 20 cents. If I have many more such panics," Mr. Ryan said, "I'll have to go to the pinch. I overheard a tramp grumbling in a public square.

"I don't don't like it used to be," he said. "Here ten times running today he asked for a bit of bread, and what do they give me? Why, durn it, just a bit of bread."



ROUGH SKETCH OF AEROPLANE.

Drawn by Thomas A. Edison at the Knutsford on Wednesday While he Was Discussing Aerial Navigation of the Future.

stead of 150 as usual.

Business, however, never interested him as science did. Telegraphy was his next achievement. He had mastered the key code in two months and had a private wire strung from his station to his house. Ten cents he charged for private messages. The Western Union tumbled onto his little gold mine, took out his wire, but compensated somewhat by putting him to work. He did not remain with them long, but quietly left Michigan and went to Stratford, Canada, as an operator there. This was in 1864. He soon returned to the United States and located in Indianapolis, Ill. contented there, he went to Louisville, and then back to Cincinnati. The unrest of the telegrapher had seized him all the more because he was a genius. Memphis, Tenn., was his next venture, where he was a military operator at \$25 monthly and rations.

JEALOUS MANAGER.

All this time Edison was careless of externals, a happy-go-lucky wanderer, a hard worker, nevertheless, and spending every surplus cent in scientific experiments. He had not found himself as yet. Poor in purse, boundless in enthusiasm, though, he pursued science. Before long he added a perfect repeater to telegraphy. By this New York was enabled, for the first time, to get into direct communication with New Orleans. This was his first notable achievement. After he accomplished this feat the jealous Memphis manager had him fired. Edison walked 100 miles back to Louisville and got his old job.

He knew his forte in life now and he worked away at invention. Naturally these took the color of his occupation and were along telegraph lines. They had a temporary break, though, while experimenting in the telegraph office he set the place on fire and burned the manager's carpet. He was fired. Edison then started off with some boon companions for South America.

MISSING HIS BOAT.

The whole history of American science would have been changed had he accomplished his desire. Fortunately, when he reached New Orleans the Brazilian steamer had sailed the day before.

Edison worked back to Cincinnati, where he settled down for a while and perfected what proved to be his first patented invention—a chemical voting record machine.

The climax of his career came when only 24 years old. In 1871, he came to New York City as an operator. There his genius was quickly recognized. Encouraged by the support he began his wonderful series of inventions. The world is familiar with the general tenor of these. Prominent among them, in the telegraphic field, is the wonderful automatic telegraph separator and the marvelous quadruplex which made telegraphy a conquering success.

Twenty years later he established a workshop at Orange, N. J. It is one of the wonders of the scientific world. There was evolved the megaphone, the phonograph, the acrophone, the incandescent lamp and light system, the kitescope; also scores of other inventions. Mr. Edison is a universally regarded as the greatest inventor of the age. His latest discoveries are his cement monolith and his wonderful modern engine that will revolutionize the automobile business.

A stock company was organized in

New York with a capital stock of \$12,000,000 to market his inventions. His series of laboratories at Orange, a reference library with 20,000 volumes, lecture and exhibition rooms and scores of men employed to assist him, the busy hum of machine shops and engine rooms greet the visitor, and the sight portrays a master workman presiding over a little city of science.

LEADS SIMPLE LIFE.

A beautiful mansion is near the workshops, and there Mr. Edison leads a busy "simple life," happy in an ideal family atmosphere. Only 60 years old, he looks much younger. He has decided to abandon his scientific commercialism and devote his time to research for public good. Money has always meant to him simply the joy of working for it and now he is content with his fortune. He has been twice married, and his second wife was a Miss Miller of Ohio. He has three children, Charles, aged 19, Madeline, 16, and Theodore, aged 8, the light of the house, who already displays much of his father's love of inventions and science.

Of course, Mr. Edison has been honored many times by election to the principal scientific societies and clubs of the world. He holds honorary office in many. France decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor made him a commandant of that order.

HARD WORK HIS MOTTO.

Hard work has been Mr. Edison's recreation and life. He finds enjoyment in constant change of occupation. Personally, he is a very attractive man, with a face like a Greek god, with white hair, steady eye, firm mouth and

stalwart frame. He stands almost 6 feet tall. A boyish light bubbles in his intellectual gray green eyes and he impresses one as a man of boyish good nature. His associates are devoted to him. He is genial to strangers and enjoys explaining the workings of his vast plant to them. Science for science's sake is his slogan. He is the world's greatest scientist and inventor, and this is the man who began his career as a train newsboy and whose life and achievements are written large in the history of the country.

GAMBLING

Your life against 25 cents is just exactly what you are doing if you neglect your cough or cold on the chest instead of treating it with Ballard's Horehound Syrup. A 25 cent bottle of this splendid remedy will cure an ordinary cough, heal the lungs and act as a tonic for your entire system. For sale by J. L. Drug Co., 12 and 14 South Main Street.

EXCURSION NORTH.

September 19th. Greatly reduced rates to northern Utah and Idaho points. Long limits. City Ticket Office, 201 Main St.

Fatigued people should try "Fleur de Lis" dainties, a new line of delicious home made chocolates now in the market, 75 cents per pound, 40 cents half pound. To be had at Willis-Horne Drug store, Smith Drug Co., Halliday Drug, Brigham Street Pharmacy, Jeff's "Smoke House" and the Rialto Cigar store.



CAPTAIN AND MRS. PETER C. HAINS, JR.

Capt. and Mrs. Peter C. Hains, Jr., are two of the principal characters in the startling murder of William E. Annis at the Bay Side Yacht Club, near New York, on Saturday afternoon, August 15. Both Captain Hains and his brother, T. Jenkins Hains, the noted magazine writer, will be tried at a special session of court in the early fall, probably in October. Mrs. Hains was a Miss Libbey and came from a wealthy family. She was a noted beauty before her marriage and is still a very handsome woman. Captain Hains is the son of Gen. P. C. Hains and has always stood well in his profession.

## YOUNG WOMEN



Young women are often great sufferers for want of proper advice at just the right time.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., has always issued to young girls a special invitation to write to her about their sickness. She is a mother, and fully understands.

In nine chances out of ten your case will be just the same as those of the young ladies whose letters follow.

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND** is what you need to restore health. Miss Abby F. Barrows, of Nelsonville, Ohio, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

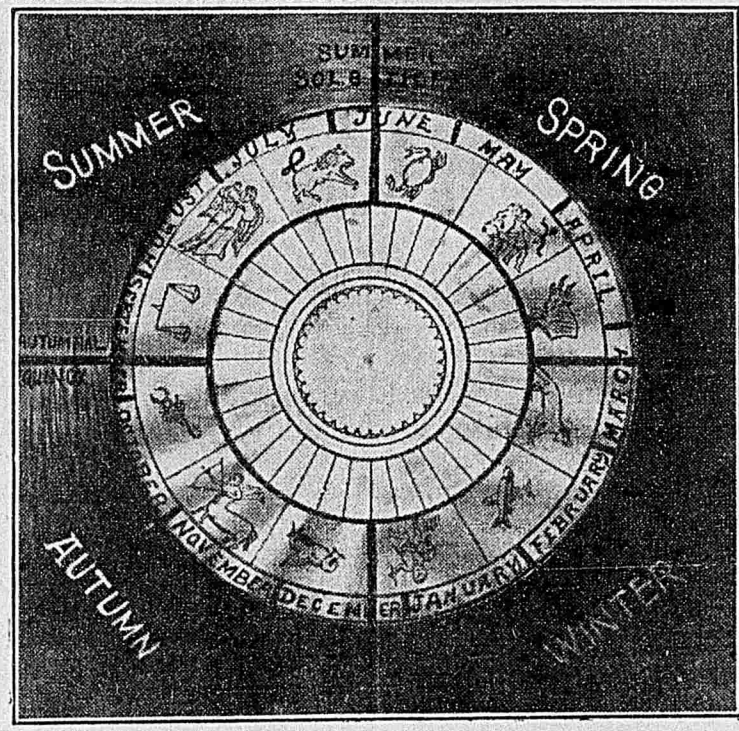
"When I wrote to you I was very nervous, had dull headaches, backache, and was very irregular. Doctors did me no good. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and your advice made me regular, well and strong. I am now in better health than ever before."

Miss Elsie L. Hook, of Chelsea, Vt., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I am only sixteen years old, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and your advice have cured me of sideache, periodic pains, and a nervous, irritable condition after everything else had failed."

**FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.**

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?



AMERICAN CALENDAR STONE.

Ancient Relic Found by H. L. Stoddard on a Farm, About Six Miles from Arkansas Post, Ark.

The accompanying picture is a reproduction of an India ink drawing sent to the Deseret News by Mr. H. L. Stoddard. The picture is that of the Denderah zodiac with the American calendar stone in the center, showing the half circles radiating in line with the Decans of the Denderah zodiac. This stone, Mr. Stoddard claims to have found on a farm about six miles from Arkansas Post, Ark.

This ancient timepiece is a stone disc upon the obverse of which are 26 half circles, geometrically true, comprising one complete circle. Each half circle represents 10 degrees or 40 minutes diurnal time, and by squaring the stone with the Polar star, it correctly indicates time, any time of day or night, if the moon is shining. It is only possible to indicate time on this stone by the Babylonian process of indicating time by degrees. This type of dial, Mr. Stoddard claims, is described in 11 Kings xx, and Isaiah xxxviii. He also says that Enoch used this same system of reckoning time, with the exception that the divisions were of 30 degrees, equal to 40 minutes instead of 10 degrees, equal to 40 minutes, as upon this dial. In his letter to the editor of the "News," Mr. Stoddard says: "This I have evolved into a planisphere showing as per the illustration, the 'wheel of the signs,' or 'a wheel

in the middle of a wheel' (Vide Ezekiel). It is, the great constellation; the later division of the 12 signs with three divisions of 10 degrees each, that is, 36 divisions of 10 degrees each, or 360 divisions in all. Each of these divisions, called Decans, extending into illimitable space, the 36 asterisms, or celestial constellations outside the 12 great signs are located; this division occurred 2450 B. C.

"The important evidence in connection with this is, that this American calendar stone dial and astronomical chart, when placed in the center of the planisphere, shows itself to be correlated with the Persian, Babylonian and Hindu spheres of 36 divisions, or the half circles upon the American stone are readily in line with the 36 Decans of the Denderah zodiac. Persian, Babylonian and Hindu spheres.

"My researches have made me conversant with many of the sciences, philosophies and religions of the world, the Book of Mormon not excepted. When I began my studies and interpretations anent this find, a new field of thought was opened unto me and I became convinced that the claim made by the Book of Mormon, that the immigration of Lehi and his household from Jerusalem occurred about the year 600 B. C., was at least worthy of careful consideration. My subsequent researches and deductions have proved this conclusion to be well founded.